

The North-China Herald

AND SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE
WEEKLY EDITION OF THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission as mail matter under Class B.

(The Ling-sing-chi-chow-kun 刊 報 星 期 星 華)

Vol. CLX. No. 3076.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1926.

TAELS 12 PER ANNUM.

CONTENTS

CHINESE POLITICS

LEADING ARTICLES

Mixed Court Question, The	148
Protocols of the Wise Men, The	148
French Govt. Falls, The	148
Age of Perpetual Motion, The	148
New Siege of the Legations, The	148
Cotton in the Sudan	149
Chinese Chamber of Commerce	149
Conference in Canton, The	149
Indian Cotton Industry, The	150
Calcutta Riots, The	150

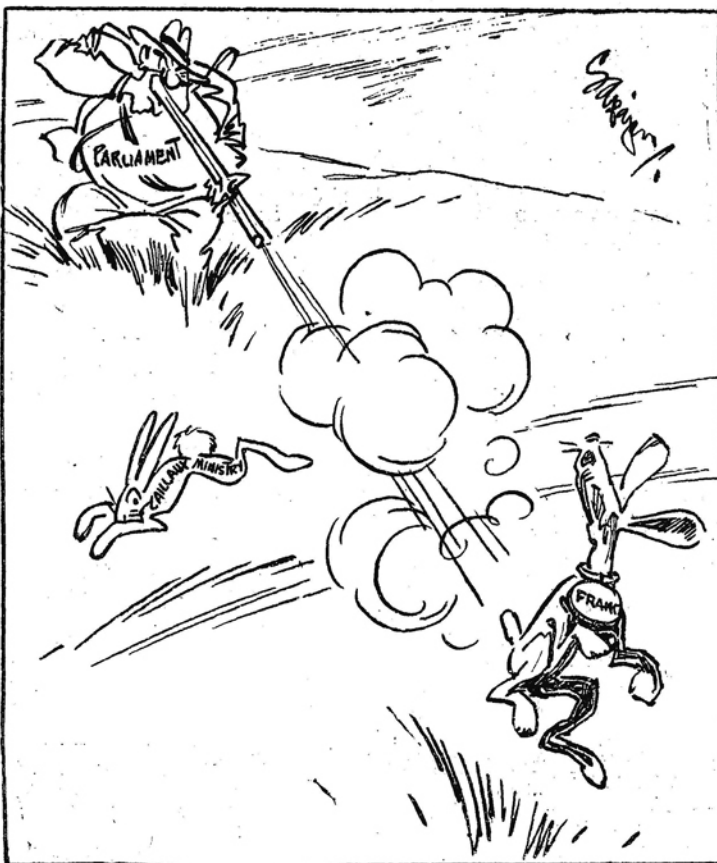
NOTES AND COMMENTS

NEWS FROM THE OUTPOSTS

War and Famine in Kansu	151
Chinese Trial by Jury	151
Taxicabs for Shanghai	151
Spirit of "Nichevo," The	151
Provincial Fishing Bureau	151
Scientists in West Szechuan	151
Mukden Letter	151
Harbin Sensation	151
China Seen from the Interior	152
Hongkong Patrol Captured	152
Shensi Moving Towards Tragedy	152
Mr. Kung Nan-hai at Kukiang	152
N. Kungsu a Land of Plenty	152
Hongkong Letter	153
Typhoon at Hongkong	153
Hongkong's Record Rainfall	153
Trade Conditions in Hongkong	153
Marshall Sun at Chikiang	154
Hangchow Notes	154
Tsingtao to Chefoo by Motor	154
Tense Situation in Shantung	154
Wush Notes	154
Floods at Nanchang	154
Amazing Tientsin Shooting	154
Affray	154
Ichang Notes	154
Piracy on C. M. S. Kwanglee	154
C. M. S. Kiang Ta Ahore	154
Chekiang Rice Crops	154
"Gods" Displeased at Kiating	155
Legislative Programme for	155
Philippines	155
"Untouchables" of Japan	155
Britain Missing in Japan	155
Japanese in Manchuria, The	156
Gold Recovered from the Sea	156
All-Asian Society, The	156
Singular Riot in Japan	156
Attack on Japan's China Policy	156
Recovery of the Yen, The	156
Tokyo Letter	157
Japanese Police Officer	157
Missionary and the Young Boy	157
Gasoline Invention in Japan	157
Philippine Pearl Fisheries	157
Chinese Boy Scouts in Japan	157
Philippines and Rubber, The	157

SHANGHAI NEWS

Chinese Lawyers and Rendition of the Mixed Court	158
Beggar's Abortive Gallantry	158
New Appointment for Mr. Gull	158
Whereabouts of Mr. Chapman	158
Banquet to Sir Sidney Barton	158
Capt. Dollar on Pacific Trade	158
Obituary	159
Local Labour Situation, The	160
Luncheon to Mr. Fu Siao-en	160
Chinese Chamber of Commerce	160
New French Thoroughfare, A.	160
Cholera Epidemic in Shanghai	161
Cyclist Robbers' Daring Feat	161
Another Drama of the Streets	161
Film Stars and Temperament	161
More Armed Robberies in Shanghai	161
Upward Trend of Prices in China	161
China's Trade in 1925	162
Is the Chit System Dying?	163
Motor Vehicles in Shanghai	163
King's Birthday Echo	163
Norwegian's Fine Record	164
Le Chateau des Fleurs	164
Parks of Shanghai, The	164
Waterproof Motor Engine	164
Last Fortnight's Weather	164
Mr. Fairchild Sees China Anew	164
SPORTS AND PASTIMES	165-166
COMMERCE AND FINANCE	167
PERSONAL NOTES	167
CORRESPONDENCE	170-172
LAW REPORTS	
Tientsin: Supreme Court—	
An Alleged Short Delivery	172
H. M. Supreme Court—	
Mysteries of Sikh Loans	172
Hint to Debtors, A	172
Offer to Pay \$650 at \$5 Monthly	173
H. M. Police Court—	
Yuenningyuen Road Blockade	173
Extra Road Parking Privileges	173
Justice Sought and Found	173
Teaching a Lesson to Chinese Boy	174
Hopeless Case of Mary Boyle	174
U. S. Court for China—	
American Problem in Shanghai	174
American Arms Case, The	174
Fines Inflicted for Assault	174
Traffic Cases	174
Mixed Court—	
Question of Nationality, A.	174
Avenue Road Armed Robbery	174
Chinese Charged with Fraud	174
FOREIGN TELEGRAMS	175-178
MUNICIPAL GAZETTE NEWS	178
FROM THE FOUR WINDS	178-183
SPECIAL ARTICLES	
Parable of the Rich Fool, The	184
Education in China	184
From the Crow's Nest	184
What is Wrong with China?	185
New Proceedings at Peking	186
Ne Sutor Supra Crepidum	187
Lawn Tennis and How to Play It?	187
Voyage of Exploration in Fuki	188
Box-Hunting in Mississippi 30 Years Ago	189
New Cars in Shanghai	189
BOOK PARADE	189
WOMAN'S PAGE	191



"THE DOG IT WAS THAT DIED"

HONGKONG-CANTON NEGOTIATIONS

Speech by Canton Minister for Foreign Affairs at Opening Session: Chinese National Movement and New Equilibrium: Canton's Views and British Reply

RELATIONS ON A NEW BASIS

Demands Unacceptable to Great Britain Foreshadowed: Cordial Atmosphere at Opening of Conference: The Last Chance?

Canton, July 16.

The following 'communiqué' was issued yesterday jointly by the Chinese and British delegations negotiating settlement of the anti-British boycott and strike questions:

The negotiations for the settlement of the anti-British boycott and the Canton-Hongkong questions opened at noon to-day at the Canton Foreign Office. All the members of the Chinese and British delegations were present. Mr. Eugene Chen, the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is head of the Chinese delegation, opened the proceedings with the following speech:

"In formally opening these negotiations to-day we wish to extend to the British representatives a friendly welcome from our Government. We wish also to express the desire of those in whose name we are authorized to speak that the question which we are charged to resolve may be approached in a sense and spirit of realism and with a determination to secure its settlement on terms which, while assuring to British nationals in the Liang Kuang a friendly and profitable market for their goods and services, shall enable the Chinese people as represented by our Government to

go on unhindered with the work of unifying and modernizing China, and on this new basis to strive to build a great structure of relations with the outer world.

Striking Changes in China

"It is manifest that striking and real changes are taking place in this country socially, economically and politically. These changes generally are necessary in consequence of the structural readjustment or the new equilibrium which is in process of establishment consciously as well as unconsciously between the Chinese people organized as a social aggregate, and the new conditions of definite inclusion in the larger system of the modern world.

"Whether these changes are good or bad for the Chinese people is mainly a question for them to decide if they are truly to be regarded and treated as an independent nation and not as a people fit and suit for the exercise of international tutelage. At any rate, it is a fundamental thesis of the Chinese nationalist movement, which is the greatest of the forces underlying and sustaining the new equilibrium, that the time has come when the Chinese people must be free to work out their own salvation. And though most of the country is unhappily

to-day under the domination of feudal, medieval and, therefore, reactionary in their outlook and methods the dynamic section of the nation as represented by the intelligentsia, students, workers and the new agrarian and industrial commercial groups, the classes definitely thrown up as political forces by post-war factors in operation in our midst, are with the Nationalist Government of Canton in its assertion of this right to national independence.

Advice to England

"Whatever will be the immediate course of events in China it is certain that the torch lit by the Chinese nationalist movement shall never be extinguished and must, therefore, be recognized as an enduring reality in the internal and international politics of this country.

"In these circumstances what should be the attitude of a country like England vis-à-vis this new China?

"There are people who insist that what England has England must hold in China at all costs. This is what may be called the die-hard posture. And the past and all vital experience show that it makes for resistance, to change for friction and strife, and ultimately for war. And war, it is admitted, is never a real solution in modern conditions.

"Opposed to this attitude, which is rooted in a past of dead and dying conditions, is a conception of a changing China with new emerging classes of political workers who are conscious of the inherent strength and incalculable possibilities of Chinese resources and Chinese manpower under effective organization.

"Such a conception demands a practical corollary on the part of friendly Powers, a new view of the Chinese background and a new policy to establish Sino-Asian rela-

tions, not on the old, historic basis of treating China as the war-defeated nation of the period of 1842, but on the principle of equality which to-day underlies the relations of the smallest and greatest members of the world system of independent States and sovereignties.

"Face" Should be No Bar

"We believe that this statement of what is called the Chinese question is not in fundamental opposition to the real interests of any genuinely trading Power in China.

"And therefore, if the British are here genuinely to trade and solely to sell their goods and buy our goods as they do when they go to other independent States, Nationalist China and the National Government as its instrument of power and achievement, need not necessarily be a danger to British nationals in this country.

"If this view of the matter be sound, then mere considerations of prestige and of what is known as 'face' ought not to be allowed to bar the road to a practical settlement of what is in truth one of the practical questions oft-times posed by the 'romic spirit of history to search out man's patience, his goodwill and his good sense."

After the transaction of some formal business the negotiations were adjourned until Friday, when Mr. Chen will state the Chinese case.

Statement of Kuangtung's View

July 16.

The Canton Government Bureau of Information states that the following communiqué was jointly issued by the British and Chinese Delegations negotiating for a settlement of the disputes between Chinese and British in Kuangtung and Kuangsi:

"The Conference resumed its sittings at 10.30 a.m. to-day, when the Chinese Delegation stated their views on the origin of the British boycott. They refrained from formulating any conditions for a settlement pending a reply to their statement.

"The Conference then adjourned Monday, July 19."—Reuter.

British Reply

Hongkong, July 20.

The Conference at Canton resumed its sittings yesterday at the Canton Foreign Office, when the British delegation replied to the statement of the Chinese delegation on the origin of the anti-British boycott.

The next sitting will take place on July 21.—Reuter.

IS IT THE LAST CHANCE?

Cordial Atmosphere at Opening Meeting: Eugene Chen's Speech Foreshadows Demands

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hongkong, July 18.

The Hongkong official delegates are now in Canton discussing (sic) terms of settlement with the Canton Government. The sincerity of Hongkong was at first doubted in Canton, but the impression was dispensed by General Tan Yen-kai's speech before the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee. He said in part:—

"As to the question of the settlement of the Hongkong-Canton boycott, General Chiang Kai-shek has been in communication with the Hongkong Government. Because the Hongkong Government considers the strike as a thing of the past, it seems as if the Hongkong Government had no sincerity towards the settlement of the strike. But after making overtures over and over again, the Hongkong Government is now willing to despatch three plenipotentiary delegates to negotiate for a settlement. Whether the strike will be settled or not

is doubtful, but the Nationalist Government will do its best for the people."

On his assumption of office as Commander-in-Chief of all Canton armies, General Chiang Kai-shek declared that he would maintain the Canton-Hongkong strike. It is believed however, that the statement was intended entirely for home consumption. A report from Canton says that the strike or labour committee will not be allowed to take part in the Conference. Mr. Lu King-fo, a member of the Foreign Office has resigned because he cannot agree on this point. His resignation has no effect whatever on the negotiations, for Mr. Lu is not an appointee of General Chiang, nor is he specially trained for a diplomatic post.

Cordial Atmosphere

At the opening of the meeting at the Foreign Office, we are told that "a cordial atmosphere prevailed" between Mr. Eugene Chen and Mr. F. J. Brennan. All the delegates were present, except Mr. Chen Kung-po. He is away from Canton in connection with the northern expedition, and Professor Kuo Meng-yu, formerly of the Peking Government University is appointed to take Chen's place.

The terms proposed by Canton are not yet known. Neither government it is understood, will divulge any information that may give rise to public sensation. However, competent observers think that according to the opening speech of Mr. Eugene Chen the terms will be somewhat sweeping and contain more political than economic demands. This is attributed to the fact that the strikers, whose interests principally concern economic concessions, are excluded from the Conference. Many of them have been sent for service at the Hunan front so that they may be out of the way during the discussion.

In the opening speech, Mr. Eugene Chen said, among other things, that Canton formed the national background of the country and that the international status of China to-day stood on a different footing from that in 1924. British readers, he continued, were anxious to maintain the status quo as a best means to protect their rights and interests, little realizing the disastrous results that followed. "This is what may be called the die-hard posture, and the past and all vital experience show that it makes for resistance to change for friction and strife and ultimately for war. And war, it is admitted, is never a real solution in modern conditions." He went on to say that "we believe that this statement of what is called the Chinese Question is not fundamentally in opposition to the real interests of any genuine trading Power in China. And therefore, if the British are here genuinely to trade—solely to sell their goods and to buy our goods as they do when they go to other independent states—the Nationalist China, and the Nationalist Government as its instrument of power and achievement, need not necessarily be a danger to British nationals in this country. If this view of the matter be sound, then mere considerations of prestige and what is known as face ought not to be allowed to bar the road to a practical settlement of what is, in truth, one of the practical questions of times posed by the ironic spirit in history to search out man's patience, his goodwill and his good sense."

Although the speech seems very general, it implies many proposals that may not be entirely acceptable to the British.

MARSHAL Sun Chuan-fang has sent the sum of \$10,000 from his private coffers to the Civil-Governor of Chekiang for relief work among the flood sufferers of the province. The Chinese Philanthropic Society has received numerous telegrams from Huph appealing for funds to relieve flood sufferers in Central China.

ADMIRAL Tu Hsi-kuei, acting in his capacity as Minister of Navy, in Peking has issued a ministerial order against "mass movements" for obtaining arrears of pay. The order says that the Minister and Vice-Minister of the department will be responsible for raising funds for the navy. Any mass movements will be punished by the discharge of all officials participating in them, the order says.

THE WAR IN NORTH CHINA

Obscurity Deepened by Propaganda: Confidence of Wu Pei-fu in Victory: Marshal Sun Chuan-fang's Attitude: Allies Said to be Tired of Campaign Against Kuominchun.

Peking, July 17.

It is very difficult to ascertain exactly what is happening at the various fronts as the reports circulated by the various parties generally disagree: indeed, Peking is seething with propaganda, but there are indications that the Allied general offensive is developing.

There has been indecisive fighting in the region of Nankou, while General Tien Wei-chin's troops are slowly approaching Huailai, where the Kuominchun are strongly entrenched. Hitherto General Tien's forces have only come into contact with Kuominchun patrols.

ROUMOURED LOAN TO FENG DENIED

Rumour is rife here that Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, who is now staying in Russia, has concluded a \$3,000,000 loan with the Soviet Government, granting concessions in Mongolia to the Soviet Government in return. The Soviet authorities, however, deny the rumour.—Toho.

The Shansi forces who are co-operating with those of General Wei Yi-san have apparently been making substantial progress, however, and though the Fengtien troops at Dolon apparently have not yet advanced there seems to be some ground for the renewed reports that the Kuominchun are preparing to move on to Kansu.

Marshal Wu Pei-fu asserts complete confidence regarding the result of the anti-Red campaign, which he says must be carried out until the Kuominchun organization is destroyed, in accordance with his agreement with Marshal Chang Tso-lin before any further steps are taken as regards reconstruction of the Peking administration.

The cessation of rain is expected to bring more important military developments soon.

July 18.

The Chinese press reports that as a result of several days' intermittent fighting the Fengtien General, Wang Fu-lin, captured Lungt'ai, a mountain peak east of Nankou. The Fengtien forces are now shelling Nankou from the east.

It is reported that General Chang Chung-chang will shortly proceed to Mukden in order to report the military situation to Marshal Chang Tso-lin.

Marshal Sun and the Kuominchun

July 20.

According to the "Shuntien Shih Pao," Marshal Sun Chuan-fang on his return to Nanking from his visit to Hsueh-wu called a meeting of his chief military officers at which he explained that the Allied troops, numbering some 200,000, had surrounded the Kuominchun for upwards of a month, in which no progress had been made. He had met a Northern military official at Hsueh-wu who had asserted that the Allied officers and men were tired of the campaign. He (Sun) favoured suppression of the Red elements but he also wished to end civil strife.

After lengthy discussion Marshal Sun drafted a circular telegram advocating retirement of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang and General Lu Chung-lin, reorganization of the Kuominchun and summoning of a rehabilitation conference to be attended by representatives of all groups.

The paper adds that the telegram will be sent out shortly.

General Wu Chun-shen left Chifeng yesterday morning with two Heilungkiang divisions, moving in the direction of Weichung. A portion of General Wu's command previously reached a point midway between Fungning and Dolon.

Two wings of Kuominchun prisoners from Nankou arrived this afternoon at Peiyuan, where they were given railway tickets and sent to their homes.

Alleged Successes Against the Kuominchun

July 21.

The 'local military' authorities continue to give out optimistic communications and circular telegrams which it is impossible effectually to check.

The Peking garrison headquarters says that General Chang Chung-chang on July 19 sent out a circular telegram from Shaho as follows: "Our troops to-day occupied Chaotai and Peichaotai and suppressed General Chen Ting-chia's mutineers, some of whom have become mixed up with the Kuominchun in the region of Nanerho. We took Koaokou and Nanerho on July 19 and captured several hundreds including some of Chen's people. Many of our enemies were killed. Our casualties comprised a colonel, several non-commissioned officers and 167 soldiers wounded. The enemy in that region are retreating to Auyuying: the 20th Allied Division are pursuing them."

At Nankou two allied divisions and brigade are engaged in a hot fight with the enemy. We have taken Peiyangcheng."

Telegraphing on July 18, General Wei Yi-san says that his men are advancing: they have taken Lotoshan on the right and Lingpeishan-fu on the left flank.

SIANFU MISSIONARIES SAFE

FROM RODNEY GILBERT

Peking, July 21.

Eighteen British Baptist missionaries and 28 Americans of the Scandinavian Alliance have now not been heard from since May 14, as a result of Gen. Liu Chen-hua's siege of Sianfu, from whence no communications are permitted. The Legations take an attitude of solicitous indifference.

Hankow, July 20.

According to a message received to-day from the Governor of Honan all the missionaries at Sianfu are safe.—Reuter.

General Wang Wei-wai reports having occupied Shihlaling on July 18.

It is reported that Marshal Wu Pei-fu's Chief of Staff, General Chiang Yen-hang, has been offered the portfolio of War.—Reuter.

Allies Said to Be Doing Well

Peking, July 22.

Reports favourable to the "Allies" are being received from Nankou, while the Shansi front is calm since the Kuominchun retreat.—Reuter.

THE Chinese cruiser Hai Yung, now in southern waters, carries an invitation to the Governor of Hongkong to visit Pratas Shoals.

TELEGRAPHIC information from Changsha received at the local offices of the N.K.K. state that the Japanese towboat Shinwei Maru was fired on by Chinese soldiers in the lower course of Hsinking, between Changsha and Changteh, while towing a passenger boat. According to the telegram one Chinese passenger was killed and three were wounded.

CANTON'S ATTACK ON HUNAN

Southern Leader Back in Changsha: Japanese Steamer Heavily Fired On: Aeroplanes for Yochow: To Participate in Expedition Against Gen. Tang: Soviet Help

Hankow, July 12. (Delayed).

Gen. Tang Seng-chi arrived at Changsha last Sunday afternoon.

It is stated that Gen. Tang has been reinforced by two regiments of General Yuen Tso-ming's Kueichow troops in addition to the Cantonese reinforcements.

It is not considered likely that a general advance will be made from this centre until after the return of Marshal Wu Pei-fu from the North. Troops, however, are arriving daily in preparation.—Reuter.

Hankow, July 14. (Delayed)

A Changsha despatch dated July 13 reports that the Nishin Kisen Kaisha steamer Yuan Kiang Maru, which arrived there on that date, was furiously fired upon by General Yeh Kai-chin's routed troops at a point near Chiaoow, while going up the River, but that fortunately no damage was done to the hull nor were there any casualties.—Toho.

Aeroplanes for Allies

Peking, July 18.

A dispatch from Paoingfu states that a squadron of aeroplanes has been sent to Yochow to participate in the forthcoming expedition against General Tang Seng-chi, which General Chao Heng-ti will command.

As further news has been received it is seen that the revolt of General Chen Ting-chia's brigade, though the mutineers are surrounded by a division of two brigades, has not been quelled. General Wang Pao-ching, commanding the division in question, attacked and fought the mutineers all day on July 15, capturing several hundreds of rifles belonging to some men, who threw away their arms and escaped. The surrounding troops expect the mutineers to surrender soon owing to shortage of supplies.—Reuter.

General Chiang Kai-shek Expected in Changsha

Hankow, July 19.

A report from Changsha says that General Chiang Kai-shek Commander of the Canton Revolutionary Army will arrive there from the South on July 21.—Toho.

Soviet Help for the Kuomintang

Canton, July 14.

Since July 11 the Kuangtung section of the Canton-Hankow Railway has been monopolized by troops going to Shikuan. No ordinary traffic may be possible before July 15.

The Kuomintang claims that it will have 30,000 troops in Hunan before the end of July.

The Canton Strike Committee is assisting the army by raising 3,000 men to be army coolies. Those enlisting will be given a monthly allowance in addition to army pay.

Machine Guns, Aeroplanes and Field Pieces

A Russian vessel arrived at Whampoa on July 9 and it is reported that she brought a large consignment of arms and ammunition for the Kuomintang, including nine aeroplanes, 1,000 machine guns and 20 field-pieces. Nineteen aviators are also reported to have arrived at the same time.

The three railways having headquarters in Canton have been ordered to furnish two mechanical and 20 civil engineers each for service with the "Northern Expedition."

According to the "Anti-Red Journal" of July 11, some of the former commander of General Chen Chung-ming's anti-red army are still maintaining a large force in Southern Kiangsi. They are reported to have invaded Kuangtung recently and to have occupied the districts of Lingping and Woping.

Tightening the Military Hold

Reports from several districts along the principal rivers in Kuangtung indicate that the water is subsiding and it is hoped that floods this year may be much less serious than usual.

The Kuangtung Commissioner of Provincial Militia has issued an order, forbidding any further organization of volunteer forces and

requiring all existing forces to re-register, and to give a statement of their strength, arms and ammunition.

Since the beginning of July the Kuomintang has been disarming the volunteers in various districts and it is estimated that 20,000 rifles have been taken away from them.

General Chiang Kai-shek, the Kuomintang leader, the other day exiled to Russia three more leaders of the party, accusing them of being unfaithful to the revolutionary cause.—Reuter.

Comrade Borodin on Tour

Hankow, July 18.

It is authentically reported from Changsha that the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs there has officially intimated to the Consular Body that General Chiang Kai-shek and Comrade Borodin are due to arrive there in three days' time.—Reuter.

Wu Pei-fu's Forces Preparing Large Scale Attack

Peking, July 22.

Military telegrams from Hankow indicate extensive military preparations, including the formation of four columns for the service of Hunan against General Tang Seng-chi.

General Tang Chung-keh, commanding the fourth column, sent two mountain batteries to Yochow on July 18, while the artillery belonging to the 25th Hupeh Division followed on July 19.

General Wang Tu-ching, commanding the second column, is co-operating with General Chao Heng-ti and the Hunanese Generals, Ping Han-chang and Ho Yao-tsu, in organizing 30,000 men for the Hunan border with Yochow as an advanced base.

Two military aeroplanes from Hankow left for Yochow on July 20.

It is further reported that Admiral Li Ching-yi, Commander of the Second Yangtze Squadron, is sending 14 gunboats to Yochow.

Cantonese Commander Tarries

Reports from Changsha state that General Chiang Kai-shek, the Dictator of Canton, has postponed his arrival at Changsha for a fortnight.—Reuter.

KUO WEN TELEGRAMS

Hongkong, July 21.

A notification has been issued by the General Headquarters in all concerned that the Commander-in-Chief will start for the front on July 23.

General Chiang Kai-shek has ordered the Military Supply Department to have all Russian arms and ammunitions transported to Shao-kuan.

Merchants Called on for Loan

In view of urgent need for more money to be used as military funds, General Chiang Kai-shek has applied to the Chamber of Commerce for a loan of \$500,000 of which sum \$300,000 has already been raised for him.—Kuo Wen.

INFORMATION comes from Shameen that the managers of three Indian firms who went to the Sun Company on Sunday evening were seized by pickets and detained at Tung Yuen, the strike headquarters, until the following afternoon, in spite of assurances by the Canton Foreign Office that no British subject shall be detained by strike pickets overnight. The matter is being taken up by the acting British Consul with the Canton Government.

MARSHAL Sun Chuan-fang has been inquiring into the causes for the present rice famine in Chinese territory around Shanghai. The Kiangsu District Council state that it is due first and foremost to over-population. Other reasons they suggest are the conversion of so many rice fields for mulberry growing, and the use of land where rice was previously grown for building purposes. As a remedy they suggest the cultivation for rice growing of the two strips of land now unused along both banks of the Yangtze in this province. They also suggest the re-measurement of public land and rice fields in the vicinity.

THE CHINA TARIFF CONFERENCE

Appointment by Peking Mandate of Delegates to Carry on Discussions: Canton's Protest; Chinese Call Informal Meeting: Dr. Alfred Sze's Advice to Peking

Peking, July 16.
A mandate dated July 15 (ignoring appointments made by Marshal Tuan Chi-jui) appoints the following as members of the Special Tariff Revision Commission:—
Admiral Tsai Ting-kan,
Dr. Wellington Koo,
Dr. W. W. Yen,
Mr. Chang Ying-hua,
Mr. Wang Yin-tai,
Mr. Chang Chih-tan,
Mr. Liang Shih-yi,
Mr. Pan Fu,
Mr. Ma Su,
Mr. Hsia Jen-hu;
and the following as plenipotentiary delegates:—
Admiral Tsai Ting-kan,
Dr. Wellington Koo,
Dr. W. W. Yen,
Mr. Chang Ying-hua,
Mr. Wang Yin-tai.—Reuter.

Japanese Minister Going Home

Peking, July 17.
Mr. Yoshizawa, the Japanese Minister and concurrently a delegate to the Tariff Conference, this afternoon called on Admiral Tsai Ting-kan, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to announce his temporary return to Japan, and at the same time exchanged views on the Tariff Conference.

CANTON'S PROTEST AGAINST RESUMPTION

Hongkong, July 16.

The Foreign Minister of the Canton Government has addressed an identic note to the Consular Body for transmission to the Diplomatic Corps at Peking, protesting against resumption of the Tariff Conference.—Reuter.

It is understood that Mr. Yoshizawa's visit to Admiral Tsai did not represent Japan's reply to China's request as regards the reopening of the Conference.—Toho.

Chinese Delegates' Invitation to Informal Meeting

Peking, July 20.

The Chinese delegates to-day, in the name of Admiral Tsai Ting-kan, the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs notified the foreign delegations to the Tariff Conference that an informal meeting of the delegates would be held at the Chu Jen Tang Hall at 5 p.m. on July 23. Though the attitude of the foreign delegates towards this proposal has not yet been decided upon, it is generally believed that they will accept the proposition.—Toho.

Foreign Delegates Undecided

Tokyo, July 20.

A report from Peking says that no agreement has yet been reached

among the foreign delegations regarding the resumption of the Tariff Conference. However, it is expected that a meeting of the foreign delegates will shortly be held in order to decide on a course of action.

According to a telegram from Peking, Mr. Yoshizawa, the Japanese Minister and concurrently a delegate to the Tariff Conference has postponed his departure, owing to the question regarding the resumption of the Conference being raised.—Toho.

Dr. Alfred Sze's Advice to the Government

Peking, July 19.

Dr. Alfred Sze, the Chinese Minister to Washington yesterday addressed a telegram to the Chinese Government to the following effect:—

"Tariff autonomy is the right of an independent nation, and, so long as this exists as an axiom, there is no ground upon which the foreign Powers can oppose it. I, therefore, advise the Government immediately to declare tariff autonomy. There is no need for China further to consult with the foreign Powers."—Toho.

JAPAN, CHINA AND TARIFF

Concession to Propaganda and Bluff: Injustice to China

FROM RODNEY GILBERT

Peking, July 21.

Admiral Tsai Ting-kan has called a meeting of the foreign Tariff Conference delegates for to-morrow to pledge them to resumption of the conference after the summer vacation. As the situation now stands it is most likely that the British and American—and, therefore, the other delegates—will attend and pledge support of a resumption, despite the determination on legitimate grounds to declare the conference impossible.

Japanese propaganda plus Chinese bluff has inspired among the foreign delegates a pseudo-logical discussion of the international delegations' right to recognize the Chinese tariff delegation, without recognizing the Chinese Government, which is merely a sophistry covering weak surrender to Japanese publicity.

The Chinese, in the meanwhile, do not intend to furnish a permanent Government, representative or otherwise, but our delegation insist upon recognising the (Chinese) delegation as representative, pending the creation of a hypothetical government, which involves great injustice to the Chinese people and satisfies none but the Japanese official patrons of the Nishihara loans.

BRITAIN, CHINA AND WEIHAIWEI

Suggestion that Mandate Should be Sought From League of Nations

London, July 19.

Viscount Sandon (C) proposed in the House of Commons to-day that the Secretary of State for the Dominions and Colonies should suggest to the League of Nations that Weihaiwei should be definitely "mandated" to Great Britain in trust for China for a specific period.

Mr. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, Under-Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs, replied that Mr. Amery, the Colonial Secretary, was well aware of the objection to which Viscount Sandon referred against leaving the place in suspense with regard to its political future for a long period, but the position of Weihaiwei was necessarily a matter between the British Government and the Government of China and he did not feel that any form of application to the League of Nations was likely to improve the position, which must be regarded as part of the general situation in China.—Reuter.

BOXER INDEMNITY FUND

Three Chinese Members to be on Board of Trustees: Recommendations Approved

London, July 19.

At question time in the House of Commons, Mr. G. L. T. Locker-Lampson, Under-Secretary of State for foreign Affairs, said that the report of the Boxer Delegation to China would be submitted to the Buxton Advisory Committee shortly. The Committee had already approved of one of the Delegation's recommendations, which the British Government had adopted in principle, subject to the approval of Parliament, namely, that after the general lines of expenditure had been laid down the control and administration of the fund should be entrusted to a joint board of trustees in China, which should submit an annual statement of receipts and expenditure to the Governments of China and Great Britain.

Mr. Locker-Lampson went on to say that this decision would necessitate an amendment of an Act of

NEW LIKIN SURTAX IN THE NORTH

2½ Per Cent. Added as War Tax: Imposition by Tientsin Authorities: Powers Quiescent

Another instance of Chinese official impositions has come to light through messages received from the north by Shanghai merchants who have Tientsin and Peking agencies. A typical one, which gives as full particulars as any, is the following, which comes from Tientsin:

"The Chinese authorities have recently instituted an additional likin charge of 2½ per cent. to cover 'war surtax.' We have taken up this question with the British Chamber of Commerce and H. B. M. Consul and, pending a decision, we have decided to suspend action with consignments involved with likin charges, as it appears fairly obvious that difficulties will arise if the 2½ per cent. is paid with a view of eventually recovering same through instructions of the foreign Powers."

Inquiries were made with a view to securing more definite news, but little was obtainable, although numerous telegrams have been sent, with urgent requests for full details. One firm has ascertained that the imposition came into force last Saturday and is described by those who have introduced it as "an emergency war tax to be applied for six months." The authors are rather widely described as "the Tientsin authorities."

Meanwhile, all Tientsin and Peking are up in arms against such an unjust impost and innumerable protests have been presented, but it is a remarkable fact that every firm in Shanghai with any information at all appears to have received the hint that strong diplomatic action is unlikely. The immediate effect may be judged from the fact that a local firm, being strongly advised by its agent not to pay the additional tax, made up its mind not to do so, and in consequence is compelled to hold up a shipment of Tls. 20,000 worth of goods ready in Tientsin for export. The previous authorized levies were 2½ per cent. native tax, 2½ per cent. likin and 5 per cent. export duty, making a total of 10 per cent., so it will be understood that an additional 2½ per cent. is unlikely to be paid without a very strong protest.

As far as can be gathered, this surtax applies only to manufactured goods and is operative only in the Tientsin and Peking districts.

THE CONCESSIONS IN TIENTSIN

German and Austrian Petition to Consular Body

Tokyo, July 19.

A Tientsin despatch states that the German and Austrian residents in that City have requested the Consular Body to take care of their Settlements on the ground that the Chinese policemen there are unreliable.—Toho.

FREIGHT service on the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo railway will be suspended for two days for the overhauling of the engines. After their handling by various troops during the past 12 months or so, the engines both on that line and on the Shanghai-Nanking line need overhauling pretty badly.

THE officials who are dealing with the building of motor roads in Kiangsu, Chekiang, Fukien, Anhui and Kiangse under the direction of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang will establish a head office in Shanghai on August 1, to centralize the details of the work as far as possible.

Parliament and legislation would be introduced in due course.

Replying to Mr. A. A. Somerville (C), Mr. Locker-Lampson said that there would be three Chinese members on the board of trustees.—Reuter.

THE SALT TAX IMPASSE

Makeshift Solution in Order to Carry On: Parliament Quietened and Investors Soothed Chihli Undertaking: Legations and Investors

FROM RODNEY GILBERT

Peking, July 21.

The Salt impasse yesterday reached a makeshift solution when Gen. Chu Yu-pu turned over this month's revenue collections, and received a subsidy of \$300,000, plus an additional bribe of \$75,000 on account of his claim for three months' back pay.

The Legations and Banks have agreed to give Gen. Chu Yu-pu his back pay claim of \$900,000, covering the period during which he seized the entire revenue. This arrangement insures sufficient funds for the time being to cover loan services, and obviates the need of a fundamental solution of the salt problem, thereby quietening parliamentary questions and soothing investors. An extra \$75,000 per month is not likely to be questioned, while an extra subsidy of \$900,000 back pay covering a period of confiscation might easily elicit inquiries, wherefore the Legations are anxious that the present arrangement be accepted by bond holders.

Chihli to Assist Collections

Peking, July 21.

The Ministry of Finance and General Chu Yu-pu, the Tupan of Chihli,

have now formally concluded a salt agreement providing that the Chihli authorities shall not interfere with the salt revenue but assist the Salt Administration to carry out its duties.

The Chihli authorities undertake to abolish and not to introduce any form of illegal taxation and to assist in the transportation of salt.

The Salt Administration in return undertakes to pay the Chihli Tupan \$150,000 on the 15th day of each month and a similar amount on the last day of each month (this includes the former subsidy of \$150,000 a month), provided the Administration has first made provision for all loan payments for which it is responsible under the Reorganization Loan Agreement and provided these sums are available from collections made in the Changlu district.

The Administration also agrees to pay \$225,000 in July and \$112,000 in August and a similar amount in September in respect of sums outstanding from the former subsidy, as soon as the funds accrue in the banks at Tientsin from duty receipts.—Reuter.

NO NEWS: IS IT TO BE GOOD NEWS?

Nothing in China to Write Of

BY A POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

Whether it is the awakening of little insects, the great heat or the plethora of talk during the past five or six years, there is now an absolute stillness in Chinese political circles. Nothing is being said or done. Two wars are of course taking place, but one is in Mongolia and the other in Hunan and why should anyone worry about the private quarrels of the militarists? The Peking Government is seeking to have itself recognized, but most of the foreign Ministers are summing and the Chinese politicians are of so insignificant a calibre that their names carry no weight: they excite neither pleasure nor anger.

A Political Vacuum

The salt seizures give rise to little discussion in Chinese circles. It is expected that militarists will seize anything with money in it. If the foreigners took a stand, there might be some talk, but as the foreigners do nothing, the political reporter can unearth no emotions on the subject. The Tariff Conference is forgotten. Of course, if it ever got to the point of becoming a loan agreement session, there might be a good story, but as loans are impossible and every politician and foreign lender knows that they are impossible, that subject leads to no wise remarks.

As regards Hongkong and Canton, there is the usual inquiry, what does it all mean? From Chinese, one can get very little. No one says Hongkong is wiped off the map any longer. In fact, no one likes to say anything on the subject, particularly when a telegram from Canton says that Chiang Kai-shek is holding a review in that city, while a telegram from Hankow says that he is expected in Changsha in three days. Remarkable travelling, that—but awfully hard on political reporters.

Locally Just As Bad

The local situation is even worse from the reporter's standpoint, although it may be quite satisfactory from the public's, which may believe that no news is good news. Of course, there is the legal flurry but that is in the lap of the gods and does not directly concern the political reporter—so he sits by and watches the show. The local government seems to be getting into stride and provides only news suitable for the "From Day to Day" column, which means that all seems to be going well. Labour has its usual difficulties, but nothing serious is in the wind, except in the minds of those who see bogies all the time. Even in the textile in-

dustries, the strikes are economic and not political and, therefore, what can one tell about them, except that the workers want rice allowances and more wages and the employers do not think the markets justify additional expenditure.

Of course, one might write yards of repetitious material on how evil the Chinese are, but one tires of repeating the same axioms all the time. And one might write a book on his own solution of the Chinese problem, but then again the heat interferes with good intentions. Or one might pray for some general's success, if one has a taste for that sort of thing. Or one might curse them all and hope they all are wiped off the earth by Hongkong's typhoon. But praying and cursing have also grown wearisome. There is nothing new under the sun.

But Something Should Be Done

This is not written to fill a column on a lazy day nor even to justify one's existence. It is to record a complaint. Won't someone do something in China worth a column of news or shall we all become historians and write about what might have happened had the Taping rebellion never taken place? What is really needed is a little genuine action, something with a thrill in it, as, for instance, if the foreign educated Chinese would combine against the great men, or if the foreign Tariff Conference delegates were to go home, or if all the militarists got together at a unification conference, or if Chiang Kai-shek arrested Comrade Bordoin, or if the Peking Government enforced the opium-growing prohibition. These would indeed be lovely stories for others beside a political reporter.

Mr. Yu Ya-ching, in his capacity as chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, has lodged a strong protest with the local authorities against the action of Shanghai's foreign lawyers in making public the alleged agreement regarding the rendition of the International Mixed Court. The negotiations, he says, should still be considered as private and should not have been published to the world.

THE Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in Shanghai, Mr. Hsu Yuan, is reported to have received instructions from the Waichiaopu urging him to use his influence to have the proceedings brought against Mr. Hsiung Hsi-ling in the Mixed Court by Mr. T. C. White, an American engineer, cancelled. It will be recalled that the case was brought by Mr. White in connexion with the affairs of the Wah Chang Mining and Smelting Co. Mr. Hsiung, who is a former premier of China, was arrested by the Municipal Police on a warrant taken out on Mr. White's application.

LEADING ARTICLES

The North-China Herald

Published every Saturday evening.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION

(INCLUDING DELIVERY):

Shanghai 12s. 12 per annum
Other parts of China . . . 13

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD LTD., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

THE MIXED COURT QUESTION

July 17.

THERE is not much in Mr. Ronald McDonald's letter that calls for answer in spite of its length. To a large extent it is purely forensic. The six questions at the end, for instance, are the ordinary device of the cross-examining advocate, designed to put us in the wrong. The first question was really answered in our Thursday's leader: nothing definite has been concluded. That also disposes of question 3. On question 2 we have no knowledge. Mr. McDonald is surprised to learn that the Consular Body are ready to receive the lawyers at any time and hear all their views. So we have had the pleasure of bringing him a piece of news which we are sure he will find good news; and this disposes of questions 4, 5 and to some extent of question 6, the balance of which is merely a matter of opinion.

Mr. McDonald's question "Where does the reformed judiciary of the whole country function?" suggests that he has not kept himself abreast of what has been done in China in his own profession. Now the work that has been done by Dr. Wang Chung-hui and his brother jurists in codifying laws and revising practice is indeed work of which China may be proud, and the operation of the Supreme Court in Peking has earned the praise of both lawyers and laymen. We are in no way arguing for abolition of extraterritoriality, because the operations of the courts are too often at the mercy of tyrannical and capricious militarists. But for what Chinese legal reformers have been able, or have tried to do, they certainly deserve praise. In any case the phrase we used about bringing the practice of the Mixed Court "into line with the reformed judiciary of the whole country" is in no way alarming. It merely means that one part of the structure, so to speak, will be ready before other parts.

The American Bar Association's letter yesterday raised a scare about foreign extraterritorial rights being threatened and Mr. McDonald seems to share this fear. There is absolutely no foundation for it. Every one of the arguments used by Mr. McDonald against rendition could have been used with far greater force against the Mixed Court of pre-1911 days, and, as we pointed out in Thursday's leader, there is no intention on either the Chinese or foreign side that the abuses of those days should be revived. For instance, we drew attention to the plan for new machinery for the rehearing of cases and for an appeal court. This means that if a foreigner brings action against a Chinese and is dissatisfied with the judgment, he will have ample means of getting it revised. No such arrangement existed before 1911, and thus foreigners' rights will be better preserved in the new than in the old Court. Of course Chinese litigants will cease to come under consular jurisdiction, but it was never meant that the treaties should be used to withdraw them

from the authority of their own people. That is really the fundamental issue, on which rendition is inevitable.

In the alleged draft agreement, as published by some papers locally and on which Mr. McDonald relies, there is no mention at all of foreign lawyers' right of audience. Coupled with the fact that the Consular Body are still open to hear all that the lawyers have to say, the inference is that this point has not yet even been touched upon in the discussions with the Chinese. That the lucrative business which numbers of foreign lawyers have built up in the Mixed Court will suffer to some extent is inevitable. But if they say to the Chinese: "We have built up this practice innocently and in all good faith. We have done you no wrong and why should not we appear in your courts as freely as qualified Chinese lawyers appear in ours? You cannot surely mean to take away our livelihood if Chinese litigants desire to employ us"—they use an argument to which no responsible Chinese would be deaf. Alternatively, they may try to wreck the whole scheme, as some of them appear to be doing. That will not prevent rendition. It will merely ruin the lawyers' chances.

We have written fully and frankly and, having published these two letters, we do not intend to open our columns to others of a similar nature. There is evidently a concerted attempt in some quarters to work up a scare, for which there is no foundation and which might do great harm in many directions; and we are not going to assist in its propagation, directly or indirectly.

THE PROTOCOLS OF THE WISE MEN

July 17.

WE take pleasure in calling attention to the letter to-day by "Mentor" exposing the fraudulent nature of the famous, or rather infamous, "Protocols of the Wise Men of Zion." Like him, we have heard of a project to get the book reprinted locally for distribution in China, and we can only express a sincere hope that it will come to nothing. We had overlooked the explanation given by the London "Times," which "Mentor" quotes. It certainly sounds extremely probable. Here is a case in point. In his recent "Why China Sees Red," Mr. Putnam Weale drew a purely fanciful sketch of how easily and cheaply the Powers could organize and finance international intervention in China—though he hastened to add that nothing was less likely than that they would do so. The Chinese Bureau of Information, of 61 Belgrave Road, London, which we believe has not a single Chinese connection with it but exists for the purpose of spreading anti-British propaganda, reproduced this imaginary scheme in a leaflet, but as if it were a plan already decided upon by Great Britain and broadcast it in the Far East.

In the "North-China Daily News" of January 13, 1921, we reproduced a statement put out by all the leading Jews of America in refutation of the "Protocols." In this they traced its origin to the year 1901 and to a Russian named Serge Nilus, who pretended to have received it from a Russian bureaucrat, but gave no sort of evidence in support of his statements, nor has any been found. The Jewish refutation pointed out that no society of the name of the Wise Men of Zion or any similar name had ever been heard of in Jewish history nor could any evidence

be found of where the supposed organization had met or of whom it was composed. Even the editor of the London "Morning Post," a paper not friendly to Jews, confessed his doubts of the book's authenticity. The Jewish reputation made another very excellent point. Certain persons are fond of insisting that Bolshevism is a Jewish institution. They go further and say that Bolshevism in itself is nothing, but as the spearhead of a vast international conspiracy. Now it is undeniable that there are Jews in the Bolshevik Government—as there are in plenty of other Governments and their departments. The Jews are a clever race, and very naturally some of them would rise to the top in a time of upheaval. Also there are bad men among every people. But the point generally overlooked, and on which the New York Jewish statement dwells tellingly, is that the Mensheviks, who are the sworn foes of the Bolsheviks, are largely composed of and led by Jews and that, in the general terror and confiscation in Russia, Jews suffered enormous losses at the hands of the Reds, being regarded as typical members of the bourgeoisie.

There are signs in Shanghai of an attempt to work up a wave of anti-Semitism. They may mean nothing; we hope they do. But in these days when passion and prejudice run so high in all directions, we wish to make the "North-China Daily News" position clear. The anti-Semitic party need expect no help from us. Letters containing reflexions on Jews occasionally reach us. They go back to the writers and will continue to do so. The whole movement, which plasters an entire race with the misdoings of a few, is so grossly unfair. That is not done with any other people. The Italian colony of New York, for instance, used to have a bad name for turbulence, probably because most of them came from Southern Italy where, for climatic reasons, blood is hot and quarrels fierce. But no one immediately condemns the whole Italian people, who indeed are generally recognized as frugal, industrious, of a high standard of morality and firm believers in family and domestic virtues. The faults of the Jew are condemned; but how many pause to inquire to what extent those faults are only the irrepressible human reaction to the prejudice he too often encounters? It is a case of the dog with a bad name. Let it be admitted that the Jew may be a very bitter enemy. But admit also that he can be the warmest and truest friend, as he has proved again and again. Once, in the present writer's presence, a leading London Jew gave an extremely interesting historical sketch to show how the nations that had maltreated the Jews had suffered for it, not from any operation of the Jews themselves, but, as it would seem, through some mysterious fate or Providence, call it which we may; while those countries in which Jews had been allowed a fair chance and the equal rights of ordinary citizens had, as notably, prospered. Anyone with a taste for history will recognize how true this is. As we said above, passion and prejudice run wild nowadays. Why should the volume of that torrent be swelled, for a cause so unnecessary and unjust?

THE FRENCH GOVT. FALLS

July 19.

THE tenth French Ministry and the fourteenth French Minister of Finance have fallen in fifteen months. For the fourth time, also, M. Briand has resigned the Premiership. Facts such as these cannot but be taken as indicating the futility of attempting to solve the financial problem

with the Chamber of Deputies in its present temper and composition, or even with the assistance of the Chamber at all. M. Caillaux's scheme for Government by decree would appear to have been a revival of the project invented by M. Poincaré in January 1924, under which he would have been empowered to issue *décrets lois* in emergencies. These would not have been exempt from subsequent discussion by the Chamber; they would merely have been a short cut, at crucial moments, through the interminable waste of time and obstruction to which the Chamber's methods give rise. A week ago M. Caillaux explained clearly that the extraordinary powers to be conferred on the Government by his scheme did not imply imposition of taxes without the consent of Parliament, but merely simplified and accelerated procedure.

The fate of M. Caillaux himself is illustrative of the instability and mistrustfulness of French parliamentary life to-day. Unpopular though he was, owing to his attitude during the war, he was recalled to office in April, 1925, as Finance Minister because he was generally recognized as having the best financial brain of any politician in France. He held office until the following October, when the Government (M. Painlevé's) fell. Once again he was recalled a month ago, by M. Briand of all people, no friend of M. Caillaux's but great enough to sacrifice personal feelings to his sense of the man's ability. Not so the Finance Committee. Having rejected M. Caillaux's scheme of Government by decree, they come before the Chamber and in opposition to his request for a vote of confidence, they express by bringing in a proposal strictly to limit M. Caillaux's powers.

Whether M. Briand will again be induced to try to form a Cabinet remains to be seen. One rather doubts it. In the present inability of the deputies to view the French financial crisis from any but the narrowest point of view of party interests, and in the even distribution of power between the different parties, it is doubtful if any Government would be allowed to go to the root of things. The only apparent remedy, we imagine, is to dissolve parliament and see if better luck can be got through a new Chamber. Alternatively, some people incline to hope that the franc will go the road of the rouble and mark, so that a new start may be made with a new currency.

THE AGE OF PERPETUAL MOTION

July 19.

IT is, perhaps, the normal man's craving for the great open spaces, the croak of the frog, the buzz of the insects, the struggle with that fiercest of birds of prey, the mosquito, that accounts for the popularity of the many gardens of pleasure which are springing up all over Shanghai. There are open air motion picture places, open air restaurants, open air cabarets and finally the open air semi-devilish dance hall, where dancing partners may be hired for half a dollar a dance, for fox trot or Charleston, no matter how badly one may do either.

The follower of the open air night life can begin early in the evening at one of the more or less fashionable restaurants, take in a movie under the stars, drive out to Jessfield for an ice-cream and end up at some place or other for his breakfast. Having exercised his legs somewhat, he needs less sleep apparently than the home lovers. For throwing himself into the pool at Hongkew, he has an open air swim and then to business, and a day of it. The strenuousness of the night birds seems to be matched only

by those who love to swelter in almost a mid-day sun, hitting a tennis ball over a broiling court.

The popularity of the open air gardens on a Saturday night is perhaps not so surprising, for one can spend the whole of Sunday morning overcoming the effects of the mosquitoes and centipedes and the stiffness of limb and dryness of throat that comes with the great desert places where a matched forms an oasis amid converted paddy fields. And the marvellous thing of it all is that with these great improvements, ice-cream brought across the width of the Pacific Ocean to be served in Shanghai in delectable bricks; palm beach clothes to take the weight out of the trousers; voiles and gossamer things for the ladies, short almost to despair, cut away wherever possible; bobbed and shingled hair to cool the neck; and great electric fans to create ocean breezes,—with all this the heat seems just as hot and the summer just as long as before when one sat quietly on a verandah sipping a lemon or orange squash, dozing beneath the punka and thinking about nothing under the sun.

For the fierce occupation of keeping cool is a terrific labour in the night. The rush of the motor-cars, the odour of the gasoline, the hot roads and heated atmosphere about the cars, the turgid rushing from place to place, from café to dance hall, always hoping for something refreshing and never finding anything different, these things excite and irritate and keep one on the go. The mind rushes with the cars, there is a sort of peristalsis of the whole personality—always movement, rush, force, action. That is the word of the age—action and who can hope to keep cool and quiet in the midst of constant, unending perpetual action. No machine can do it. No man can do it.

Is it the virulence of the mosquito that sets men off that way or is it that something nervous which we call the East and which we are told makes us different than we were before? There is so little of the East left in Shanghai that one hardly believes that that can have anything to do with the effort to achieve perpetual motion in the human being. It must be rather an Eastern expression of the age in the Homeland, the age of jazz and night-clubs, the sheik and the flapper, the cocktail and the hip pocket flask. When men argued over the port, one never thought of going elsewhere of a night, but then in those days the port was palatable. Who could go enthusiastic over a synthetic liqueur, manufactured in a chemical laboratory where they also turn out headache pills and TNT? Who can feel the divine joy of a chef's perfect dish, when every moment there is a jumping up to dance a jig or two and then back to a cold and gelatinized gravy? We seem to get our joy not out of the thing we eat and drink, but out of the motion, the jumping up and down, the whirling round and hopping up and down? Shall this too be blamed on the war or perhaps it is the work of the Hidden Hand which makes revolutions and seeks to turn all nations topsy-turvy. Whatever it is, we have written enough, for even writing is done on a noisy, moving, creaking machine—some more of that horrible perpetual action of the age.

THE NEW SIEGE OF THE LEGATIONS

July 20.

THE story told by Mr. Rodney Gilbert to-day would almost seem incredible were it not so well in keeping with the progressive feebleness of the Diplomatic Corps. Divested of the biting irony with which Mr. Gilbert

writes the facts are simply these. That on the day when Marshal Chang Tso-lin arrived in Peking, Fengtien soldiers invaded the Legation Quarter, stopped all egress from it, held up persons of the rank of Sir Francis Aglen and the Belgian Minister at the Water Gate for six hours and turned all foreigners off the wall. One officer of American marines—we should like to have his name and print it in gold—was sturdy enough to tell the intruders to "git." Whereupon they "got" meekly enough. Otherwise absolutely nothing was done, not a whisper of even a "protest"—a word which the Diplomatic Body has contrived to make as contemptible as any in the English language—against this intolerable violation of the Protocol of 1901. Further episodes in the same letter describe the beating of Major Barker by Fengtien soldiers and the British Legation's tame acceptance of the Chinese general's impudent assertion that his men had been spontaneously attacked by the foreigner; the holding up of the airman Captain Doisy; and misbehaviour by soldiers, too frequent to mention in detail, on roads round Peking.

As a matter of ordinary common-sense, what do the Diplomatic Corps expect to gain by inactivity of this kind in the face of open insult and injury? As a matter of conscience, how can they justify it to themselves? They are not sent to Peking to do nothing, but to look after their countries' interests. What are they doing to earn their salaries? From the time of the Lincheng outrage onward, violation of treaty and assaults on the individual have grown rapidly worse and worse. But not one thing has been done by the Diplomatic Body as such to defend their countrymen's rights and to convince Chinese officials that they are required to observe the same standards of conduct as obtain in civilized countries. Instead, a policy of "sympathetic conciliation" the fruits of which have indeed been abundantly proved.

We are frequently told that the Diplomatic Body should not be blamed because they have received strict injunctions from home that their respective Governments are too busy, too poor or too much bound by domestic politics to have time for China and that they, the diplomats, must first see to it that they do nothing that may cause any international trouble. We doubt if this is altogether true. In any case, incidents have occurred, where there were men not afraid to take a little risk and responsibility, which prove abundantly that when the foreigner's stand is just, no international trouble follows. Such were the famous incident of H. M. S. Cockchafer at Wansien, which was entirely and conspicuously successful; the blockading of Wuchow by Commander Fitzgerald until pilots were supplied him; the firm stand taken by the British Consul-General in Shanghai when a Chinese gunboat fired on an A. P. C. launch and badly wounded Mr. Lawson Hall; and the vigorous and independent attitude of the American marine officer on the wall of Peking mentioned by Mr. Gilbert. In passing, we trust that British Chambers of Commerce are making ready to come to the aid of Commander Fitzgerald. He may need it. There is too much reason to believe that if the naval authorities had not stood by Commander Whitehorn of the Cockchafer, he would have been sacrificed.

The incidents quoted go to prove, what of course is known to everyone acquainted with the Chinese, that they have a clear sense of justice and that where they realize that the foreigner is in the right, they never dispute reasonable action to uphold that right. In 1923, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, being prevented by the united

Powers from seizing the Customs at Canton, tried to rouse the Cantonese against the foreigner and failed because they knew that the Powers were in the right and Dr. Sun in the wrong. Yet to-day the humiliating spectacle is seen of two important officials from Hongkong and the acting British Consul-General in Canton negotiating with the Cantonese officials for the cessation of the most iniquitous, utterly unjustifiable boycott ever seen and, according to the last communiqué, sitting in debate on the Chinese version of the cause of that boycott. Had a blockade been set on Canton on June 24, until the men guilty of firing on Shameen had been punished and compensation paid, none of the troubles of the past year would have occurred.

We are not asking for a gunboat policy. We ask only, as it was expressed above, that Chinese officials should be required to observe the ordinary standards of conduct in use by civilized governments. In this we are fighting the cause of the Chinese people even more than of foreigners. In according recognition to successive factions of military and political adventurers in Peking, the Diplomatic Body are indirectly committing an act of intervention and are directly to blame for a considerable part of the civil wars that have been raging for two years past. In respect of the Fengtien invasion of Legation Quarter, their policy appears to be inspired by the principle of *après nous le deluge*. They were afraid to tackle Chang Tso-lin; they feared that any protest would bring on a crisis; and, anticipating a crisis, they are now mainly concerned, how to stave it off till they themselves are somewhere else.

In all this the foreign mercantile communities of China also have their responsibility. It is for them to importune their Home Governments for new representation and a new policy in China. Something is being done by a stalwart few to rouse opinion by awkward questions in the House of Commons. This surely is an opportunity by which merchants and bankers might profit. The point for emphasis, we venture to think, is this. If the Diplomatic Body anticipate a crisis, so does everyone else. Indeed without a crisis, there will be no remedy. But if possible, it should not be a crisis involving the massacre of some hundreds of foreigners. By the present conduct of the Diplomatic Body, nothing less seems likely to rouse them.

COTTON IN THE SUDAN

July 21.

THE construction of the Wakar dam on the Nile will probably have a tremendous effect upon the cotton supply of the world. The huge reservoir will be filled during "low Nile," that is in November, and the water will be used for irrigation purposes from the middle of January to the middle of April. The district to be irrigated is in the Sudan, and is known as the Gezira, but there is no reason why, if the enterprise is successful, other parts of that huge area should not eventually share in the benefits of this great scheme for increasing the productivity of this portion of the British Empire. The area of the Gezira between Khartum and the railway which crosses the province is some five millions acres, and at least three-fifths of this will be irrigated during the present year. The idea is to use this region for the cultivation of cotton, and authorities state that the result will be that in a short time a million bales of cotton will be produced, and within a few years if all goes well, that amount ought to be increased to well over two millions.

The quality of the product, it is declared, will be of the highest. The cotton is of the fine long-stapled variety, better than any grown in America except the Sea Island kind. Another point worthy of note is that labour problems should be reduced to a minimum. There are here no white labour unions determined to put out imported coolie labour, and there is no reason to suppose that those capitalists who are interested in the enterprise will do anything to prevent the coming into the country of all the coloured labour necessary for the carrying out of the scheme to its full extent. Certainly India would be glad to get rid of some of its surplus population, and the cotton fields of the Sudan may in the near future afford opportunities for the Hindu coolie to earn a much larger wage than the mere pittance upon which economic conditions in his home land force him to live. The result of the Sudan cotton scheme ought to be the lowering of the price of the better varieties of the raw material, and such a step will naturally be hailed with delight by the cotton-spinners of Lancashire.

Experts declare that there is little or no risk of the failure of the water supply, neither will there need to be any retrenchment of the usual supply for Egypt, for what enters the irrigation canals of the Gezira is that which, but for the dam, would have swept into the Mediterranean at the time of the Nile flood. The inception of the enterprise marks a great step forward in the matter of Empire cotton production, and, if Queensland develops into a cotton-growing state as there are hopes that it eventually will, then the time may come, and that before very long, when the Empire will be independent of outside sources for this important article of commerce.

The idea of a self-contained and self-supporting Empire has been one of slow growth, but there are evidences that the more wideawake of our merchants and traders are coming to the conclusion that such a thing is as possible as it is obviously desirable. For a commonwealth of nations like the British Empire with all its natural resources to go outside its own boundaries for any of the requirements of civilized life is absurd, and the sooner that absurdity is felt by all thinking subjects of King George V, the sooner will many of the great problems of the Empire be solved once and for all.

CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

July 22.

WITHOUT entering into personalities or expressing any opinion as to the present or previous officers of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, comment may be made on the broader political implications of the election controversy which has at last spent itself. Democracy is not only a political doctrine of popular control of government; it is even more a political method, a system of co-ordinating and articulating mass opinion so that the majority shall rule without destroying or endangering basic rights of the minority. When democracy, as a political system, functions unchecked, there is anarchy. Therefore, in all truly democratic countries, checks and balances have been created for the purpose of protecting the whole political system from sudden and destructive changes and for providing the minority with a voice and a protection from oppression. Such a complicated political structure does not arise in a day nor is it the rule that a system which works admirably in one country will do as well in another. For instance, Britons regard their

King and Parliament as representing a fine type of democratic government, while Americans look with equal pride upon a system which has no King but which provides three veto possibilities, the second house, the executive and the judiciary.

Democratic forms have never been successful when suddenly thrust upon a people. They have been most advantageously utilized when they have been the results of slow and steady growth, principally among the economic middle class. Thus, British democracy and American democracy go back to Magna Carta through the Cromwellian Revolution, the political reforms of the early Georges, colonial expansion, the rise of the economic middle class as a result of the industrial revolution and finally, in the United States, the American revolution with its concomitant struggle between the Federal Government and the States ending in a terrific civil war. Democratic forms lie more in the consciousness of the people who sense them from tradition than as a result of philosophers and written constitutions. Thus, in the United States, the practice of politics and the every-day decisions of the Supreme Court have done more to provide the protections and balances necessary in a democratic state than the writings of Thomas Jefferson and the propaganda of the French Revolution.

Now, we must take it that this long experience in democratic forms is altogether foreign to China. It is to be admitted that in their private life, the Chinese are democratic, there being no landed or hereditary aristocracy; it is also to be noted that the communistic family system of China is democratic, there being no large independent property-owners and the popular control of family decisions being, except as modified by a wholesome respect for the aged, democratic. But this democracy has never found a political expression and therefore has not developed a political method. Thus, the voting for parliamentarians has been futile, as the people could not understand their interests in the matter and had little faith in the result. Similarly, the parliamentary technique within the Parliament was far from anything that could be tolerated, say in the British House of Commons. In the organization of societies and committees, in the preparation of public meetings, in the working out of popular resolutions, the Chinese seem to have a confusion of forms and methods, which usually results in some aggressive individual putting forward his own plan and method and all the others following at the time and complaining on the morrow. Now, one of the most time-honoured rules of democratic procedure is to make a row before the vote, but, to accept unqualifiedly the decision after the vote has once been taken.

In the recent election of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, certain candidates presented themselves and were elected. The election was contested after the voting had been completed on the ground that the method of voting was improper. This should, of course, have been brought before the scrutineers prior to the election or at the time, but was, in fact, only discussed after it had been seen that the votes were cast in such a manner as to make one party of Shanghai Chinese dominant in the Chamber, leaving practically no voice to any minority, even when that minority represented, as was claimed, the major Chinese interests of the place. Following the general elections, there were wide protests to many Chinese authorities, some of whom had, under the charter of the Chamber, a voice; but others were altogether outside their province either in listening to

appeals or expressing an opinion. It was none of their business in a democratic system. Everybody having expressed himself freely on the subject, the Committee went into session and elected new officers, among them a Chairman. He promptly announced his intention of not serving, whereupon his decision was not accepted, even after he had thrice refused the crown, but a long series of negotiations was entered upon, to save everybody's face. Meanwhile, the minority and their friends are sabotaging the Chamber and the new officers to show that there can be no successful functioning as long as the Chamber represents only one political party. What the end of it all will be, we do not know and do not particularly care, as it is strictly a Chinese matter in no way directly affecting foreign interests. It is, however, of importance to foreigners to note that much of the fuss in the Chamber can be explained very simply: they did not know how to go about it. They wasted time and energy and thought and finally fell back on "face-saving" devices, which is exactly what happens in Peking every day to the destruction of China and the utter confusion of all foreigners.

THE CONFERENCE IN CANTON

July 22.

LESS and less do we like the reports of the conference between the Hongkong & Canton delegates. We have no wish to make scares and, as our Hongkong correspondent points out to-day, both sides are likely to let out as little as possible during the discussions. But the speeches made, or at any rate reported of and not contradicted, by leading Cantonese give an unpleasant impression. General Tan Yen-kai has doubts of "the sincerity" of the Hongkong Government. If there are any doubts on that point, they need not be looked for on the British side. Then General Chiang Kai-shek, on assuming office as Commander-in-Chief, says that he "will maintain the strike." Our correspondent adds that "it is believed that the statement was meant for home consumption." But that does not make it less mischievous, if we are right in thinking that the Cantonese suggested negotiations, partly because feeling was running so strongly against the boycott in Canton, partly to get their domestic troubles settled before going to war in earnest in Hunan. Finally we have Eugene Chen's amazing oration at the opening of the conference, which was obviously designed so that, if the negotiations fail, he might say afterwards, "These British are so haughty and arrogant that there is no dealing with them." Yet, as obviously, that speech might be the prelude to all sorts of utterly unjustifiable demands in Hongkong itself.

The truth of the matter is this, that the boycott is an international crime of the first magnitude, in which the Canton Government is so utterly and inexcusably in the wrong that there is nothing to negotiate. Commercially the boycott is dying and the Cantonese officials are, therefore, most anxious to snatch something out of the fire before the pressure of public opinion among their own people compels them to let it die altogether. In other words, the strength of Hongkong now is to sit still. That shipping continues to suffer is undeniable. If Hongkong wants to spend any money, let it do so in assisting the shipping fraternity to tide over the crisis, not in providing work for strikers in Canton, who threw themselves out of good employment in Hongkong, have since been doing the colony all the harm they can, and for whom totting military supplies for the army in Hunan is all they deserve.

THE INDIAN COTTON INDUSTRY

July 23.

IN our columns on Wednesday we printed a telegram which was in effect a plea for protection for the Indian cotton industry. In connexion with this it is obvious that if the British Government is to show consistency, the same protection must be given to this industry as the McKenna Duties, once abandoned but now reimposed, give to industries in the Home country, and the cases are parallel. For instance, England was the first country to bring into being the dyeing industry, and then she lost it to Germany, and only since the war is she recovering her position. While originally, perhaps twenty-five years ago, China supplied India with cotton yarn, the progress of the mills in India quickly revolutionized the position, and India supplied China with yarn. Then there was another situation created, and in recent years India has again been supplied with yarn from Chinese mills but in ever increasing quantities with the Japanese product. That the import of this yarn is damaging the native industry in Bombay is undoubted, and outstanding among the facts of the case is this, that at present Indian raw cotton can be exported to Japan, manufactured there, re-exported to India and sold there at prices cheaper than the Bombay mills can produce. To some extent this also applies to Shanghai, but the amount going from here to India is so small as compared with the Japanese output that it may be ignored for practical purposes. The position which we have presented, certainly makes a very good case for protection.

Whether the Japanese mills use Chinese, Indian or any other kind of cotton depends upon the price of the raw staple. Over and above that, when it comes to the manufactured article, it is the cost of labour and machinery that counts, and in this connexion we find interesting data in a volume published by the Bombay Millowners' Association with respect to the excise duty, which, however, need hardly trouble us here except in passing. The first consideration mentioned is that the Japanese textile industry actually works for twenty-two hours a day in two shifts, whereas a working week in India consists of only sixty hours. Conditions in India, we are told in this work, are against the adoption of a two shift system. Japan has shut out Indian goods from her markets by a high protective system, and then the question is asked, how can Japan lay down goods in India below the cost of the indigenous article? It is thus, according to the volume we have quoted:—

The answer is by means of bounty-freights for their raw materials from India and America and similar concessions from Japan's bounty-fed steamers which carry the manufactured article to India. The leading steamship company of Japan receives an annual subsidy of six million yen, supposedly for carrying the mails, but it is difficult to resist the conclusion that such a huge subsidy is paid to enable the company to quote extremely low rates of freights to Japanese merchants and mills, because for a period of ten years before the late war, although this particular steamship company made a loss on each year's working, the subsidy enabled them to wipe out the loss and pay a dividend of ten per cent. per year. This, let it be noted, is not our statement but that of the Bombay Millowners' Association in the book they have published entitled "The Indian Cotton Excise Duty." This excise duty has recently been wiped out. It was a tax on the production of the mills for revenue purposes, but at the same time could be regarded as a favouring of Lancashire, and

we can dismiss this now and come to the protection proposals contained in the recent telegram.

Obviously something is wrong in the economy of things if Japan can buy Indian cotton, manufacture it and export it again to India at a lower price than India can manufacture on the spot. The question seems to be that of two shifts, and the best solution would be that suggested in another recent telegram of having a conference which would bring about equal working conditions throughout the Far East. Can one hope that Japan would come into such an arrangement, or to go back to that much disputed and much misrepresented question, would Chinese millowners outside the Settlement concur in it? It is here that the difficulty arises, and because of this it is difficult to see that the Indian millowners have any recourse but to a protective tariff. The fact to-day is that the mill products of the Far East are penetrating into remote districts in Africa which Bombay from its geographical position would be in a better position to supply, and it is because of labour conditions combined with the subsidies, as the Bombay millowners suggest, that such is possible. A strong tariff policy is obviously called for, and it is not in the interests of the Bombay millowners alone that this is needed but for the growing expanse of cotton which India is contributing to the Empire's needs as a whole.

THE CALCUTTA RIOTS

July 24.

WHEN a few months ago riots broke out in Calcutta we endeavoured to explain how it was that the intense animosity between Mohammedans and Hindus brought these into being, and so serious have the present disturbances been that a further reference, going more deeply into the politics of the case, will be opportune. Of the age-long hatred between these two sects we need not speak at the moment, but we can come to the situation which received prominence at the end of the war when to all outward appearances a reconciliation had been effected. A combination ensued between these two powerful bodies with the express intention of controlling the Councils, bringing to nought British rule in India and finally ousting the British entirely from the country. The two parties embarked upon their object with enthusiasm, and the unusual spectacle was witnessed of Mohammedans using their influence to secure the election of Hindus and vice versa. Obviously the Hindus are much more astute politicians than the Mohammedans, and after all this work had been accomplished, the Mohammedans found that the Hindus were definitely in the ascendant. The Councils were dominated by the Hindus, and so far from the common aim being persevered in, what happened was that the Hindus used their position for the furtherance of the aims of their own particular sect. It required some time for the Mohammedans to realize that this was the case, but once it became apparent to them the fat was in the fire. The old hatred, which only British rule had prevented from bringing constant bloodshed in its train, blazed out once more, and in it we get the cause of these Calcutta riots.

Certain of the movements related to this Hindu-Mohammedan combination are of interest. For instance some four years ago there was a migration of Mohammedans, who, having decided no longer to live under British rule, resolved to seek a sanctuary in Afghanistan. In considerable numbers they proceeded thither, but on their arrival most were robbed according to the predatory principles of the Afghans. A good many were doubtless

killed, and only a few were able to make their way back to their native places. It was an expedition full of tragedy. The political situation, to leave such side-shows alone, created in the Councils was that the anti-British movement broke up, and the natural hostility between such peoples re-asserted itself. The combination had been artificial from the very start, and whenever one party gained the ascendancy, the other kicked against the pricks. Thereafter all the old forms of annoying the other side received full attention, and it is more than instructive to see how these have been worked out and at the same time to compare, in contrast, the care with which British rule avoids offending the susceptibilities which the religions of these people entail.

One important point may be mentioned. When a British military contingent headed by full regimental band marches through any district, due attention is given that on approaching a mosque where Mohammedans are at prayer, the music is silenced, so that the feelings of the devotees will in no way be injured. But this is just where the Hindus have their opportunity of inflaming Mohammedans. Bands are recruited by the Hindus largely from members of their people who have been trained in music in Indian regimental bands, and after their service with the colours is over these people find employment in just the same way as we see Chinese musicians who function at weddings and funerals, the opening of new shops and the like in Nanking Road. These Hindu processions make a point of insisting on the band playing at its loudest when passing a mosque, and as anything from Hindu music to popular airs are in their repertory, the effect must be exceedingly obnoxious to the worshippers. It was such a band that was the direct cause of the May riots. On the other hand the Mohammedan is by no means free of blame. His method of retaliation is generally to paint a cow up in harlequin colours, surround the neck with a garland of flowers, and lead the animal off to execution via some Hindu street. So there are equally infuriated passions on the part of the Hindus, with whom the cow is a sacred animal. One thing stands out in this Calcutta business. After the May riots there was a strong demand to increase the personnel of the Calcutta police to deal with these matters. The legislature has hesitated about it, and accordingly the district is faced with rather a more serious situation than it had in the spring.

Mr. Tao Chia-yao, Director of the Bureau of National Navigation and chief of staff to Marshal Wu Pei-fu, arrived in Shanghai on Thursday from Nanking. He is proceeding to Peking.

Dr. V. K. Ting, Mayor of Shanghai, told a Chinese newspaperman on Thursday that the only way to stop labour troubles in Shanghai was for employers of labour to introduce reforms into their factories, and for the authorities to see that the price of rice was kept down to a reasonable figure. With regard to re-opening the Shanghai General Labour Union's premises he could do nothing without instructions from Marshal Sun Chuan-fang.

THE str. Tungwo is afloat again and is on her way down river after having been towed off a sandbank by the str. Siangwo. The latter reports having passed the str. Tzekiang of the San Peh Steamship Co. bodily ashore at a place called Hanchingkong some 60 miles above Hankow. The highly flooded state of the river makes navigation exceedingly difficult. Just now, the face of the river having changed to such an extent that it is difficult for the most experienced pilots to read it with the same accuracy as they would in normal times.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Protecting the Investor.

Nothing to better effect has been suggested for the protection of the small capitalist who desires to invest in stocks than what the Company Law Amendments Act Committee has just devised. The position in regard to this very useful class of investor at Home, whose capital is probably insignificant individually but large in the aggregate, is largely different from what we find in the foreign community here, although it must be borne in mind that in the past few years we have found the company-promoter's circular looming up ever larger here. At Home it is not only the promoter's circular which has to be reckoned with but, more dangerous still, a house-to-house canvass of shares not listed on the London Stock Exchange. Obviously when it becomes necessary to circulate people in other countries with a request to take up shares, and more so when efforts have to be made to try their blandishments in person, the shares in question can hardly ever be worth the paper they are written on. So the Committee to which we have alluded has advocated the scheme of a fine for the first offence of canvassing such shares and imprisonment for the second offence, with like penalties for those who engage in the business of circulars. It must be remembered that it is the great bulk of the investors of small amounts which by coming in makes a flotation successful. Large parcels of any stock may be underwritten by brokers, but they rely on the general public with their contributions of small amounts to relieve them of the responsibility, and accordingly this class is all important. Another important suggestion has been made by the Committee, and it is that if in the event of a liquidation it is shown that there has been fraudulent trading, the directors will have a full personal liability for losses. It is a very salutary proposal.

More Swimming Baths

In these days of sovereign rights and democracy it is always a hazardous proceeding to suggest the erection by the Municipal Council of any public place for the use of foreigners only, or for the use of the "washed" as distinct from the great "unwashed." Nevertheless, we intend to take the risk. When are the local authorities going to consider the building of bigger and better public swimming baths? The present baths at Hongkew Park are not enough to cope with the present demands of Shanghai. Also, the average foreigner hesitates before using them, partly because they are too crowded and partly because he is more than a little suspicious, though unfairly so, regarding the bodily cleanliness of a proportion of the people who use them. True there is a regulation in force to the effect that before entering the baths, patrons must first take a cold shower, but in too many cases this rule is disregarded, and it seems there is no method of its being enforced. Why not a large and airy swimming bath either on the Race Course or in Jessfield Park, with a higher charge for admission than rules in the present baths to ensure that the bath be properly kept up. Other baths should be built for the convenience of Chinese in other parts of the city. As things are at present, the man who does not belong to certain clubs gets no swimming at all, unless he cares to use the baths at Hongkew, which, in addition to other defects, actual or imaginary, are too far away from many foreigners to be worth the trouble of patronising at all.

Thunderstorms

What seems to be rather a noteworthy theory with reference to the relation of Shanghai and thunderstorms has just been advanced. It is based on what is said to be an established fact, that the reason why a chimney is the most likely part of a house to be struck by lightning during a storm is because of the current of hot air, generated by the fire below, proceeding from it, this acting as a better conductor for the electricity than the rest of the air. Now it is quite possible to regard Shanghai in very much the same way as the aforesaid chimney. With its expanse of hard, polished streets and enormous buildings which give an enormous amount of refraction and in consequence a local temperature

above the average of the country districts surrounding, there is created a pillar of heated air (we almost said hot air, but that would give too much joy to certain people, which would be dangerous at this time of the year) and this has a magnetic or other influence on the atmospheric electricity. Hence the constant discharges which have been noted off and on for days past. The theory may, of course, be all wrong, but it seems to have certain points in its favour. A thermometer hung in a stone-built verandah in the western district will easily register a degree more than the instrument in a standard case at the Cathedral, and we can see how an artificially higher temperature than the adjacent country is provided, and so how electrical storm may be attracted.

Words, Empty Words

When trade union officials fall out, the gentleman who is at present engaged upon compiling a dictionary of epithets must weep for joy. We picture him poring over the Labour "dailies" and trade union magazines, searching hungrily for epithets and descriptive nouns sufficiently polite to include in a dictionary for public sale. How his cheery face (he must have a cheery face to engage on such a work) must beam when he sees such headings as "What Mr. Bloggs Thinks of Our Hon. Sec.", and what wonderful material he must glean from the accompanying columns of vitriol. All of which is inspired by an article on Mr. A. J. Cooke which appears in the "Seamman," the journal of the Sailors' and Firemen's Union, from the pen of Mr. Havelock Wilson. Mr. Wilson, it seems, does not approve of Mr. Cooke. The article is headed "The World's Greatest Imbecile," and describes its subject in the following terms:—

Libeller, Slanderer, Hot-Air-Merchant, Moscow Agent, Self-Confessed-Failure, Blatherskite, Harbinger-of-Trouble, Fool, Ingrate, Braggart, Raving Lunatic, Cad, Bluffer, Coward, Poo-Bah, Mountebank, Spell-Binder, Blatherer and the Man Who Brought Ruin to the Miners. If Mr. Cooke ever imagined himself a popular hero in the offices of the "Seamman" he ought now to be convinced of his mistake. But how we should love to hear Mr. Wilson play golf.

The King's Prize Winner

Local marksmen and all who take more than a passing interest in the annual competition at Bisley among riflemen of the Empire for the blue ribbon of marksmanship will anxiously await the arrival of the Home papers with details of the final stages in the King's Prize competition on Saturday last. As briefly reported in a Reuter's cable appearing in our columns on Monday morning the coveted trophy was won by Sergeant A. G. Fulton, after shooting off the tie with three other competitors—Dr. Kelly, Cadet Vezey and Lieut. Hughes, of the Artillery—all having compiled a score of 286 in the second and third stages out of a possible score of 300. For two men to tie in the final stages of this competition is not unusual, but for four competitors, and one of them a cadet, to have to face the ordeal of shooting off the tie must be a record in the annals of the National Rifle Association. The name of this year's winner is one well known to marksmen. Sergeant A. G. Fulton is maintaining a worthy record in marksmanship, being, if we are not mistaken, a son of Pte. Fulton, of the old Queen's Westminster Volunteers, who won the Queen's Prize at Wimbledon as far back as 1888, and who for many years was a notable figure at the annual competitions of the N. R. A. In connexion with this competition, it is of interest to note that a well-known local marksman, Pte. C. W. Glover, of the Shanghai Scottish, shooting on Saturday and Sunday on the local range under the auspices of the Shanghai Rifle Association for the All-Comers' Cup, under the same conditions as to range and number of shots as govern the King's Prize competition, won with a total score of 277, a record for this competition and only 9 points below the score compiled by the four highest competitors in the King's Prize contest at Bisley on Saturday.

NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

WAR AND FAMINE IN KANSU

Food Prices Double Those of Peking: Soldiers Who Love the People and Do Not Disturb: How They Give Proof of Their Love

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Lanchow, Kansu, June 26.

Lanchow has been visited by two calamities this year—war and drought—either of which would be enough to cause much distress alone, but when put together come to be nothing less than disaster.

Of famine prices, it is perhaps sufficient to say that flour is double the price it is in Peking, and other foodstuffs in proportion. The fields in the valley and on the hillsides are bare and white as in midwinter. The villagers spend their time in little groups, talking or playing chess—to while away the hours that would naturally be spent in planting or hoeing the fields. And we are now only at the outset of the famine in Lanchow. In some other places children are being sold, and crowds attacking the food shops.

To add to these distresses is the war, which affects the country people very seriously. Their animals are taken from them by the military. Our Governor is of the Kuominchun party, and the badges on his soldiers' arms read: "We do not disturb the people—we truly love the people—we are sworn to die for the Country."

Beasts and Men Impressed

Military necessity is of course the plea upon which the farmers' animals are taken. But in that case, surely receipts should be issued for the animals taken, and they should be in due course returned, or paid for. But from one village alone, 30 animals were taken; and from another, we are told, 56. Thus the farmer cannot till his land, nor carry the produce to market. The state of the city latrines may better be imagined than described, for it is these farmers who remove the night soil and carry it away for manure on the animals.

Not only are animals taken, but men are impressed to go with the soldiers, to carry stoves, ammunition and wounded. Thus for weeks past few country people dared to appear near the city. Besides, the pickets at the gates search all passing in and out, compelling doubtful characters to remove their shoes and socks. Women and girls are absolutely refused ingress to or egress from the city.

All that the soldiers do, however

disagreeable to the populace, is carried out under orders, and undoubtedly these soldiers are well disciplined. There is no looting, except on the part of the Moslem allies of the Kuominchun, or more probably, of the camp followers of the Moslem soldiers.

A Countryman's Comedy

These things are not without their comic side. The other day I was in a village, when a party of the military, under charge of one of the *oides de camp* was demanding a supply of mules. The villagers declared their inability to supply more than three, they were so very poor, etc., etc. The head man of the village, an old acquaintance of over eighty, led me to his home, and asked me to invite the officers to join us in drinking tea. At first they would not—for they make a practice of not entering private houses—but later on followed me. Cur aged friend, with shaking hands, poured out the tea. The burly young son of the house was nowhere to be seen. But later on, he came in, the sweat pouring down his face, his honest face clouded, because he had been unable to get a certain mule, it had wandered away up the hillside and could not be found. At last the officers departed, and I pursued my journey. And it was not till my next visit that I learned that the mule was hidden in our old friend's backyard all the time of the soldiers' visit!

But what would you? It is a game of bluff, and if the soldiers' weapon is intimidation, the farmers' defence is dissimulation. There are a hundred mules hidden not far from where I write, and their hiding place I suppose is known to most people around us, except to the soldiers!

Kuominchun Gaining Ground

The progress of the fighting is in favour of the Kuominchun. In spite of the difficult and hilly country, and the fact that their foes are local people, they have fought their way nearly to Titao in the south road. The progress of the fighting on the east road (towards Pingliang) is not so clear. Probably the Kuominchun are making headway there also.

THE SPIRIT OF "NICHEVO"

Madness of the Russian Social Life at Harbin: Wanton Boys and Girls

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Harbin, July 3.

The "nichevo" spirit for which the Russians are so famous has never been more evident than now. With poverty grasping thousands in its merciless grip and with the general Russo-Chinese political atmosphere in such a ticklish state, those who have any money to spare at all, even though there may be nothing left on the morrow with which to carry on, patronize cafés, cabarets and gambling dens from night to night with no concern as to the outcome of events.

Mad Social Whirl

The Mukden Conference seems to have broken up for good, with both the Russians and Chinese refusing to budge, and what with the machinations of Soviet agents and Comrade Karakhan at Peking and the strong-handed attitude of Mukden, there is more likelihood than that something grand will be staged very shortly in North Manchuria. The nervous state of affairs, the precarious business situation, the fall of *jengpiao*, the increased difficulty of livelihood, the growth in the number of suicide cases, and the sad state of juvenile morality—hold no terror for the Russians in Harbin.

Tell any of them that such an attitude is contrary to the popular civilized conception of things and the answer will be "Nichevo!" Explain to them that never before has there been greater necessity to set something aside for the proverbial rainy day, and "Nichevo!" promptly comes forth as an answer. "Nichevo" means many things, from "never mind" to "why worry?" Prominent business men and lowly crooks are all to be found nightly, dancing to the tune of the same orchestra, drinking the same stuff and gambling around the same table.

Harbin Flappers

With the mentality of the adults in this strain, it is no wonder that the children are more or less affected. The other day I happened to overhear the conversation of two young girls, scarcely older than fifteen. Said one to the other, "He asked me to be his wife number two but I, of course, refused; there are others far more interesting than him." Replied the other, "Has he much money, do you know?" On the banks of the Sungari, where the "Harbiners" turn out in force nightly, but especially on Saturdays and Sundays, such scenes may be witnessed as may be seen nowhere else on earth, at least not on such a grand scale. Such sights cannot but reduce the prestige of the foreigner in eyes of the Chinese. Is it any wonder that with all these exhibitions of incompetence and lack of morality the Chinese should bit by bit seek to oust all the Russians from their rights? The Russian municipal servants are all being gradually replaced by Chinese and in many other directions the latter have made their encroachments felt. Complaints are heard all round that the Chinese have not treated the Russians fairly, but it cannot be denied that the latter are largely responsible for their predicament.

The "nichevo" spirit has spread to the "commercial agents" of the U.S.S.R. who are to be seen spending money like water in personal pleasure.

PROVINCIAL FISHING BUREAU

New Development for Kiangsu and Chekiang

The Fishing Bureau of Kiangsu and Chekiang will be formally established at the beginning of the next month at the order of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang. A sum of \$10,000 has already been allocated to the Bureau for its opening expenses. Mr. Ho, director of the new organization, is at present in Nanking conferring with Marshal Sun.

out the foul deed, in political interests, and he must be sentenced likewise: Liang Po, who, together with others, committed the murder, was sentenced to life imprisonment and his civil rights confiscated for a period of 20 years; and Lin Hsin, who aided and abetted in the crime, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and his civil rights were deprived for a period of five years.

SCIENTISTS IN WEST SZECHUAN

Is the Tibetan a Primitive or Modern? Is Gong-ga the Highest Mountain?

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tachienlu, Sze., June 26.

Tachienlu has recently had quite a unique experience. A few days ago we had no less than five foreign doctors in the city: Dr. Stevenson from Peking, Dr. Morse from Chêngtu, Dr. Osgood from Chuchow, Dr. Hardy from Batang and Dr. Andrews our local doctor. Dr. Hardy had with him his wife and four children and with the above visitors was Mr. D. Dye from the Chêngtu University. Not since the summer of 1922 have we had such a large number of visitors to this border town and naturally the people were asking why so many Europeans were in town and various reasons were given for their presence. One was the old one, the search for gold, another was the search for treasure, while a third was merely wanderlust.

Hunting for Types

Some of the visitors were here on behalf of science and one day we shall be able to determine whether the Tibetans belong to the Aryan or Mongolian family. A long span immediately placed an innocent human being among the primitives, the Mongolian fold at once determined the geographical location of another wild and woolly specimen, if the nose of a third was minus a decided and prominent bridge—well, he was Chinese, and there being such a large number of them on the face of the globe created very little anthropological interest. If the specimen had "well marked" everything the scientist was looking for "he was all right" but if the poor fellow had no hair on his chin his geographical assignment was rather arbitrary.

The Tibetans associate almost everything in their daily life with good luck and after a woolly nomad from the interior had his boney frame carefully measured and his eyes, teeth and whiskers closely examined, he naturally asked if he was all right and if his "sonam" or luck was good.

How the Woolly One Stood it?

That the Tibetans allowed themselves, with all their innate superstition, their fear of foreigners, and their faith in luck, to be thus handled was simply astonishing. It showed undoubted skill and much experience on the part of the scientists in overcoming the many obstacles in the way they did. A man came in. The scientist looked at him with a seven-foot shining rod in his hand. Why the fellow did not run out remains a mystery. He answered such simple questions as to his age, his place of birth, his ancestry, and then his boney frame was measured north, south, east, and west. If his stature was more than his span he was "recent" in fact modern, if his span was more than his stature he was "primitive" carried him nowhere along this boney test.

The scientists have gone and we hope they have carried with them enough data to tell us just where to place the Tibetans and why.

Measuring a Mountain

The measurement of the Gong-ga has been made and we now patiently await its determination. Is it thirty thousand feet? Is it higher than Mt. Everest? Is it the highest mountain in the world? Can it be climbed and will it be climbed? Will this great snow mountain, situated somewhere in Chinese Tibet, attract the interest of world-wide travellers?

Mr. D. Dye, teacher of geology in the Chêngtu University, was responsible for measuring the mountain and he had the assistance and company of D. Morse from Chêngtu, teacher of Anatomy in the University, and Dr. Stevenson from Peking. The travellers were accompanied by Paul Shearer, who acted as their Tibetan interpreter and guide. Unfortunately the expedition experienced very bad border weather and for the first five or six days rain and snow hindered the measurement of the female peak. The travellers determined on a high plateau immediately above Anyang-drong, which gave them a very good base line and which also afforded a view of the male and female moun-

tains from the same base line. The expedition reached Jedo the first day, Tizu the second, and Anya the third. Heavy rains were experienced on the Jedo pass, 14,500 high, and delayed the caravan from reaching Anya that day. At Anyang-drong Dr. Morse and Dr. Stevenson occupied a Tibetan house while Mr. Dye secured an old nomad tent and prepared to sleep at one end of his base line. For four long weary dismal cold snowy days Mr. Dye kept his eye steadily in the direction of the snow-white female and whether from bashfulness or modesty this eternal snow-clad peak failed to make its appearance.

The snow fell steadily day by day (middle of June) till it reached a depth of 94 ins and the cold became so intense that the only thing Mr. Dye did not have around him was the old smoky nomad tent which covered him. Sometimes this American geologist watched for this peak from 4 a.m. till 7 p.m. and on the high cold wind-swept plateau tasted no food between those hours. After nearly one week's waiting the female appeared and then the male. The three travellers worked hard and quick as the mountains were enveloped in mist and sometimes the peaks were hidden from view. Satisfactory readings were taken and Mr. Dye was glad to get down to Anya and a warm though smoky Tibetan house.

Much work remains yet to be done but we hope that very soon we shall hear something about the height of the Gong-ga, the great snow mountain of Eastern Tibet and the male, the Zhara, which the Tibetans believe to be the higher of the two mountains.

OUR MUKDEN LETTER

Capt. Doisy's Aeroplane a Present to Marshal Chang

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Mukden, July 15.

The return of the Manchurian War Lord to Mukden on Sunday was characterized by the usual military display. All the thoroughfares from the railway station to the Marshal's residence were heavily guarded and all traffic was stopped until he had passed. There is more activity apparent in official circles but no developments have so far transpired. It is quite true that the Berguet aeroplane on which Captain Doisy made his record breaking flight from Paris to Peking has been handed over to the Mukden Aviation Department. The "present" was handed over on behalf of the manufacturers by Messrs Boico.

Colonel Steward, British Military Attaché, is here on a visit from Peking.

Curiously enough fengpiao has improved somewhat this week, being now quoted at \$4.30. Last week a Mexican dollar in some places was worth over five dollars of the local currency.

For the first time for years the Fête Nationale was celebrated yesterday in Mukden. The French Consul, M. Crepin, gave a reception at noon which was attended by a large and representative gathering, and in the evening a fancy costume ball was given in the premises formerly occupied by the Banque Industrielle.

HARBIN SENSATION

Fleeing Convicts Riddled With Bullets in Main Streets

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Harbin, July 20.

Twelve Russian convicts this morning made a desperate dash for liberty from the local goal, which is situated in the centre of the town. Warders and police gave chase, firing indiscriminately and causing the greatest excitement, pedestrians in the main streets scattering in all directions. Eight of the convicts were riddled with bullets, and were recaptured while dying in the streets. Two others escaped.

A LARGE consignment of arms and ammunition is said to have been landed recently in Canton from a Russian vessel. The consignment is said to have consisted of nearly 1,000 machine guns and 20 field pieces. Nine aeroplanes and 19 aviators arrived at the same time.

CHINESE TRIAL BY JURY

An Interesting Experiment in Canton

Probably the first jury trial to be held in China has taken place in Canton in connexion with the assassination, for political reasons, of the late Liao Chung-ko, an intimate friend and adviser of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen and former leader of the moderate element of the Kuomintang. In view of the importance of the case, a special trial was ordered and a special court formed. After many delays, the Court rendered its decision on July 13, according to the Chinese press. Dr. Loo Hing-yuan, a British returned student, who is now Chief Justice in the Canton Government, acted in this official capacity and a jury of four judges assisted. In the course of an announcement regarding the trial, the Judge said that the decision had been postponed for more than a year because the jury were unable to come to a unanimous decision. The accused were then brought in and sentenced as follows:—

Mei Kuo-pei, a military commander purposely schemed and ordered his chief of staff, Kuo Min-ching, to employ Chen Shun to assassinate the deceased, and so he is sent to the Commander-in-Chief for execution.

Min Kuo-chun secretly instructed Chen Shun to form a gang to carry

TAXICABS FOR SHANGHAI

Statement by Chairman of Hongkong Company

Hongkong, July 21.

At the annual meeting of the Taxi-cab Co. yesterday, the chairman announced that the company had secured a concession from both the International and the French Municipalities of Shanghai to run taxi-cabs there.

The directors propose to transfer fifty "taxis" to Shanghai.—Reuter.

THROUGH railway traffic on the Peking-Mukden line was resumed on Monday. The line has been closed to passenger traffic for six months. Sleeping berths could not then be reserved, though such reservations should be possible by now. The through train leaves Peking at 8.10 p.m. daily, arriving in Mukden at 7.15 the following evening. The return train leaves Mukden at 9.40 each morning, arriving in Peking at 10.15 a.m. the following day.

out the foul deed, in political interests, and he must be sentenced likewise: Liang Po, who, together with others, committed the murder, was sentenced to life imprisonment and his civil rights confiscated for a period of 20 years; and Lin Hsin, who aided and abetted in the crime, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and his civil rights were deprived for a period of five years.

CHINA SEEN FROM THE INTERIOR

In Kalgan with the Kuominchun: Conduct of the Troops: Danger of Sacrificing Mongol Goodwill to Needs of War: Strange Methods of Finance

FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

The following article is the first of a series to be published in the "North-China Herald." These articles are contributed by a foreign gentleman who is travelling overland from Peking to Kaahgar through Mongolia. During the trip, which will necessarily take several months if possible of accomplishment at all, he will investigate general and trade conditions and furnish an accurate and unprejudiced report of what he sees. The first deals with the situation of Kalgan, a part of the country which has been virtually isolated since the last Kuominchun defeat.

Kalgan, June, 1926.

For many weeks civilians in the territory of the Kuominchun, from Fengchen to Paotow, have been isolated from the rest of China and almost completely without news from outside. A few scanty mails come in by road through Shansi, taking at least two weeks from Peking or Tientsin, but even so letters are more often than not quicker than telegrams.

The prosperity of the Northwest depends chiefly on two things—the export of grain and the transit trade in wool, skins and cotton from Mongolia and Chinese Turkestan. For some six months the railway godowns have been stacked high with produce from the far interior, a great deal of which was contracted for shipment from Tientsin long ago. How much money has been lost through this enforced stagnation, and how the loss has been distributed, from New York and London to Lanchow and Urumchi, no one will ever know. For three or four months no grain has been exported, though when the Kuominchun are on the warpath and there is a shortage of cars for freight, priority of transport is given to grain shipments. The loss from this stoppage, though relieved by "government" purchases, is felt throughout the community, from farmer to grain-buyer and transport agent. Import goods, the supply of which depends wholly on the railway, are running short, and prices have doubled on staples and luxuries—cloth, tea and all sundry goods—for this territory has no manufactures at all. Kerosene is at \$12 the case, and Hatamen cigarettes are 70 coppers for 10 (with tax.)

A Dangerous Precedent

When the railway was cut at Tatung, all camels were immediately commandeered for military transport. Fortunately for the caravan traders, most of the heavy caravans with goods had already left for Kuchengtze and Uliasutai. Many of the merchants themselves, however, leave later in the spring, when the worst cold is over, and travel out by fast camel across the desert. These men have all been stranded. Even Mongol-owned camels have, for the first time, been requisitioned—a drastic measure when it is considered that the prosperity of Kueihua trade depends largely on Mongol goodwill, and that the administration has hitherto consistently fostered good relations with the Mongols. Soldiers in search of camels have avoided camping on Mongol territory as far as possible, but they have raided several hundred li across the border. The nearest of the rich and influential Inner Mongolian princes protested as soon as possible, and some of the camels were returned, but others had already been sent off in the direction of Kalgan.

It would be an irreparable setback to Chinese commercial enterprise if Chinese interests in Inner Mongolia were to be sacrificed to a war for the political control of Peking. All the great trading firms, whose operations used to mean an enormous flow of revenue into North China were terribly shaken when the foolish policy of economic plunder needlessly lost Outer Mongolia to China.

Mongol debts to Chinese merchants, running into millions of dollars, were cancelled outright and Chinese-owned lands were expropriated. If Inner Mongolia goes the way of Outer Mongolia then Chinese merchants, who have already lost heavily in trade to Russian enterprise, will also lose the advantage of the only trade route to Sinkiang which is not hampered

with taxes. The longer routes, by cart, from Lanchow to the Lunghai railway and from Lanchow by raft down the Yellow River, are in constant danger of interruption by civil war or banditry. Moreover—and this could happen nowhere but in China—Chinese trade through China proper is throttled by Chinese taxation, while Chinese trade through Inner Mongolia is free of likin except on the borders of Chinese administration in Sinkiang and the North-western area.

After the camels, the carts, mules, ponies and even wheelbarrows were commandeered "Money next," said the Chinese, and they were right. In Kueihua alone four lakhs of dollars were demanded of the Chamber of Commerce. The six or seven *yang-hang* of foreign firms were separately assessed, and required to contribute \$50,000.

These *yang-hang* are in a peculiar position. They are mostly brokers and commission firms who have gone out of their original business because of the decline of the Outer Mongolia trade and the dangers of trying to do a "forward contract" business with Tientsin over an unreliable railway. They have therefore associated themselves with foreign firms in Tientsin, whose names they now bear and to whom they are invaluable because of their long-standing connexions in the interior and their knowledge of local business. Although some of them do well enough to be able to speculate on their own a little, the main part of their business is to buy or contract for cargo at prices, agreed with their principals in Tientsin. Part of the purchase money is paid in advance by the foreign principals, and the credit of their connexion enables them to finance the rest with the local banks. In this way they make smaller but less risky profits on an assured turnover, and the foreign firm "carries the baby" during periods of railway stoppage.

A Pretty Problem

The position of such a firm when a Chinese administration descends on it with a demand for boodles, is uncomfortably anomalous. Although a wholly Chinese organization, it is operating on foreign capital, and strictly speaking ought to be able to claim that it should not be forced to contribute to a Chinese war. It is, however, sufficiently Chinese in character to warrant a "try-on" by the needy authorities. As the administration, though temporarily embarrassed, has proved that it cannot be driven out of its stronghold in the Northwest, and as the *yang-hang* depend on the favour of the officials for the success of their business in the future, they have perforce had to shell out.

The levy, though nominally made on the "foreign firms," is really a levy on the future profits of the Chinese organization, for of course these firms have at present no cash in hand from their principals, and would hardly be able to call it in even if communication by wire were properly established with Tientsin. They have had to borrow the money from the local banks. The Kuominchun, however, as the militant vanguard of the "New China" have been only too glad of the opportunity to make some sort of precedent for taxing foreigners; it gives them "face," and besides, by dividing the local firms into Chinese and foreign in this way and acting on the assumption that a foreigner is always richer than a Chinese, it is possible to assess the *yang-hang* more heavily. As there is always a latent feeling that *yang-hang* are getting an advantage

over their Chinese competitors by working with foreign firms—though most of them have fallen back on a foreign connexion because they have been scared out of the free market—a discriminatory measure like this is sure to be popular.

The most unique feature of these levies remains to be mentioned. Under almost any other administration in this land ruled by soldiers of fortune, the civil community would simply have been mulcted of everything it could raise in cash or credit, and then left to ripen again as best it could until fit for another plucking. The Kuominchun, however, are a phenomenon of the new patriotism in China. While raising all the money they can for the furthering of their military and political power, they have always, though some foreigners call them "Bolshevik," respected property as no other Chinese military powers respects it, and have always done their best not to injure the bases of prosperity. Not only in their own territory, but around Tientsin or Peking any Chinese who has had his cart or camel or motor car commandeered by the First Kuominchun will cheerfully say that he has received fair payment as well as food and maintenance for man and beast when impressed for service. The Kuominchun have

HONGKONG PATROL CAPTURED

Pickets at Work on Samchun River

Hongkong, July 21.

According to a report, which cannot be confirmed in official quarters, two European police sergeants and four Chinese members of the crew of a police patrol motor-boat have been captured by Chinese pickets on the Samchun river, on the border of the Leased Territory.

The motor-boat is aground. A detachment of the East Surreys have entrained for Samchun in an endeavour to release the captured men.

July 21.

The two European police sergeants and the four Chinese members of the crew of a motor patrol boat who were captured by Chinese pickets on the Samchun river have been released and brought back to Hongkong.—Reuter.

always tried to make the presence of their troops the best propaganda for their policies.

Principle Maintained

That principle has been maintained even after the recent defeat, the worst setback the Kuominchun have suffered. Their principle of payment is based on what insurance companies would call actual loss, but not loss of profit. The men and firms who have contributed to the funds of the Kuominchun could have secured a better return on their money by investing it in business ventures, but the administration has given them one per cent. per month, which is fair Chinese bank interest. The forced loans have been secured on the local revenues, to be returned in full in five months. Some of the firms, which have had to raise their quota from banks, are paying 1.2 per cent., but this marginal loss is due to the natural laws of the banking instinct, which is the same the world around. The other risk, that of total loss in the event of the final defeat of the Kuominchun, is no more than the risk incurred by the man who under no coercion contributed to Confederate loans during the American civil war.

A PRETTY wedding took place at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, last week (writes our Hongkong correspondent) when Miss Edna Frances Alice Repley, of Gosport, Hants, England, became the bride of Mr. Cyril Edwin Millard, of the Kowloon and Whampoa Dock. Miss Dorothy Goodman was the bridesmaid, and Mr. George Punchon best man. The happy couple are spending their honeymoon at Repulse Bay.

SHENSI MOVING TOWARDS TRAGEDY

War Spreading on Many Fronts and Violent Anti-Foreign Spirit Abroad: No News from the Besieged Capital: Ferocity of the Red Spears and Soldiers

"The war in Shensi continues on many fronts and the end seems to be far out of sight." So runs an extract from a private letter, of which more follows below. The province indeed seems in a terrible state, with many different factions all at each others throats, the blood lust and desire for loot aflame and the anti-Christian spirit and student passions virulent.

Shansi, July 6.

No news has got through from Sian since May 14.

The famous "Gospel Village," an educational centre, has been looted, and the people and scholars scattered. Two innocent men were killed and several injured. The desolation is complete: the stories of the refugees are heartrending. Operating as a unit of one of the armies, is a band of the "red spear party." These men are blood-thirsty fellows whose enemies are "all those who come from beyond the Shensi border." They wear a charm round their necks, have blood smeared all over their faces, and carry a long spear to which is attached a red tassel.

The lives of the two missionaries, resident at the village, were threatened over and over again. Frequently rifles and revolvers would be levelled at them under the least, or no pretext, and the soldiers, some of whom have shown a very

anti-foreign spirit, have cried "Will I shoot?" When the missionaries' mule and horse were being led away, the foreigners' protest was immediately met by four or five revolvers, and several spears being levelled at them, and the soldiers cried to the spearman, "Stab Stab." The officers are absolutely unable to control their men. When finally the missionaries were compelled to leave, shots were fired over their heads by the soldiers. Since leaving, their homes have been looted.

The only reasons that can be given for this outburst, are, the following. Somehow a suspicion has been conceived that the foreigner is in league with the other side, and of course the recent vehement anti-foreign and anti-Christian propaganda carried out by the students. Placards are still posted near our doors urging the people to rise and overthrow the Japanese and the British.

One officer in the army of occupation has been specially loud in his threats against the life of one of the missionaries, and a captain of another army, in taking possession of one of our churches, met the protest of the caretaker with the yell "We have killed three foreigners elsewhere and we can do the same here."

Shensi, we fear is advancing at the double to a terrible tragedy, unless something happens soon to check the fanatical forces which are at work.

MR. KANG NAN-HAI AT KIUKIANG

His Views on the "White Lama" and the Latter's Knowledge of Buddhist Doctrines

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kiukiang, Ki, July 16.

Mr. Kang Nan-hai (Yu-wei), a well-known Cantonese literati and monarchist (in the Manchu regime), who is 69 years of age, left here for Nanchang on the 12th instant. When interviewed by the "North-China Daily News" correspondent, the following conversation took place:—

Q. Have you ever been to Nanchang before?

A. Yes; I first came to this province on the 8th year of the Republic in reply to the summons of General Chen Kwan-yuan, the then Military Governor. I am exceptionally glad to come this time.

Q. Have you ever returned to Canton since leaving?

A. No; I have not seen my home place, Canton, for a period of 15 years, and I am now much delighted in travelling, which leads me to think of going to my home. I have been travelling extensively these few years.

Q. How long will you be here?

A. My purpose in coming here is but to visit the ruins and scenery of this province: so I shall not stay here very long. I shall leave for Kuling in a couple of days.

Q. Have you heard of the coming of the White Lama? Are you willing to join the conference at Kuling conducted by the White Lama for studying "Chin Kwan Ming Chin" (the religious book of Buddhism)?

A. I have spent years in reading the Buddha's religious books and canons. The White Lama can only give speeches on Mi-la (the simpler kind of religious book), and as to "Chin Kwan Ming Chin" the Lama does not know anything about it. Methinks, even Panhsan does not know much about the real doctrine in "Chin Kwan Ming Chin."

Q. People are now much embarrassed by civil wars everywhere. Why don't you, a well-known man throughout the whole country, come out to lead the round table conference?

A. The real cause of the internal strife is due to the excessive numbers of soldiers whose leaders are also jealous among themselves in securing places, power and money. How can we have a peace conference! My idea is to disband all the soldiers, then we can have real peace. Following the example of Washing-

N. KIANGSU A LAND OF PLENTY

Wonderful Weather and Unprecedented Crops: The Farmers Happy

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Haichow, Ku, July 13.

The first half of 1926 deserves special and eloquent mention from the viewpoint of the farmer. When a farmer admits that crops are good the layman knows that they must be phenomenal. Never in a score of years have the seasons been so favourable.

There was, first of all, the remarkable occurrence in October last of two real summer rains, that drenched the earth and supplied the winter wheat with an unprecedented amount of moisture. This was augmented by the snow supply, which was satisfactory. Then several times during the spring, just at exactly the right season, we enjoyed gentle rains that gave the growing crops just the help necessary to convert a good crop into a marvellous one.

Harvesting was carried out with no losses from rain and the ground cleared for autumn crops. Towards the last of June it began to be feared that the good luck season was over, because the summer rains had failed to come. But we got several showers that tided us over a day or two at a time and then a good, heavy, but not disastrous rain completed the good prospects.

We know that it is still too early to reckon on fall harvests as there is plenty of time for floods to come and undo everything, but up to date the land is a garden of plenty.

TOKYO, July 18.—It is reported from Yonesawa, in North Eastern Japan, that the inhabitants of two villages fought over the question of irrigation water owing to the scarcity following the recent drought. One hundred and fifty persons were injured.—Reuter.

ton, we have to undergo a thorough change in the form of government and the country should not spend a single cash to support a single soldier. Then we will have peace and the people may enjoy happiness.

Q. Are you willing to give speeches so that people can be benefited by your words?

A. I am quite willing to do so. But the weather is too hot and I shall leave here soon for Kuling. I hope I can do that next time.

OUR HONGKONG LETTER

Coolie Desecrates the Hongkong Cenotaph: Decorations Broken and Flags Pulled Down: Interesting Election Contest: Canton's Demands: The Wuchow Affair to be Included?

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hongkong, July 11.

Great indignation has been aroused in Hongkong by the action of a Chinese of the coolie class, who recently approached the Cenotaph in front of the Hongkong Club, smashed a decorative bowl of flowers, and pulled down the flags. A policeman was standing close by, but the coolie said he was authorized to take down the flags to be washed. While the constable's back was turned, the culprit deliberately broke the flower bowl and lowered the flags in such a violent manner that the pulleys were broken. The offender was arrested, but for some reason or other was subsequently released.

Theatre goers in Hongkong will have an opportunity of seeing another distinguished theatrical troupe headed by Mr. Chin Yen-cho, the well known Chinese stage star. He arrived here on the 8th instant per the President Taft and was accorded a warm welcome by his many admirers in this city. Although this is Mr. Chin's first visit to the South, he is already well known in Shanghai, Tientsin, and Peking. Only 22 years of age, he was at one time the understudy of Mei Lang-fang, and came from a Manchu family. This new star, who is believed to have excelled his master, will play leading feminine roles, being specially fitted for love-hate parts.

Water Shortage

Notwithstanding the recent heavy rainfall here, the water authorities are of opinion that the reservoirs do not contain sufficient water to justify a continued supply. In view of these hot days, water shortage causes great hardship and inconvenience to those living in houses where water is supplied through rider mains. Many of the houses have four storeys, and half an hour of supply, as is now to be the rule, to each floor is hardly sufficient to meet the needs of the occupiers.

An Interesting Contest

An interesting contest to fill the temporary vacancy in the Legislative Council will take place on account of absence on leave of Sir Henry Pollock, K.C., who represents the unofficial Justice of the Peace in that law making assembly. The candidates are Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., a prominent member of the local bar, who served as a member of the Legislative Council some years ago, and acted for a time as Attorney-General, and Dr. Koch, a partner of the well known firm of doctors, Messrs. Harston, Black, Balean, Koch & Taylor. He has acted on previous occasions as head of the Government Civil Hospital, and now serves as a member of the Sanitary Board. In the latter capacity, he has urged for many medical and sanitary reforms.

Concerning Coins

How General Chen Chiung-ming, a former adherent of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, minted coins which were apparently worthless with which to pay his troops while he was a virtual dictator in Canton was vividly recounted at the Central Magistracy here. Four men were charged with being in possession of a large number of counterfeit Chinese 20 cent. pieces which resembled the current coins now used in Kuangtung. They were not acceptable in Hongkong and not current in Canton. The defendants set up the defence that the coins alleged to be counterfeit were minted at Cheungchun, Fukien, by the order of General Chen Chiung-ming when he was last in power in Canton. One of the solicitors for the defence gave a brief summary of the events leading to the minting of the coins. After hearing the evidence, the magistrate held that the prosecution had failed to prove the coins were counterfeit simply because they were practically worthless at the present moment. He was further of opinion that the coins bore striking analogy to the Russian Romanoff notes which were valueless against the Kerensky issued notes. He

discharged the defendants and ordered the coins be returned to them.

A Face-Saving Solution

July 14.

In connexion with the boycott negotiations, which take place on the 15th inst., there are very conflicting reports regarding the demands put forth by the Canton delegates. It seems almost certain that some financial terms will be discussed. As stated from time to time in these columns, many of the jobs left vacant by the strikers are now filled by substitutes. Even if the boycott were to be ended, the strikers could not find employment in Hongkong. Some merchants and others propose that Hongkong should raise \$20,000,000 to build factories and other enterprises in Canton so that the idle workmen may secure work therein. This seems to be a practical plan which could be put into operation without loss of "face" on either side. The presence of these men in this Colony, according to the British point of view, is not desirable, for they may start trouble again in the future.

The majority of the thinking Chinese in Hongkong believe they should have a Consul-General here to look after their interests. Chinese Consuls are sent to Manila and Singapore to protect the welfare of their countrymen, but not in Hongkong. Some such official would seem desirable in view of the fact that the Chinese in Hongkong form about 80 per cent. of the total population. At present, all Chinese matters and private disputes between Chinese are dealt with by the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, a British official who exercises quasi-judicial and administrative functions and acts in accordance with the policy of the local government.

The Wuchow Affair

Some apprehension is entertained that the Canton side will include the Wuchow Incident in the negotiation settlement. The boycott conference will, it is feared, be complicated if this issue is placed on the agenda.

Appointments

The Governor has, under instructions from the Secretary for the Colonies, provisionally appointed the Hon. Sir Shouson Chow (Chow Shou-sun) to be an unofficial member of the Executive Council, to replace the late Sir Paul Chater with effect from the 9th inst. Mr. William George Gerrard is appointed to be Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Sir Shouson has the honour of being the first Chinese appointed to serve on the Executive Council. He has been acting as senior Chinese member of the Legislative Council since 1921 and received his knighthood early in the year. He is also a member of the Court of the University of Hongkong, and in addition serves on the Sanitary Board.

Wireless in Hongkong

A wireless telegraph bill regulating the use of broadcasting and receiving radio sets has been proposed and will be introduced to the next session of the Legislative Council. In view of the agitation for musical and vocal entertainments through the radio, the Government has deemed it expedient to meet the situation by this proposed enactment. The general provisions of the bill are that the Governor-in-Council is given very wide power to regulate wireless telegraphy within the Colony and in British vessels of local registration. Broadcasting and receiving instruments must be licensed. Failure to obtain a licence is an offence to be punished by a fine not exceeding 12 months.

Unlike Shanghai and Japan, Hongkong falls far behind in radio development for thus far no broadcasting station for amusement purposes has existed. At one time it was thought that the possession of a wireless set would enable the owner to receive or send out secretly messages or intelligence

detrimental to the peace and good order of the Colony. Hence, regulation of such appliances is necessary.

A Justifiable Homicide

July 18.

That a Chinese constable in plain clothes was justified in firing at and killing a fleeing suspected felon was the verdict of the jury at an inquest presided over by Mr. R. E. Lindsell, coroner here. It will be recalled that the constable at about midnight one night saw four suspicious persons near the Central Market, and attempted to search them. He caught hold of one while the others ran away. During the search the constable found a dagger hidden in the man's sock. The captive then struggled with the policeman and managed to run away. The constable fired and killed him when he failed to stop running at the constable's order. The police, however, failed to prove a felony had been committed.

After the finding by the jury that the constable had no other means short of firing to prevent the escape, the coroner recorded a verdict of justifiable homicide.

Illegal Use of a Name

A new local company has been formed known as the Chung Shang Knitting Company. Its prospectus contains the name of Mr. Sun Fo, the Canton Mayor, as one of the promoters. Mr. Sun has issued a

TYPHOON AT HONGKONG

Steamers Rushing for Shelter

Hongkong, July 22.

A gale is approaching. Steamers have rushed to shelter.

Later.

The gale has now abated. So far as has yet been ascertained no serious damage was done.

While the gale raged for four hours the harbour ferry services were suspended.—Reuter.

public statement denying that he is in any way connected with the firm, and stating that unscrupulous persons are making use of his name as well as that of his deceased father (Chung Shan) to further their private ends.

Japanese Visit

Prince Hiroyoshi arrived here on board one of the two Japanese training ships which are their way to Europe and the Mediterranean. The two ships brought 120 Japanese naval cadets under the command of Admiral Yamonoto. The cadets were shown round the places of interest in the Colony, and were entertained at a dinner in Hongkong Hotel, the Governor being present.

The Pratas Shoal

The Chinese cruiser Hai Yung, flagship of the First Squadron also came into port. Vice-Admiral C.C. Hsu is on board. The vessel was to have proceeded to Pratas Shoal where the new wireless station was recently erected. Owing to a typhoon in the vicinity of that shoal she has delayed her departure until next Tuesday. The Pratas are about 180 miles from Hongkong and known as the storm centre of the South China coast. The station will fill a gap in the chain of reporting stations enabling a better system of weather records to be registered than at present. Marine guards will be placed on the Shoal, and Chinese naval officers are to be in charge of the radio compass station.

The Governor of Hongkong has been informed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the Convention made between the United Kingdom and Belgium respecting Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, and signed at London on June 21, 1922, has been extended to this Colony as from August 23, 1925, and to the Belgian Congo as from April 1, 1926. The local authority to whom judicial and extra judicial acts and "commissaires rogatoires" should be transmitted is the Registrar of the Supreme Court of Hongkong and English is the language in which communications and translations should be made.

HONGKONG'S RECORD RAINFALL

Unprecedented Thunder and Rainstorm: Business Quarter Waist Deep in Water: 100 Ton Boulder Runs Amok: Buildings Struck by Lightning: Soldier Killed

Hongkong, July 19.

As a result of a severe and prolonged thunderstorm with heavy rain last night and this morning many roads on the island of Hongkong and at Kowloon are flooded.

A wall near Saint Joseph's College collapsed, blocking the Peak Tramway, so that the service has had to be suspended. A huge quantity of stones and mud have been washed down from the hillside, blocking the city tramway and that service is also suspended.

Soldiers of the East Surrey Regiment have turned out to help clear away the debris.

A huge boulder, over 100 tons in weight, dislodged by the heavy rain, rolled down the side of the hill and carried off part of the water pumping station near the University. Five Chinese were killed by it.

A Chinese cracker factory in Kowloon City was struck by lightning and has been reduced to ruins.

A group of European residents living opposite to Saint Joseph's College had an exciting experience between nine and ten o'clock last night when two newly-built houses near-by on Kennedy Road collapsed with a crash reminiscent of last year's Peking Fong disaster. The noise caused the occupants of neighbouring houses to rush out into the road, but there were no casualties.

Saint Joseph's College has suffered minor damage.

A Chinese at Kowloon has been killed by lightning.

Lightning struck a hole 15 feet in diameter in Nathan Road, near Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon, and reduced to ruins the Boundary Wall of the old club "Recreios" tennis court.

"Gardner's Cottage," in Sir Robert Ho Tung's land opposite the Kowloon Hotel, collapsed.

A humorous feature of the storm was the spectacle of a large number of Europeans, barefooted, wading ankle-deep in mud and water.

In the business quarter at one time this morning the water was waist-deep.

Later.

The P. & O. Mess at the Peak was struck by lightning and the south-west corner coping carried away. Electric lighting and telephone installations were damaged but there have been no casualties.

The total rainfall from ten o'clock yesterday morning to ten this morning was 21.43 inches.

Fall of Four Inches in One Hour

July 20.

It is possible to-day to form a better idea of the havoc wrought by

yesterday morning's storms in which no district of the Colony escaped. There were scenes of desolation, notably the beautiful Gleaney Ravine where a huge volume of water, coursing underground, forced up the asphalt road surface washing away the pathway below the Catholic Cathedral, bringing down electric poles, wires, ornamental fern trees, etc. Water rushing down formed two huge water-spouts at the bottom of Flower Street, flooding the Hongkong Hotel entrance to the bar room and cafeteria, otherwise there was no serious damage.

Happy Valley was submerged, the race track presenting the appearance of a small lake. The railings were washed down. The Jockey Club's boundary wall partially collapsed and the Colonial cemetery wall opposite, was blown down.

In the Central District the ground floors of several business houses were inundated, notably the basement of Messrs. Lane, Crawford's where a fire engine was engaged for hours pumping out water.

Soldiers and sailors worked incessantly clearing out the military barracks and ground and the Naval yard of mud and slush.

The city tram-lines for a considerable distance were covered with inches of mud which dislocated traffic.

At Kowloonstai at least 200 villagers were rendered homeless as a result of the washing away of 20 houses.

Lighting killed a Punjabi soldier and struck two houses on the Peak and a Police Station. Fortunately there were no casualties.

Mr. F. Sutton of the P.W.D., residing at the Hongkong Club, suffered a serious accident and was sent to the hospital.

At the height of the storm there were at least four inches of rain in a single hour yesterday morning—a Hongkong record.

One Million Dollars Damage Done

July 21.

The damage done by the storm is estimated at a \$1,000,000. The damage covers an extensive area. Public roadways principally were affected. Private property also suffered. Industrially and commercially, however, the Colony escaped comparatively scatheless. Shipping was entirely unaffected.

The Government departments are energetically restoring matters to normality.—Reuter.

TRADE CONDITIONS IN HONGKONG

Slight Improvement in Cotton and Piece Goods But Market Generally Dull

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hongkong, July 11.

No great change in the fortnightly price current and market report in respect of imports has taken place since the last report. Cotton piece goods and cotton goods have maintained a slight improvement as from last two weeks. Miscellaneous sales of Spring Fancies on a small scale have eventuated, but generally the market remains stagnant with poor deliveries.

The cotton market continues firm, and about 5,000 bales spot and forward have been put through. Prices for some chops have advanced \$2 to \$3 per bale. Considering that for the last two years business has shown no improvement at all, the volume of trade during the last and previous fortnight is considered very satisfactory. Quotations, which are purely nominal, are as follows:—No. 10's, \$145/162; No. 12's \$155/170; No. 16's \$170/175; No. 20's, \$180/185. One thousand and three hundred bales have arrived but with no shipments for outports. Sales 3,000 bales. Unsold stocks consist of 5500 bales, bargains amounting to 4,200 bales.

The woollen market is very quiet. Some small sales of worsted suitings, botany serges, union cloth and broad cloth have taken place.

As to raw cotton, there is no change to report. The metal market continues to be dull with little doing.

Firm Position of Flour

About 400,000 sacks of flour are stocked, the market standing firm. Quotations are as follows:—American Patent \$4.25 per sack; American Straight \$3.40 per sack; American Cut Off \$3.40 per sack; Shanghai Flour \$3.15 per sack; Australian Flour \$3.50 per sack; Canadian Cut-off \$3.00 per sack. The prices of coal ex-godown are as follows:—

Kaipung No. 1 Lump	13.00
Kaipung Washed Nuts	12.00
Kaipung No. 2 Lump	10.50
Kaipung No. 2 Slack	7.35

The price of rice undergoes little change. Imports are mostly from Bangkok and Saigon. Lowest Bangkok price, Bangkok Cargo No. 2, Short, \$4.10 per picul; highest price, clean No. 1, Long, \$8.40. Lowest Saigon price, Saigon Cargo No. 2 \$5.70 per picul; highest price, Clean No. 1 \$7.90 per picul. Local stocks of window glass are plentiful. However, no sales are reported.

The usual sale of Java sugar have been put through; the largest quantity sold being Java Rough White Rouge Brown. The market is generally dull.

About 12,000 bags of saltpetre are stocked, but the market remains very dull since the last report.

MARSHAL SUN AT CHINKIANG

A Heartfelt Welcome from the People: Farmland Spoiled by the Floods

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT
Chinkiang, July 15.

This year the rain came too late for many of the farmers to plant out their rice, so many of the fields were planted out in beans. For the last several days we have been having the heaviest of thunder storms with deluges of rain, such as this district has not known for some years past and one result is that the bean crop has to a large extent been ruined. Water abounds on all hands, but if it had only come a month earlier there would have been a fine rice crop. Yesterday the streets and thoroughfares of this town ran down like rivers of water, and it was well on towards midnight before the storm subsided.

Marshal Sun Chuan-fang was due to arrive from Yangchow, and the files of soldiers out to receive him got a drenching. Weather conditions were such that the Marshal no doubt was glad to get from the waterfront to his comfortable car which was waiting his arrival at the railway station. The muddy conditions of the roads up above Tsingkiangpu must have interfered somewhat with his motor trip from Hankow to the Grand Canal. He received a hearty welcome from the people as he passed down through the towns and villages bordering the waterway. His reception was a genuine one for the people are pleased with his good administration.

The river is now very high, but the sand spit has grown so much that high water fails to cover it by a long way. Unfortunately on the north side, large areas of farm land are being washed away, thus entailing heavy loss to the villagers there.

HANGCHOW NOTES

Nanyang Bros.' Generous Gift to Famine Relief Fund

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT
Hangchow, July 20.

The Nanyang Bros. have given \$1,000 worth of cigarettes for the Famine Relief Fund.

The C. M. S. Hospital sent doctors and nurses to find out how serious the distress is, and have decided to send medical relief to those suffering this side of the River, but is unable to deal with the sufferers on the other side.

The late Civil Governor, Chang Tsai-yang's son and some others were having a joy ride yesterday to Shaohsing and back, and came to grief having a narrow escape of being killed. Four of them are now being cared for in the C. M. S. Hospital.

Mr. Wang Tsoh-fu, who is glad to hear, has been appointed General Secretary of the Industrial Department.

The San Min Wun ideal city to be built by overseas Chinese is having a change among its promoters.

The National Medical and Pharmaceutical Society have just held their 10th annual Exhibition. It was a great success, and nearly two hundred doctors and chemists attended it. Speakers came from Peking, Tokyo, Shanghai etc. They all dined together on Saturday night.

The heat has been very oppressive for the last few days, the temperature being 100, and more, often at noon, and never down below 90 at night. A little too much for human flesh and blood. The barometer is very low.

One of the Chinese kidnapped on the Kwang-lee near Hongkong was a young C. M. S. doctor from Hangchow going to Canton to take charge of the C. M. S. Hospital and Lepet Refuge at Pakhoi.

THE Indo-China str. Tingsang reports that she rescued the sole survivor of the crew of a capsized fishing junk some 70 miles off Taku on July 17. It was only a few months ago that the same vessel rescued the entire crew of a capsized junk in much the same place, following a severe gale.

TSINGTAO TO CHEFOO BY MOTOR

Shanghai Motorists' Pioneering Journey: The Difficulties Overcome

Not satisfied with establishing a record by driving a Chrysler Six touring car from Tsingtao to Chefoo under its own power the entire distance, the first time this has been done, the party consisting of Mr. Mark L. Moody, Chrysler and Packard distributor for China, Mr. B. C. Hubbard of Hubbard Motors, Tsingtao, agents for the cars in Shangtung Province and Mr. R.R. Service, of the Chinese Y. M. C. A., Shanghai, left Chefoo at 5.50 a.m. on Friday morning, and drove the entire distance back to Tsingtao in one day.

Taking into consideration the fact that the trip from Tsingtao to Chefoo required two and one half days, the return journey is all the more remarkable. The driving time on the trip to Chefoo was 14 hours, 40 minutes, while on the return trip the driving time was reduced to 12 hours, 32 minutes. This reduction was made possible by faster driving and a better knowledge of the roads.

On the return trip, a new route was tried between Kiaochow and Tsangkou, and this route proved to be a few miles shorter than the one covered on the trip north. This is the worst part of the whole route, and while it is very hard going as it now stands, a good road could be constructed between Tsangkou and Kiaochow at very moderate cost.

Not a Path of Roses

An outstanding feature of the trip was the performance of the car. No mechanical trouble of any kind was encountered, no water was added to the radiator on either trip, there was no tyre trouble and the motor took deep sand, mud, dust, ruts, holes, ploughed fields, river beds, rocks, and water with wonderful ease. For mile after mile on the Tsangkou-Kiaochow part of the trip, the average speed was from three to seven miles per hour, and the car pulled through everything encountered on high gear at such speeds. After a day and a half of such difficult going, the Chefoo-Weihshien motor road was reached at Shaho, and the car jumped to 65 miles an hour forthwith.

The day after the party arrived in Chefoo the car was driven to Lungkow and back to Chefoo, a distance of 160 miles, in exactly four hours. Then without adjustments or repairs, it started on the return trip to Tsingtao, and is still in perfect running order.

On the first day out from Tsingtao, the party reached Tsangkou at 6.10 a.m. and Tsimei at 9.23 a.m. They were entertained there by Rev. and Mrs. Malzat, and Miss E. Strunker, of the American Lutheran Mission. Starting from Tsimei at 12.30 p.m. the most difficult part of the road was encountered. It included sunken cart roads too narrow for a motor-car, rocky hill-sides, deep sand, and hard black loam roads with ruts from 15 inches to two feet deep.

Kiaochow was finally reached at 6.20 p.m., 13 hours after leaving Tsingtao, and the distance covered was only 64 miles. At Kiaochow the party was entertained by Rev. and Mrs. Sholtz, also of the American Lutheran Mission.

Starting from Kiaochow at 8.00 a.m. on Monday morning, the motor bus road was followed to Pingtu and Shaho, the latter town being reached at 2.30 p.m. The road from Kiaochow to Shaho is good in spots and quite bad in others, but it is a real highway in comparison with either of the routes from Tsang-kou to Kiaochow.

Scenic Attractions

At Shaho, the route joined the Chefoo-Weihshien motor road, and troubles vanished. It is a broad, level, smooth road and has easy gradients over the entire distance, due to the fact that it was originally surveyed for a railway. It is rich in scenic surroundings, especially the section from Lungkow to Chefoo.

The party left Shaho at 3.30 p.m. arriving at Kungkow at 5.20 p.m. The run to Chefoo could easily have been made that evening, but the beach at Lungkow was too inviting, and camp was made there for the night. Leaving Lungkow at 8.00 a.m. on Tuesday morning, a leisurely run into Chefoo was made, with

many stops to enjoy the scenic splendours of the road and to take photographs.

When the party arrived in Chefoo at 2 p.m. they were welcomed by the American Consul, American naval officers, the editor of the "Chefoo Daily News," and representatives of the Navy Y. M. C. A. at Chefoo. Great interest in the car and the trip was shown and the possibilities of having a good motor road all the way from Chefoo to Tsingtao was a common theme for conversation.

The return trip was more of an endurance test, and when Kiaochow was reached at 5.15, it looked almost impossible to reach Tsingtao that evening. But after losing an hour in trying to get accurate information as to the condition of the roads, etc., the start was made, and the car ploughed along through miserable roads—and no roads—and after three and one half hours of this, the lights of Tsangkou shone through the darkness, and the trip was practically ended. The run in from Tsangkou was made in fast time, and the official time and distance for the trip was taken at the Tsingtao Cafe, which was reached at 9.13 p.m.

TENSE SITUATION IN SHANTUNG

Military Concentration Near Weihshien: Hostilities Possible

Tsingtao, July 15.

Soldiers continue to pour into the districts round Weihshien and there are now said to be over 30,000 there.

It is stated in some quarters that Gen. Pi Shou-chen will be compelled to reduce the territory under his jurisdiction and some believe that war between him and Gen. Cheng Kuo-jui will result, but it is felt by many other equally well-informed persons that hostilities will be avoided, though a good deal of scheming for power is going on here.—Reuter.

WUSIH NOTES

An Outbreak of Colera: Rice Crop Saved

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Wusih, July 14,

Wusih is enjoying a period of calm, and is quite devoid of news.

There have been about 15 cases of cholera, all of which, coming in for treatment nearly have recovered.

The rice crop was saved by the opportune and abundant rainfall. And the canals have risen two feet.

The Wusih-Hangchow launch service is to be resumed in two weeks.

FLOODS AT NANCHANG

Sixth Moon Crop Ruined by Floods: Relief Workers Busy

Kiukiang, July 14.

A telegram from Nanchang states that the water there has dropped about two feet. The sixth moon crop has been ruined by the floods. Food, money and medicine are being distributed to the sufferers.

The water here has dropped several inches: it is now 44 feet 3 inches. The express train service will resume to-morrow.

Kiangse has received \$150,000 for famine relief work from the International Famine Relief Commission; there is hope of a further remittance of \$100,000.

It is estimated that about \$500,000 is required to render the Hua Yang Canal navigable. This would be of great assistance to the ricefields which cover an area of 3,000,000 mow.

For the purpose of encouraging industry the Provincial Government has granted the Kiu Hsin Cotton Mill (operated by Messrs. Anderson, Meyer & Co.) free duty for a period of three years.—Reuter.

Hongkong, July 17.—The Japanese training ships, Yakumo and Izuma have left here for Singapore.—Reuter.

AMAZING TIENTSIN SHOOTING AFFRAY

British and Japanese Policemen Shot Down by Armed Chinese

Tientsin, July 19.

Amazing scenes occurred in the early hours this morning when an armed gang shot down a number of police in the British and Japanese Concessions. Among those seriously injured was Assistant-Inspector Kellacher of the B. M. C. Police.

It appears that a policeman on duty on the Meadows and Race Course Road corner stopped a ricksha with a Chinese passenger carrying a suspicious bundle which was examined at the Police Station and found to contain revolvers and ammunition. Acting on information given by the arrested Chinese, Assistant-Inspector Kellacher organized a raiding party numbering about 12 police, who entered a house in the London Road district, where they were met with a fusillade of bullets from guns fired by some six heavily-armed ruffians. Asst-Insp. Kellacher fell, pierced by three bullets in the body, while a Chinese Corporal was also shot down. After this the gang broke through the police cordon and cleared away, apparently escaping into the Japanese Concession.

At about two o'clock this morning a Chinese policeman in the Japanese Concession called upon two suspicious characters to stop, whereupon he was shot down. Two more police, coming in response to his whistle, were also shot down and terribly wounded.

The Japanese authorities took very strong precautions and the Concession was literally encircled with police, but the ruffians cleared, it is thought into the Chinese city.

Death from Wounds

July 20.

Assistant-Inspector Kellacher of the B. M. C. Police, who was shot down in the early hours of yesterday morning by armed ruffians against whom he had organized a raiding party, died of his wounds early this morning.—Reuter.

ICHANG NOTES

Fuh Shing on the Rocks Above Wan-Hsien

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Ichang, July 10.

The latest accident on the upper river is that of the Fuh Shing which went on the rocks some distance above Wan-Hsien some days ago. If the water does not come up too quickly she is likely to get off.

To-day news has come up river that the I. C. S. Tung Wo is badly ashore about 40 miles below Ichang on the upper end of Hope Island. Amongst the passengers was an American sailor who was on his way to Shanghai under escort from the Penguin. The Siang Wo tried to pull off the Tung Wo but failed. She then took off her passengers, and while trans-shipping the above mentioned sailor fell into the river and was drowned.

The Bee with Admiral Cameron and Prince George arrived some days ago. The Prince with the Admiral and several of the officers left the next day for up river on the Kia Wo, and made an uneventful trip to Chungking. The Admiral is visiting the district above Chungking and is going as far as Sui-Pu, while the Prince remains in Chungking awaiting his return.

Rains sufficient to save the crops have at last fallen, and there is good hope that an average crop of rice will be taken in.

KIUKIANG, July 14.—A wheelbarrow going along the road at Tun-jenpu in the country was held up the other day by a number of armed men. The noise was heard by a number of farmers living near by. These came to the rescue and the ensuing fight resulted in the death of two bandits, but the others escaped with their loot. Three of the farmers were injured, one dying. The passenger was a sister of the magistrate at Tehansien.—Reuter.

PIRACY ON C.M.S. KWANGLEE

Outlaws as Passengers: Ship Run Aground in Repulse Bay: \$200,000 Booty

Hongkong, July 17.

The "South China Morning Post" contains details to-day of the piracy of C.M.S. Kwanglee while on her way from Shanghai to Canton.

During the forenoon of July 13, when the vessel was within sight of Repulse Bay, six pirates, two of whom were ships' quarter-masters, armed with revolvers, stormed the upper bridge. The Captain, Capt. Tollesfen, and other Europeans under cover of the pirates' revolvers were herded into the second officer's cabin.

The Kwanglee was then taken to the well-known pirate stronghold at Bias Bay, where she was run aground.

The pirates made off to the shore in two lifeboats to which they had transferred loot estimated to value \$200,000. They also carried off six of the wealthier Chinese passengers for ransom.

The Kwanglee was refloated and arrived at Canton on the afternoon of July 15.—Reuter.

C. M. S. KIANG TA ASHORE

Result of the Heavy Flooding: Taken Off Without Harm

Word had been received in Shanghai that the C. M. S. Hwa Ta had run ashore in the Yangtze River near Hankow. The name, Hwa Ta, however, has been in disuse for some time and there is now no China Merchants' vessel of that name. The ship that went ashore was the C. M. S. Kiang Ta.

The Yangtze River, near Hankow, at the present time is so flooded that it is quite impossible to tell exactly where the river ends and the banks, under many feet of water, begin. The Kiang Ta, had the misfortune to mistake the banks for the river, with the result that after a little while she ran into a raised foot path, primarily intended for the use of "land-lubbers," instead of keeping to her own path, and there she stuck.

This took place at 3 a.m. on Wednesday morning, and when daylight came it was seen that a telegraph pole was rearing its length but a few hundred yards from the vessel, so far had she strayed from her course.

Luckily the unfortunate ship was not forced to stay too long on the bank for on Thursday afternoon, the C. M. S. Kiang An came to her rescue and towed her off, and she was able to continue her interrupted journey, which she did without further mishap.

CHEKIANG RICE CROPS

Serious Damage at Shaohing: Dyke Bursts

Serious damage was done in the Shaohing area by the rising of the Cien Tang River and the bursting of a dyke at Ling Pu. The plain as far as Ko-Chiao was flooded and the rice-crop ruined. It is possible that the farmers may yet be able to replant, but even then the crop prospects are poor.

At the end of June the rain came at Huchow, and just in time to save the situation. Now the fear is that there may be too much rain. However, as it looks now, July 11, as if the rice-crop will only be a little delayed.

THE life of a newspaper man, as a correspondent in the "N.-C. D. N." so truly said a few days ago, is never a happy one. If he happens to be Chinese and if Canton is his sphere of operations it is still less so, as the Canton correspondent of the "China Mail," a Hongkong paper, has doubtless learned by now. In any case, a warrant is out for his arrest at that city. His sin is, we believe, that of saying unkind things about General Chiang in his paper. It is always dangerous to criticize powerful comrades in lands of communistic liberty, equality and fraternity.

"GODS" DISPLEASED AT KIATING

Tragic Accidents on the Water:
Anti-Foreign Agitators
Ridiculed in City

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kiating, Sze., July 3.

We have been treated to a series of accidents this week.

On the fifth of the moon which is a very popular holiday here, two ferry-boats were coming down the river, with their overloaded burdens. Some one "rocked the boat" and the result was that over 100 found a watery grave. And all this happened just at the "goddess of mercy" rapid. Little mercy did it show to the unfortunate victims who fell into its maw.

Then on Thursday last, another ferry boat overloaded with market-ers of small produce, mostly rice, tried to make a landing at the West Water Gate. It missed, and, in the scramble, was overturned and its passengers strewn all the way down the river. One most pitiable sight was to see a wee baby strapped to its mother's back and she in the rushing torrent trying to save herself and babe. Both went down, the child screaming.

One would hardly expect these terrible accidents, if the gods "were not displeased" with the place. It ought to be less likely at this time, as the old priests are very busy "washing the face" of old Buddha, just across the river. This god, carved out of solid rock, looms 80 feet into the air, the waters of the Min lapping his mighty toes. But his face became dirty and the priest thought it needed repairs. He besought help and a philanthropic gentleman in the city offered to donate \$400 to repair the idol. The priest approached the philanthropist with the assurance that his generosity was not enough to complete the job, hence it was not begun. But the big hearted gentleman was not to be outdone, so he added another \$200 to the amount already given. The priest then went out and found workmen to do the job under contract for 400 strings of cash, a matter of some \$80 hereabouts. Can one wonder that the "gods" are angry?

A Possible Motor Road

We are being treated to what may be the beginning of a motor road hereabouts. Across the river where the tracking is impossible, and where, in high water it is very difficult to cross the river, a big road is being cut out of the solid rock. It will be the nucleus some day of a highway. But the real highway between here and Chengtu will not cross the river, but will run West of the Min through to Meichow and Pen Shan and then on to Chengtu, joining the Yachow Highway at a place just above Pen Shan.

The river is high enough now for the bigger steamers to come up and we have been treated to six boats, the biggest being the B. and S. boat Shutting. She brought cargo for Brunner, Mond & Co. The Chuen Eeh got through with a cargo of kerosene and it was all unloaded when the students appeared on the street to "demonstrate." American oil in British bottoms did not look good to them. However we are glad to say that the boycott business is waning, and Kiating time to type is having a twelfth hours gush at it.

Very Unfair!

Yesterday we are told that there was a big demonstration on the street and in the tea shops, against British and Japanese goods. One eloquent(?) student was holding forth, with soothing words, and a cigarette in one hand, at which he puffed as he thought out his next sentence. As he took time to think out what to say next, some of those he was haranguing on the subject of boycotting foreigners and their goods asked him why he smoked foreign cigarettes. He had no answer for this. One gathers how much impression their demonstrating does, from such thrusts from the crowd as the above. Despite it all we learn that the B. & S. boat took cargo down.

Schools are closed and report a successful year. The Principal in charge of the big boys' boarding school here has gone on furlough to Canada. His work will be taken by Mr. A. R. Self who is completing his language study.

Last week there were six Indian gentlemen through here. We did not know them but are told that some of them had been educated in America.

and that one of them found a brother of a class mate of his out in Yachow. The world is not so large after all.

Passers through the port this last couple of weeks have been many—Mr. R. R. Service of the Y.M.C.A., Mr. Strange of the China Import and Export, a gentleman representing a dye firm whom we did not meet, and Miss Hutchinson, en route to take over work in Chungking. With the opening of steam navigation, there is always a number of travellers, who come to the "head of navigation."

Record Crops Promised

Despite the promise of record crops this year, we are still paying around \$30 per dan for rice. A dan is 62 catties. However this price is low, if some are to be believed, there being not a few who speculated in rice and have lost money.

The political situation is quiet just now, but no doubt some of the generals are sitting on the lid and it will not be long before there will be "doings." We give Yang Sen credit for trying to delay any further action until the rice harvest is over when he will likely take over the command, according to the appointment of Marshal Wu. In the meantime, the powers that be are losing no time to make money. We are told that Ten Shi-heo and Liu When-huei are likely to fight.

Lai Hsin-huei, who was rudely pushed out of office by Liu Huen-huei came down to his old grounds, around Luei Chang, and Fu Huen, east of Tzelutsing. The Divisional commander of the 12th Division had "orders" from Liu Huen-huei to occupy Fu Huen. Lai thought otherwise and when Len, the 12th commander tried to enter Fu Huen, he received such a licking that he limped back to Tzelutsing, minus a couple of hundred men and their arms, and carried to the Tzelutsing hospital about 100 wounded, a dear lesson for meddling.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAMME FOR PHILIPPINES

Woman Suffrage: Tax on Imported Cattle

Manila, July 16.

The Legislature is to open this afternoon in the New Legislative Building, which has just been completed at a cost of pesos 4,000,000. Governor-General Wood, in his message, will point out that the Philippines have a surplus of pesos 33,000,000 which cancels about half the deficits incurred by the previous administration.

The Governor-General will urge woman suffrage and a moderate tariff on imported cattle.

Governor-General Wood will also bespeak the Legislature's co-operation with Colonel Carmi Thompson. The first intimation of the nature of Colonel Carmi Thompson's report to President Coolidge was given to-day when Colonel Thompson told the Legislature that the undeveloped resources of the Philippines must be developed, particularly its rubber potentialities.

Colonel Thompson said that the United States was forced to look to the Pacific, where its future commercial interests would be paramount. However, he added, the development of the Philippines must be primarily for the Filipinos: exploitation was unthinkable.

Impression of Possible Barter

July 21.

Col. Thompson is continuing his conferences with Filipinos and Americans and will begin his tour of the Islands on Thursday with a visit to Culion, thence he will go to Northern Luzon, after which he will visit the Visayas Islands and Mindanao.

The impression is growing that Col. Thompson will recommend further Philippine autonomy in return for the removal of restrictions in landholding by Americans and investment by American capital—Reuters.

THE str. Teangtang, one of the China Import & Export Lumber Co.'s vessels, is reported to be ashore at Yanglo.

SOLDIERS and other Chinese are accused of desecrating foreign Christian tombs in the Tsingtau Cemetery. The authorities at Tsingtau have accordingly taken precautions.

"UNTOUCHABLES" OF JAPAN

Cruel Persecution of Harmless
Class: Attempt to Gain
Economic Equality

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tokyo, July 10.

A very belated step has just been taken to raise the status of Japan's untouchables and to put them on a plane of perfect equality with the rest of the Japanese.

The untouchables or pariahs of Japan are known as the "eta," and embrace between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 souls who, for no fault of their own, through no taint like that of leprosy, but solely because they have been born into it, have been made to belong to a class set apart as outcast and unapproachable. Although suffering from the same cruel disabilities that the pariahs of India suffer from, there is no direct connexion between India and Japan as to the origin of the despised classes, except, perhaps, a common idea of purification and avoidance of the defilement.

For centuries the eta have been treated with cruel discrimination. No eta was allowed to live amongst other Japanese; eta children had to go to separate schools; the eta could not hold public office; although subject to conscription, no eta was permitted to rise above the ranks, no Japanese will dare employ an eta directly, no inn or lodging house will accommodate a person of this class for fear of losing all trade; no eating house will cater to the needs of this community.

There are no physical or racial characteristics that differentiate the eta from the rest of the Japanese. They are not of alien origin, according to Japanese historians. Their position as outcasts is entirely due to the social ostracism with which they have been treated for generations past.

"Eta's" Awakening

The race and class consciousness that came in the wake of the war inspired the eta to demand a position of equality with the rest of the nation. The demand was treated with scorn and, in 1922, pitched battles followed between Japanese villagers and eta, resulting in tens of casualties on either side.

Fifty years ago, the late Emperor Meiji issued a Rescript putting the four classes then existing in Japan—the samurai (warriors), farmers, artisans and merchants—on a footing of equality. The eta were included amongst the artisans, but their equality was merely on paper. The rest of the nation has stubbornly refused to regard them as equals.

To remedy this injustice, a society has just been organized by members of the Japanese Diet, the leader of the movement being Mr. Ranei Arima, son of Count Arima, member of the House of Peers. Many politicians and newspapers have championed the cause of Japan's submerged class, but the eta are still segregated in country villages and practically live their own life. What really tends to make the eta of to-day a distinct class from the rest of Japanese society is their environment—the segregation enforced on them.

Religion was the primary cause why these people were forced into isolation and were afterwards regarded as outcasts. Many hundred years ago the eta were a privileged class to whom was entrusted the funeral obsequies of an Emperor. The priesthood, however, jealous of the influence these folks had in Court circles so managed matters that the eta were degraded, were declared filthy and were afterwards relegated to pursuits such as grave-digging, the slaughtering of oxen and the making of hide and leather goods, all of which were considered to be polluting. They were further called death-defiled workers and were compelled to live segregated from the rest of the people.

Just as other despised classes or races, when given a fair opportunity, have done, the eta have, by dint of toil and self-sacrifice, considerably elevated their position since the Rescript of the Emperor Meiji 50 years ago. Their very sufferings, that "ostracism, discrimination and insults they have been subjected to, only proved incentive for them to rise above their circumstances. The granting of the franchise to all adult Japanese males

has, further automatically advanced the status of the eta people who, legally, are every whit the equals of the rest of the Japanese.

Government Anxiety

The Government is very anxious that the eta be received by the rest of the people in a proper manner. For one thing, the authorities do not want between two and three millions to form a festering canker of discontent in the body politic of the nation. For another, there are reports that the Bolsheviks and the radical elements are trying to make capital out of the woes of the eta.

The problem of the eta, however, is not one that legislation alone can solve. Their plight is one of the pitiful results to be met with in the East when religion has been distorted by a corrupt priesthood. The leaders of the present movement to remove the iron laws of caste which endeavour to prevent the eta rising out of the status into which they have been born are not over-optimistic. They fully realize that prejudices, such as these, die hard in the East, especially prejudices that are handed down through the centuries. They accordingly propose to go to work by raising the economic status of the eta, rather than risk defeat by attempting to deal with this problem on the social plane.

China's Food Riots

The recent rice riots in China, caused by the abnormal rise in the price of that cereal and the strikes for wage increases form the subject of searching investigation on the part of the Japanese press. In an article I sent you recently and printed in the "North-China Daily News" on July 3, I pointed out that the price of rice is soaring here, too, and that there is great distress already. Japan is naturally vitally interested in the food situation of China because, in this matter at least, Japan is considerably dependent on China and soaring prices there or diminution of the supply for export would have really grave consequences on the regulation of Japan's food supply.

China, Japanese publicists out, although still an agricultural nation, is becoming less and less a grower of rice. The increase of population, the concentration of farm workers in the cities and the neglected cultivation of barren lands are held responsible for this. The growing of cotton, sesame, tobacco and sugar-cane, the Japanese say, is supplanting the rice industry; while, in addition, the Chinese have again begun cultivating the poppy. This tendency and the ceaseless civil disturbances are mainly answerable for the latest rice riots.

"When Japan and China dispatched expeditionary forces to Siberia," says the "Osaka Mainichi," a powerful daily newspaper in Japan's commercial metropolis, "great quantities of rice were purchased in the markets along the lower reaches of the Yangtze. As a consequence, the price of rice rose to twice that of pre-war times and extensive rice riots ensued. At present the trouble is limited to Shanghai and the adjoining regions. If, however, it spreads, Japan will also be in a quandary. Operatives in factories under Japanese management will agitate for higher wages, while The Three Eastern Provinces will surely proclaim a ban on the export of cereals, thereby greatly disorganizing the regulation of the food supply in Japan itself."

Is China Self-Sufficient?

In Japan, and in many another country, the opinion is prevalent that so far as her food supply is concerned, China is a self-sufficient country. Is this correct?

Mr. Hidetake Teranishi, a Japanese colonel of the reserves, declares that this is a fallacy and that China to-day is far from able to feed her own population without importing food materials from abroad. He points out that the annual importation of American flour into China reaches \$10,000,000, and he contends that the shortage of food is acute. The increased growing of cotton and mulberry trees, he sets down as the main reason for the decrease in the cultivation of rice. "The growing of sugar-cane and tobacco yield better profits, and under the present circumstance, the further development of rice farming seems to be almost hopeless," he says.

Colonel Teranishi insists that his conclusions have been arrived at only after a "careful and laborious personal investigation of the situa-

BRITON MISSING IN JAPAN

Mystery of the Disappearance of
a Man Known in
Shanghai

The following extract is taken from the Japan "Advertiser" of July 10, mentioning the disappearance of Captain Reynolds, who while in Shanghai stayed at the Plaza Hotel and made several acquaintances at the American Club.

The police in Tokyo, Yokohama and their vicinity are searching for a man who is registered at the Imperial Hotel as Captain Edward Harrington Reynolds, British, of London, who left his room at the hotel the morning of July 1, and, so far as is known, has not been seen by friends since. He is known to have been despondent over the recent death of his wife and two sons in India.

It was learned yesterday that Captain Reynolds registered at the Imperial Hotel the morning of June 27, giving London as his permanent residence and Shanghai as the place whence he came to Tokyo.

He carried a small bag and said he expected to be gone over night, it is learned. He has not returned. His room was closed on Thursday, when no word had been received from him for a week.

However, the American Military Attaché, Col. Charles Burnett, said Captain Reynolds had called on him asking that he arrange passage for him, Captain Reynolds, on the American transport Somme, sailing from Nagasaki, on July 18. Captain Reynolds, he said, is a Canadian who served with the American tank corps forces in France during the World War.

In the Motor Business

He waived transportation back to America and his home in Canada, it is learned, preferring to remain in Europe. It seems he went in recent years to India, where he was, Colonel Burnett said he had told him, engaged in the automobile business.

Here, however, it seems, there is a slight difference in the stories told to persons who met Captain Reynolds during his brief sojourn in Tokyo. Another acquaintance said Captain Reynolds had told him he was an officer in the Indian Army, serving with the 7th Gurkhas.

He told Colonel Burnett that his wife and daughter had died of cholera recently and that because of his deep grief over this sudden tragedy he could no longer remain in India, where scenes of his former life there recalled his family. So, it was learned from this source, he sold his automobile business and left for America to start anew.

Another slightly different story is that his wife and two small sons died of cholera within three days of one another. He then decided to leave the Indian Army and return to Canada. His despondent attitude was noted at the hotel, where, it was said, he sat up until late hours in the lobby, unable, he said, to sleep.

All tales regarding his previous career may be conflicting, but it was definitely established in Shanghai that he was advance agent for the Madeline Rossiter Company until that organization broke up in India. Captain Reynolds was not at all despondent in Shanghai. It is also reported that Reynolds was a theatrical man in America for a number of years prior to and after the War.

tion in various parts of China." "The food supply situation in China is of direct and vital importance to Japan," he says in conclusion.

Other newspaper comments on the rice riots in Shanghai are also of a pessimistic and depressing nature. One paper paints a dark picture of widespread violence, "with possible lamentable outrages," if the present situation be not remedied.

"Most political violence," it says, "has its genesis in economic causes. The Romanoff dynasty of Russia would have enjoyed a longer existence, but for famine and other ugly economic difficulties. The necessity to consume artificial or synthetic coffee drove desperate Germans to attempt the Spartacist coup. These are writings on the wall. Nothing can be more dreadful than a shortage in the food supply and the shortage in China is particularly embarrassing to Japan."

THE JAPANESE IN MANCHURIA

Chinese Minister Waxes Indignant at Japan's Assumption of Special Rights and Privileges: Is Shintoism a Religion?: Controversy Follows Funeral

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tokyo, July 9. "The people of the Middle Republic (China) regard it as unusual and extraordinary that Japan claims she holds particular interests and rights in Manchuria."

So writes Mr. Ouang Yong-pao, Chinese Minister to Tokyo, in the "Taiko" (Sun), one of the most widely-circulated monthlies in Japan, in the course of which he openly voices the suspicions entertained by his countrymen as regards Japan's intentions in Manchuria and proceeds to warn Japan not to expect any special treatment there from China.

This phrase (Japan's special interests and rights) is very often to be met with in newspaper editorials and in the speeches of statesmen, and its frequent repetition has jarred on the sensibilities of the Chinese who interpret it as a threat against the integrity of China's northern provinces.

Sting to Pride

"Constant talk of the special rights and interests Japan claims to have in Manchuria stings the national pride and susceptibilities of the Chinese and is resented by them," writes the Chinese Minister to Tokyo. "It makes them frightened as it seems to imply that Japan does not intend to relinquish her hold on Manchuria. It is true that Japan underwent many unpleasant experiences in Manchuria during the war with Russia and that she succeeded to the interests the Russians there had. But the Three Eastern Provinces (Manchuria) are an integral part of China and have been distinctly recognized as such by the Washington Treaty, a treaty endorsed by Japan too. Since the Celestial Republic is firmly committed to the policy of the Open Door and Equal Opportunity, it has no intention whatsoever of extending any special rights to anyone in any part of her domains."

Mr. Ouang Yong-pao then proceeds to declare that the frequent allusions to "Japan's special rights and interests in Manchuria" cause the Chinese to wonder whether the recent orientation in Japan's policy towards China was sincere or whether she is reverting to her former imperialist attitude.

"The Chinese suspect hypocrisy in Japan's relation with other nations," he writes, "and think that Japan may ultimately want to have the final say with regard to China. They suspect that Japan's air of virtue is assumed for such a purpose and that she nurses some secret plan for the invasion of China. I am not free from doubt and anxiety myself. It is monstrous that Japan even wants to include Mongolia in what she calls her sphere of influence."

"It is my fond hope that Japan will cautiously abstain from the use of language which may conflict with the idea of equal opportunity, and of phrases that tend to hurt the susceptibility of two independent and friendly nations. Otherwise, insurmountable difficulties may be the inevitable result."

For the Japanese, however, the "special rights and interests" in Manchuria are very real. Japan secured these from Tsarist Russia in a war wherein she actually staked her all, staked her national existence; she expended much blood and treasure and strained her resources to the limit. Until the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese war, it was not known that China was, in reality, a secret ally of Russia, even though China did not enter the fray herself.

A Beneficent Stay

There is no room for the last doubt that, during her stay in Manchuria, Japan has benefited that area immensely. The Russians brought money into Manchuria; the Japanese brought trade. The working of the Fushun coal mine is something China did not do, perhaps could not do. Then there is the soya bean which Japan commercialized and which has been the means of revolutionizing the commercial face of Manchuria. Naturally, the Japanese ask whether their stay in Manchuria has been beneficent

or otherwise. And since it is beneficent why should the Chinese grumble. Schools have been erected for the Manchurian children, transportation has been modernized, hospitals have been built—the latest at Dairen having, according to an Englishman now in Japan, something like 100,000 beds, obviously against "emergencies"—while the Japanese, as a whole, are not so rough towards the Manchurians as were the Russians who handled them without gloves. Why then should Japan clear out, is the question asked here.

Amongst those items of the 21 Demands that Japan has not retracted from is the extension of the lease of the South Manchurian Railway and the Liaotung Peninsula lease until 1997. It seems clear, from what you hear and read in Tokyo, that Japan means to keep what she has in Manchuria, despite occasional protestations to the contrary from various Intelligence Bureaux. Manchuria is not only a commercial asset to Japan, which she herself built up, but is also regarded as a vital strategic locality for her national defence.

Is Shinto, or "The Way of the Gods," a religion or is it merely a secular observance which has received some measure of sanctification through custom, tradition and precedent?

The Government maintains that Shinto is not a religion, while Shintoists are as adamant in their assertion that, so far as Japan is concerned, Shinto is as much a religion as is Buddhism or Christianity.

The controversy arose in connexion with the funeral of the late Princess Monshu. The princess was known to be a Buddhist, but the funeral was conducted, at the understood instructions of the Government in accordance with Shinto rites. Questioned whether such was not inconsistent, the Government spokesman replied that Shinto rites were not religious rites and that Shinto was not a religion. The rites performed, he said, were secular and were ceremonies that had to be performed at the funerals of Imperial personages.

In this respect, the following from the Japan Year Book is interesting:—

"Shintoism," says this publication, "is a semi-religion, since it has no founder and no dogmas, but recognizes the immortality of the soul. Its essential notion of ethics is cleanliness both in mind and body. It is pantheistic and in this and other respects resembles the Greek and Roman cults, it pays greater reverence to its deities the more wrapped they are in mythical legend."

"What is especially noteworthy is that a female deity, the Sun-Goddess, is held in the highest honour, an interesting point that must arouse the curiosity of scholars, only they are sternly forbidden to touch it in any scientific way. At any rate, orthodox Shintoists regard the Sun-Goddess as the personification of the Sun and as an ancestor of the Imperial House of Japan."

GOLD RECOVERED FROM THE SEA

Coins Obtained from Sixty Year Old Wreck

Tokyo, July 19.

Mr. Kouichi Mita, of Kobe, succeeded, on July 14, in recovering gold coins to the value of ¥50,000 from the "Shoho Maru" of Satsuma clan which sank off Nakanoshima Island of Kagoshima Prefecture 60 years ago with ¥2,000,000 worth of coins, while returning from the Loochoo Islands. The gold coins referred to above were the currency of the old Loochoo Government. Mr. Mita is now trying to recover all of the sunken treasure.—Toho.

MANILA, July 16.—Captain Loriga, the Spanish aviator, has arrived from Macao and will leave shortly for Spain.—Reuter.

THE ALL-ASIATIC SOCIETY

Congress Planned for August: Suggested League of Asiatic Nations

Nagasaki, July 16.

A meeting of the Committee of the All-Asiatic People's Society was held yesterday.

It was decided to hold general meetings for three days from August 1 at the Nagasaki Chamber of Commerce, in which about 100 delegates are expected to participate, including representatives from Japan, China, British India, the Philippines, Annam, Turkey, Mongolia, Siam and the Federated Malay States.

The objects of the meetings will be to enhance friendly relations between Asiatic peoples, to discuss subjects connected with civilization, politics, finance and commerce and to propose the establishment of a League of Asiatic Nations.—Reuter.

SINGULAR RIOT IN JAPAN

Protest Against Abolishing a Police Station

Tokyo, July 18.

According to a report from Nagano, in Central Japan, a riot broke out this morning resulting in the residence of the Prefectural Governor being stormed. The Governor was seriously injured.

The alleged cause of the riot was the Governor's purpose to economize by abolishing the police station, which step, the population feared, would increase crime.

It is believed that the real cause of the riot was political.

Hundred Persons Injured

July 19.

Details of yesterday's riot at Nagano show that about 100 persons were injured, including 20 police, two of whom are now lying in a critical condition, whilst the Prefectural Governor and the Chief of Police were badly mauled, though their injuries are not very serious.

A mob 5,000 strong stormed the Prefectural Hall and the residences of the Governor and the Chief of Police, also two newspaper offices. They used stones, clubs and other similar weapons.

The police were powerless to control the mob but they dispersed before the arrival of a military detachment, which was rushed from Matsumoto to the scene.

The riot is said to have been caused by a proposal to close the local police station.

Authorities Threatened and Populace Excited

July 20.

Despatches from Nagano to the vernacular papers state that mobs continue to threaten the authorities. Virtually all the police stations there are surrounded and the police are unable to make any arrests.

The Government fears to use troops but heavy reinforcements are reported to be on the way, after which, it is expected, numerous arrests of leaders will be effected.

It is reported that prominent members of the Prefectural Assembly were among the rioters.

It is understood that the entire district is in confusion and the populace is greatly excited.

Censorship Established Pending Official Investigations

July 21.

The censor is suppressing all news regarding the riots at Nagano, where the Prefectural Governor was injured and according to the latest reports mobs continue to threaten the authorities. He will not allow news to be published pending the completion of official investigations.—Reuter.

TOKYO, July 21.—Madame Herriot, wife of the French Premier, who is at present visiting Japan, today climbed Fujiyama. On descending she informed a reporter that she was leaving for Korea to-morrow.—Reuter.

ATTACK ON JAPAN'S CHINA POLICY

Accused of Playing a Lone Hand for Her Own Behoof in the Tariff Conference: Has It Been Broken Off, Suspended or What?

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tokyo, July 8.

That Japan tried to play a lone hand at the China customs conference in currying favour too much with the Chinese and that, not only did her policy fail completely, but it also relegated Japan to a virtual position of isolation, are charges that the Seiyukai (main opposition) party have lodged against the Ministry.

The Opposition maintains that, for some time, there has been lack of harmony between Great Britain, the United States and Japan, due chiefly to the unbending stand taken by Japan in insisting that the Customs Conference be continued when the spokesmen for Great Britain and America rightly saw the futility of proceeding with it, until a proper government had been established in Peking.

The charges were voiced by leaders of the Seiyukai party who called on Baron Shidehara, the Foreign Minister, yesterday, asking for further information regarding the adjournment of the conference.

That Blessed Word Vacation

The conference was not adjourned was one of the statements made by the Foreign Minister. "It could hardly be called an adjournment," said Baron Shidehara, whereupon some one asked if the word "vacation" would suffice.

Baron Shidehara shook his head: "No, not even that," was his reply in effect. The word "vacation" implies a definite period of time."

His Chief seeming to be yet at a loss for a sufficient word, Marquis Komura, director of the Intelligence Bureau of the Foreign Office, stepped into the breach and suggested that the word used at theatricals, namely "intermission," was perhaps a more correct term.

Then a flash stole through the mind of Baron Shidehara. "Teiden," he said, was the best way of expressing—teiden, meaning the cutting off of the electric light service, something that is very common in Japan. "When the lights are switched on again," proceeded the Foreign Minister, elaborating his metaphor, "then will the conference be resumed. Japan is prepared to attend the sessions at a moment's notice."

The Seiyukai, however, was apparently not satisfied with this, and pressed home their main question—was there any difference of opinion between the Japanese and the British delegates as regards the advisability of postponing further parleys or was there not? The Foreign Minister replied that, at no time, was there lack of harmony and that whatever decisions were reached were endorsed by all.

Japan's Insistance

The Opposition party then pointed out that, since Marshal Tuan Chieh-wei was ousted from office, both the British and American delegates had suggested a temporary adjournment, but that Japan insisted on keeping the conference open. As a matter of fact, several of the Japanese papers, especially those officially inspired, had been editorially insisting that, under no circumstances should Japan consent to the adjournment of the conference.

"Japan, in the end," went on the Seiyukai spokesmen, "had to abandon her independent stand and fall into line with Great Britain and the United States. Does this not mean that Japan has come a cropper and that her lone-hand policy has sustained a defeat?"

When China is Prepared

The Foreign Minister made no reply to this question, but said that, owing to the apparent difficulties of organizing a proper Chinese Government in the near future, it was thought best to discontinue the parleys for a time. "As soon as China is prepared," he continued, "the conferences will be resumed. But, it is impossible to predict the future in China."

The Seiyukai men, nevertheless, thought that discontinuance of the conference was uncalled for when

the reasons advanced by the Government are considered: "There was considerable fighting, civil war raged around Peking, yet meetings were held. Now, just as soon as there is a cessation of fighting, the conference is discontinued," was their reply. It is expected that the adjournment of the Customs Conference will form one of the principal weapons against the present Ministry when the Diet meets five months hence.

Who is responsible for the adjournment of the Customs Conference? After declaring that there has been considerable manoeuvring on the part of the representatives of Japan, Great Britain and the United States, they declare that these manoeuvrings were also accompanied by the clever game of "passing the buck."

"The first attempt made at shifting the responsibility was made by the Americans," declares the "Tokyo Nichi Nichi" (Tokyo Daily News) editorially, "and this was done through the 'New York Herald' which made its attempt one day before the suspension of the conference was decided upon. Japan was then blamed, the reasons advanced being Japan's fear for her economic future in China, and the emergence of Wu Pei-fu into power, which are supposed to have caused Japan to attempt to break up the Conference and to conclude private treaties with China. 'The British, too, through the 'Observer' seem to have suspected Japan, alleging that Japan was trying to back out of the Washington Conference treaty provisions and to secure special tariff concessions in return for the abrogation of extraterritoriality."

However, China is the chief one to blame, thinks the "Nichi Nichi," in that she gave cause for suspension of the parleys. The paper thinks that the Powers should avoid trying to court China's favour by injuring the prestige of others and should work more harmoniously and more sincerely.

The consensus of opinion in the Japanese press is that there has been a clash of interests, and Great Britain is saddled with the blame for the termination of the parleys who, it is alleged, "hatched a plot whereby the prevailed successfully on the United States and France to discontinue the conference in defiance of the desires of Japan."

Codlin's the Friend

The Japanese press then goes on to iterate and reiterate all the many "good things" that Japan has done for China, the old story of the mutual dependability of China and Japan and, throughout their articles, hint that Great Britain's present attitude is prompted by fear that the Chinese maritime customs might be taken from her hands "which would prove a deadly blow to British interests in China as it is through the maritime customs that Great Britain has established her economic supremacy in China."

The Jingo organs already predict that Great Britain will now "conspire to prevent resumption of the conference" and expect a fresh boycott on the part of China. "The manner in which all this is expressed is rather a case of the wish being father to the thought."

THE RECOVERY OF THE YEN

Due to a Strict Policy of Retrenchment in Japan

Tokyo, July 16.

The Premier, Mr. Wakatsuki, speaking this evening at the Shenyukai Journalists' Association stated that the wonderful recovery of the yen in the past two years was due to the policy of retrenchment. He added that he was determined to continue the same policy throughout the lifetime of the present Cabinet. He considered that a loose policy would result in the fall of the yen; it would, he said, also damage Japan's international credit.—Reuter.

OUR TOKYO LETTER

Alleged Branding of Korean Boy: Decline in Export of Japan's Green Tea: Advertising Industry: New Legislative Measures for Benefit of the Labouring Classes

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tokyo, July 11.

Caustic editorials have been appearing in the Japanese papers relative to an alleged "outrage" supposed to have been committed by an American missionary in Korea.

It is stated that a Korean youth, named Kim, was caught stealing an apple from the orchard of Dr. C. A. Haysmier, an American physician attached to the Junan Hospital, an institution of the Seventh Day Adventist Church. It is alleged that Kim was bound to a tree and the ideographs for "thief" were branded on his cheek with caustic silver. Dr. Haysmier is said to be 28 years of age, and the incident is supposed to have taken place last September. Dr. Haysmier, according to the semi-official "Seoul Press," is a newcomer to Korea and has since expressed regret for what had occurred, at the same time promising to pay generous compensation. He is also reported to have said that he thought an inscription with caustic silver (presumably lunar caustic or nitrate of silver) would vanish in a fortnight. The boy is still said to have the defacing marks, although close on a year has elapsed.

The regrettable affair has now been resurrected again, and it is reported that the Black Dragon Society of Tokyo, a reactionary organization, is behind the agitation. Many Japanese newspapers have "written up" the affair, with a generous disregard for the truth, and the whole story is pock-pitted with rancorous words and vindictive phrases. Americans and Christians in general are severely berated and one daily, the "Chuo," declares editorially that the incident is a "proof of the bestial quality latent within all Americans" and that this cruelty "generally finds its expression when an American comes in contact with an Asiatic."

The whole affair is very unfortunate, but, at the same time, that reputable organs of publicity, instead of allowing the course of justice to take its even tenor in Korea where the alleged misdemeanour was committed should labour to bring discredit and spite on all Christians and Americans, is very much to be deplored.

Ceylon Tea Beats Japan's

Ceylon tea has turned out to be a formidable competitor of Japan's tea, and the tea trade here is pessimistic as regards the export of Japan green tea to the United States this year.

The Central Tea Association, with Government support, carried out extensive propaganda throughout America last year, expending Yen 300,000 in publicity and advertising. It was, consequently, expected that this year's shipments of green tea to America would be profitable. However, contrary to the estimated 20 per cent. increase in exports, the shipments during May amounted to only 241,000 pounds, a fall of over 300,000 pounds from 544,000 pounds exported during the corresponding period of last year. This is largely ascribed to the improvement in the yen-dollar exchange and also to the over-stock of green tea in the United States. Pessimism broods over tea circles here and it is doubted whether, this year, Japan could export as much as she did last year.

Frost in the tea-growing areas in late autumn prevent favourable growth of the tea bushes, and results in a crop of inferior quality from otherwise good tea. What to do with this inferior material, which cannot be exported to America, is also worrying tea growers. Russia is coming back as a tea-drinker and merchants are contemplating sending the inferior tea to Soviet-land.

The decrease in the export of Japan tea to Canada and the United States has been marked during the past five years, and the decrease became accentuated with the wide publicity for Ceylon and Assam tea undertaken throughout the United States by British tea-growers who spent close on a million pounds sterling for the purpose.

Among the attractions that the Japanese theatrical world offers to-day is a Japanese play, the star in which is Shih San-tan, the Shanghai actress. The scene is laid in Shanghai, the time being the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese war. The heroes are two Japanese spies who are detected, brought to the execution grounds and, here, die fighting a Chinese firing squad. The Chinese sing-song girl and her aged father, both of whom have been rescued from the clutches of a cruel Chinese official, help the Japanese spy heroes. Such is the plot in general. Miss Shih San-tan brought her own orchestra from China, but the "music" was considerably toned down. As a result, the usual din which forms such a feature of Chinese "music" was happily absent. Miss Shih San-tan, however, declaimed or sang—it was hard to say which—in the traditional, nerve-racking, falsetto, strident voice and the Japanese present, even more than the few foreigners, could hardly conceal their merriment at the squeaks and squawks that emanated from the vermilion lips of what seemed to be a calcimined automaton.

Chinese students in Tokyo have taken considerable umbrage at the presentation of this melodrama, and have asked the Chinese Minister here to lodge a protest with the Japanese Foreign Office, on the ground that such plays are "an insult to China." They later met in solemn conclave and gravely passed resolutions characterizing Miss Shih San-tan as "a disgrace to Chinese womanhood" and a "traitress."

Smugglers Nabbed

A Japanese sampan was detected by police officers of Nagasaki to move silently, but swiftly, on the bosom of the harbour there, and suddenly dodge into one of the many canals that form such a feature of this ancient Japanese city. A police cutter gave chase, overtook the sampan—which was driven by a small Diesel engine—found therein a Chinese and a Japanese, and, with them, a large quantity of jewellery, silk and opium. The two men have been lodged in cells at the State's expense, while the Japanese police are now combing the bigger cities, in the belief that a large smuggling ring extends and the arrested are only two of the "lowerdowns." Chinese employed on the larger Trans-Pacific liners or travelling on them as passengers are believed to be the "media" in the smuggling activities. Most of the articles seized come under the hundred per cent. tariff.

The dimly-lit waterways of Nagasaki, its many canals diving into gloomy alley-ways, form an ideal setting for the smuggler, and the police are now redoubling their watch in this old city of Southern Japan.

Advertising Japan's Industries

Japan has just decided to establish five commercial museums—in China, Australia, South America, the Balkans and Africa—to advertise her industries. This is one of the measures taken for encouraging Japan's foreign trade, and the museums are to be established at a cost of over a million yen. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry further proposes to conduct propaganda for Japan's commerce and industries and proposes to promote sample fairs in many countries next year.

This year the Government gave Yen 50,000 for purchasing such foreign commodities as compete with Japanese in foreign markets. This is said to have proved a great stimulus to Japanese merchants and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry proposes to increase this amount to Yen 194,000 next year. Next year, it is also proposed to conduct a thorough investigation into the customs systems and anti-dumping control measures extant in foreign countries.

The commercial museum in Harbin is the largest commercial museum Japan has in foreign lands. This is to be enlarged next year for the purpose of extending Japanese economic activities with Manchuria and Mongolia and with Russia.

July 12.

New legislative measures of unusual importance went into effect on the first of this month. Unquestionably the most important of these, especially for labour, is the cancellation of Article 17 of the Peace Preservation Act. The change will have the effect of virtually legalizing collective movements and agitation of a peaceful character by the labouring class.

The Factory Law enacted years ago, but held in abeyance because of opposition by the employer class, went into effect with the new Mining Law and the Labour Age Law, all of which are intended to benefit the working people. The Health Insurance Law and the Labour Dispute Arbitration Law also became operative at the same time, one to minimize the effect of accidents or illness for the working people, and the other to avoid as far as possible waste of energy, money and time, both for capital and labour.

The last but not the least important innovation is the abolition of the "Gun" or County Offices, accompanied by changes in laws governing municipal and prefectural elections. The elimination of the County system is calculated greatly to simplify the working of local self-governing bodies. The Government regards these changes as a long leap of advance in promoting the political education of the country people.

Conscription Law

The War Office appointed some time ago a special committee to draft a new law of conscription, the present one, which is more than 45 years old, requiring a thorough revision to make it adaptable to the present time. The draft is now nearly ready. Its principal features are the shortening of the period of service with the colours to one year in the case of the graduates of middle schools, to ten months in that of colleges and universities, to five months in that of normal schools, all these institutions having their military training; to one year and a half in that of young men who go through Young Men's Training Institutes. When more than one young man is eligible for service from the same family, only one at a time may be called to the colours, which is a considerable relief to the families dependant on their manhood or boys. The general spirit of the law is to make the draft on young men as light as possible, at the same time keeping well in sight the needs of the army.

There has been some talk of abolishing the conscription system altogether; but so far as the War Office is concerned no such idea is entertained, although the military are becoming more and more awake to the importance of adapting the service to the changing thought of the day.

Mobilization

Last week the Committee of preliminaries for general national mobilization met and finished their work, which consisted in deciding on the departments necessary to carrying out an all nation mobilization and also in organizing bodies to find the ways and means. The departments are to be three, namely, 1st. General Superintendence, an extension of the Cabinet; 2nd. The Executive; and 3rd the consultive organs while the ways and means body will consist of two branches, namely the Resources Bureau and the Resources Council.

This does not mean that a general national mobilization will forthwith be carried out but that the organization of ways and means will be formulated so that they may be put in operation without delay whenever necessary.

JAPANESE POLICE OFFICER

Attack by Bandits in Chinese Territory: Three Killed

Seoul, July 19.

Mr. M. Sato, Chief of Police at Kankyo Hokudo, while on a tour of inspection in Chinese territory across the Tuman River, was attacked by some 30 mounted bandits on the morning of July 17 and was killed on the spot together with two of his subordinates.—Toho.

KIUKIANG, July 14.—A number of posters decrying mission school education have been posted by the Students' Union.—Reuter.

MISSIONARY AND THE YOUNG BOY

To Stand Trial for Alleged Branding by Acid

Tokyo, July 16.

Dr. Haysmier, the American medical missionary, who is alleged to have painted in Korean the word "Thief" with acid on each of the cheeks of a young Korean boy who stole apples from the missionary's orchard, will be placed on trial at the District Court in Heijo (Pingyang), Korea to-morrow, according to press reports.

Missionary to Return Home

July 18.

The members of the Seventh Day Adventist Mission at Heijo (Pingyang), Korea decided yesterday to send back Dr. Haysmier who branded a Korean boy on each of the cheeks with nitrate of silver.—Toho.

GASOLINE INVENTION IN JAPAN

New Invention Promising Great Results

Tokyo, July 21.

Dr. Ikeda, of the Tokyo Chemical Laboratory, has recently invented a new method of manufacturing gasoline from natural gas issuing from oil fields. By means of this method about ten gallons of gasoline is obtainable from 10,000 cubic feet of gas, in other words, 3,600,000 gallons of gasoline is obtainable in Japan annually from natural oil gas which was heretofore useless. This invention will practically solve the problems of fuel consumption in this country.—Toho.

PHILIPPINE PEARL FISHERIES

Steps Taken to Protect Valuable Industry: New Order Drawn

Manila, July 10.

Realizing that the pearl fishing industry of the Philippines is threatened with extinction through lack of system and regulation in methods and practices of fishing, the Insular Government has taken steps to protect and develop the present basis.

The Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Silvario Apostol, announced to-day that he has prepared an order designed to regulate the pearl fishing in the Sulu Sea and other areas of the Philippines. The order is the result of a thorough study of conditions of pearl fishing in the Southern Seas made recently by a representative of the division of fisheries of the Bureau of Science.

The order divides the Sulu pearl fisheries, which extend from Borneo to the Zamboanga Peninsula and from the Sulu Sea to the Celebes Sea, into two parts. The demarcation is drawn along a horizontal line parallel to the sixth degree north latitude starting from a point near Sandakan, Borneo, in the west, through the centre of the Island of Jolo, to Tonkil Island on the east. North of the demarcation line are the island groups of Cagayan de Sulu, Pangutaran and Basilan, and south of it are those of Tawi Tawi, Tapul and others.

Beginning January the north half of the Sulu pearl beds will be closed to pearl fishing for three years to allow the exhausted pearl beds to recover. After that period it will be opened to pearl fishers and the southern half will be closed for a like period. Alternately thereafter upon the completion of every three year period the two sections of the pearling grounds will be declared closed and opened.

The greatest danger to the industry, according to the Bureau of Science representatives, is the reckless fishing carried on. Fishers persist in gathering all pearl shells in sight without regard to age. It is said that pearl shells to be of any value should be allowed to grow for at least three years before being disturbed.

In order to prevent illegal fishing in the closed area there will be close co-operation among the constabulary, customs service and the internal revenue bureau. At present the pearl fisheries are largely in the hands of the Japanese.—Reuter.

CHINESE BOY SCOUTS IN JAPAN

Enthusiastic Reception by Scouts of Osaka

Osaka, July 22.

Twenty-eight Boy Scouts from Nanyang University, Shanghai, arrived here to-day from Kobe and were given an enthusiastic welcome by the Osaka Boy Scouts. They visited the Osaka "Mainichi" and also the City office of the paper. They were given a banquet by Chinese and Japanese representatives.

The Boy Scouts are expected to camp tonight at Hamadera Seaside, south of Osaka.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE PHILIPPINES AND RUBBER

Experimental Station to be Established at Mindanao

Manila, July 10.

The Insular Bureau of Agriculture has completed plans for the establishment of a para rubber experimental station at Cotabato, Island of Mindanao. Experiments in irrigation and fertilization which have never been tried on rubber trees in that region will be made with a view to increasing the production at a comparatively small cost.

The station which comprises about 1,000 acres is to be planted to para rubber trees and tests are to be made on different strains from Basilan Island, Java, Sumatra and other rubber producing regions. Intensive experiments on individual trees will also be made for the purpose of ascertaining which is the best variety, the best time for planting, and soil conditions most productive of latex.—Reuter.

THE Japanese Consulate has published regulations governing printed matter which are in accordance with the newspaper regulations in force in Japan.

KIUKIANG, July 14.—A huge pawn-shop, the largest ever built in Kiukiang, caught fire on July 12 and was completely gutted. The cause is not known. The loss is estimated at about \$200,000, including goods to the value of \$75,000.—Reuter.

A NAGOYA millionaire, Mr. Y. Taiho, has applied to the Kuantung Government for a licence for fishing in Kuantung coast waters. His idea is to buy up about 20 refrigerators belonging to the Kuzuharas scattered all over the country on capital of Y.5,000,000, and to supply Japan with about 3,300,000 lb. of fish from the Gulf of Pechili annually, at the same time importing fish from Japan into the Leased Territory. He proposes to spend about Y. 300,000 in erecting a refrigeratory at Port Arthur.



Don't Scratch ITCHY SKIN!

Hot-weather causes no end of skin irritation. By far the greatest cause of minor skin worries developing into stubborn disease is the scratching of itchy spots and rashes.

Why endure fiery embarrassing torture when Zam-Buk quickly cools and soothes the angry inflamed surfaces.

Owing to its rare herbal composition, and freedom from animal fat, Zam-Buk roots out skin trouble in a way impossible to fatty ointments and dressings. Zam-Buk kills germs, removes poison and corruption, and brings clearness and health to the most troublesome skin.

Zam-Buk
SOON ENDS THE TROUBLE
Medicine dealers and stores everywhere sell Zam-Buk in handy boxes.

SHANGHAI NEWS

CHINESE LAWYERS AND RENDITION OF THE MIXED COURT

Statement of Attitude of Chinese Bar Association: Right of Foreign Lawyers to Practice in Chinese Courts: Chinese Practitioners' Point of View.

The Chinese Bar Association and the Federation of College Faculties at Shanghai have issued the following statement on the matter of the rendition of the Mixed Court.

So many of the misleading reports and inaccurate statements in regard to the rendition of the Mixed Court have appeared during the last few days in the local foreign press that we as representatives of the Chinese legal profession, or being otherwise interested in the question, consider it opportune to place before the public what we think about the issue. First of all we deprecate the heat as shown by the foreign legal fraternity in their discussion of the alleged settlement of the principal points between the Chinese officials and the Consular Body concerning the restoration of the Mixed Court to Chinese control. No heated discussion of so important a question would be becoming of persons with a thorough legal training; such involves loss of dignity to the legal profession, with which are always associated impartiality and cool-headedness.

It must be pointed out that the rendition of the Mixed Court to China was decided years ago and cannot be longer deferred without seriously injuring the friendly relationship between China and the Foreign Powers. For 15 years the Chinese have been urging the return of the court, and everybody knows that the failure to effect the rendition constitutes a very real grievance. Fortunately, fair-minded and enlightened foreigners, seeing the reasonableness of the Chinese claim and realizing the necessity of conceding it, have been supporting the negotiations looking forward to the settlement of the question. It is hoped that the negotiations will soon be concluded so that from the whole community, both foreign and Chinese, one cause for friction between them may be removed.

Much Astonishment Caused

Unfortunately the Far Eastern American Bar Association of Shanghai saw fit to issue a statement to the press which has caused much astonishment. The main and only reason for its protest against the rendition of the Mixed Court is too obvious to mention. But the question which confronts us to-day is: are we going to conserve the interests of about 100 foreign lawyers at the expense of justice and at the expense of the friendly relationship between Chinese and foreigners in the whole of China generally and those at Shanghai in particular? America's friendship for China is now put to a test. In the past there has been much manifestation of it, but the fact that the American judicial authorities have allowed the foreign lawyers to use their court room as the meeting place to discuss plans of opposition to the rendition of the Mixed Court which has been under consideration between the Chinese officials and the foreign consular officials including the American Consul-General is rather significant indeed. The use of the American court room with the permission of the Judge for such purposes may easily be construed as an interference of the judiciary with the functions of the American executive—the American Consul-General in the present case—but that is for the American Senate to say; the Chinese Government should, however, take note of the fact.

Irrelevant Arguments

Some of the cases cited in the statement of the American Bar Association and other statements to show the undesirability of the rendition of the Court at the present moment, it must be pointed out, are irrelevant and the conditions under which the other cases as cited had happened do not exist to-day. If we argue in favour of the restoration of the Mixed Court along the same irrelevant lines, we may mention, to show that "honesty is the best policy" is not always observed among

foreign officials, the case of the alleged embezzlement by the U. S. Court Clerk, William A. Chapman and that of Earl B. Rose which were reported in the same issue of the "China Press" in which the foreign lawyers made an attack on the integrity of Chinese officials, etc. There are many such cases that could be cited, but, as we maintain, they are irrelevant.

In regard to the feared restoration of corporal punishment, and the introduction of other abuses, upon the rendition of the Mixed Court, the existing Chinese Code renders this impossible. It would be simple to cite the lynching of negroes in America or the failure to enforce the dry law strictly in that country as proving that the administration of law in America is not without fault. The citing of exceptional cases, however, proves nothing and is unworthy of the lofty and dignified attitude that legally trained men should adopt whether they be Chinese or foreign.

The argument that the presence of foreign lawyers in the Mixed Court would render the court

lawyers from the United States. But instead we find in the so-called improvements that there is no appellate court, that the Chinese magistrates are but paid employees of the Consular Body, that the Chinese law is not administered and that the present practice is even against the Yangkingsgang regulations both in spirit and letter. The reasons for the Chinese insisting upon the restoration of the Court to its rightful owner are too obvious to need further reference to them in detail. Suffice to say that the rendition of the Court is just, expedient and in accordance with the treaty stipulations.

Reasons for Opposition

In regard to the practice of law by foreign lawyers we would resolutely oppose them to appear in the Mixed Court after its rendition for the following reasons:

1. It is the inherent right of the Chinese Government to reject or grant practice by a foreign lawyer in its courts.
2. Foreigners who do not enjoy extraterritorial rights are admitted to practise in any Chinese court, but those who enjoy the protection of extraterritoriality are not admitted by Chinese law to appear before the Chinese court because if they should misbehave there is no way to administer proper discipline to them.
3. Foreigners are not allowed to practise in the Chinese Court because they are ignorant of Chinese customs and the Chinese language. The use of interpreters involves the waste of too much valuable time on the part of the magistrates and sometimes leads to misinterpretations.
4. Foreign lawyers employ brokers, a system that has become a scandal in Shanghai.

Action produces reaction. We, therefore, urge in order to preserve the good relationship between Chinese and foreigners that any discussion calculated to occasion bad feeling and offend susceptibilities on either side should be avoided; the better course would be to leave the matter in the hands of those who have no direct personal concern in the question, but who on account of their responsibilities to their Governments, will take a broader view in the best interest of China and the Treaty Powers.

Shanghai Students' View

The Shanghai Students Union on Monday issued a proclamation alleging secret plots on part of the imperialistic nations to induce the foreign lawyers of Shanghai to raise a protest against rendition of the Mixed Court purposely in order that the Chinese people will feel satisfied with the agreement now being drafted by the Chinese and foreign authorities. The proclamation strongly urges the public to demand immediate publication of the whole negotiations and the unconditional rendition of the Mixed Court.—Kuo Wen.

BEGGAR'S ABORTIVE GALLANTRY

Loses His Life in Attempting to Save Drowning Man

The dismal life of at least one Chinese beggar has terminated in romantic fashion and the hitherto despised man has gone to his grave marked as a hero. About 1 p.m. on Sunday, one of the Shanghai Milk Supply Co.'s coolies, when bathing in a pond at the rear of the dairy premises, got into difficulties and was at his last gasp when a beggar came by and jumped in to his rescue. Unfortunately the poor beggar was unable to look after himself or the other man, with the result that both went under and were drowned.

Though the place was outside Settlement limits, a message was sent to the Bubbling Well Police Station and a foreign constable went along to do what he could. He found that the bodies had been recovered and foreign employees of the company were attempting artificial respiration. Their efforts failed and the bodies were taken away by the Chinese police.

Two Chinese painters are reported to have killed by a lightning flash during Tuesday's storm. The men were at work painting a boat on the Pootung side of the river.

NEW APPOINTMENT FOR MR. GULL

London Secretary Jointly of New China Society and China Association

Peking, July 17.

Coordination of British Chambers and Associations in China and London is signalled in the appointment of Mr. E. M. Gull, for the past seven years secretary of the Associated British Chambers of Commerce in China and Hongkong, to the secretaryship in London of the recently organized China Committee and the joint secretaryship of the China Association.—Reuter.

Many friends will congratulate Mr. Gull on his appointment, which is certainly deserved by the unsparing work he has done as secretary of the British Chambers of Commerce.

Mr. Gull was a major history scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, and came out to join the Customs in 1906, serving first in Shanghai, then as lecturer at the Customs College in Peking and then in Canton. Leaving the Customs in 1914 he became assistant editor of the "North-China Daily News" and, as its special correspondent was present at the siege and capture of Tsingtao. About this time he married the then Mrs. Bulstrode. In 1916, Mr. Gull went home to the war with the Chinese Labour Corps and after the war resigned from this paper to become secretary of the newly formed, British Chamber of Commerce, the appointment being sub-

WHEREABOUTS OF MR. CHAPMAN

Missing Official on Board the Pres. Jefferson

Word was received by the United States authorities last Friday that Mr. W. A. Chapman, against whom a warrant has been issued on a charge of embezzling funds belonging to the United States Court for China, is on the str. Pres. Jefferson, en route for Seattle. It is understood that Mr. Chapman will be arrested on arrival at that port and proceedings commenced to bring him back to Shanghai for trial.

sequently enlarged to include the secretaryship of the Associated Chambers of China and Hongkong, in which capacity he did sterling work. He went to Peking in connexion with the Tariff Conference when, at some forgotten date in the dim past, that curious institution began its still more curious discussions. After its long-drawn-out ineptitudes Mr. Gull will be glad of a change to London and we congratulate him on his post.

THE report that Li Lih-san, the notorious Bolshevik agitator of Shanghai, had left for Moscow seems to have been put abroad by himself in order to fool the police authorities, whose attentions have been a little too persistent for him of late. It seems that he is still in Shanghai.

A STARTLING accident occurred outside the Horse Bazaar's gagage in Bubbling Well Road on Sunday night. Shortly after 11 o'clock an Overland coupe stopped to take in petrol at the filling station. Thanks to somebody's carelessness the spirit was ignited and in a second the car's petrol tank went up with a roar. Members of the Horse Bazaar staff promptly pushed the blazing car away from the petrol pump and doused the flames as far as possible with buckets of sand, at the same time sending for the fire brigade. The latter arrived on the scene from Sinza in time to put the finishing touches to the good work. A pitiful accident was then enacted, however, when a patent fire extinguisher exploded in the hands of a Chinese fireman, striking him in the chest and breaking a rib. He was rendered unconscious and taken to hospital. Apart from the burned out petrol tank, the motor car was not very seriously damaged to outward appearance.

A BANQUET TO SIR SIDNEY BARTON

In Honour of His Knighthood: Entertained by Leading British Societies

Sir Sidney Barton was entertained at dinner at the Majestic Hotel on Friday night, his hosts being the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the four British national Societies of Shanghai together with the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the United Services' Association and Zero Club.

In proposing the health of their guest, Colonel Gordon, President of St. Andrew's Society the "eldest" of the four national Societies, referred to the distinguished services Sir Sidney had rendered to the British community in Shanghai and the affection in which he was held by them for his unfailing courtesy, at all times and the determination with which he had looked after their welfare in the Settlement. Their satisfaction at the honour bestowed on him was very great for they share with him the pleasure of his knighthood, for they felt that, in honouring him, His Majesty had honoured the British community in Shanghai. The toast was drunk with musical honours and three cheers were given for the guest.

Replying, Sir Sidney said that he had been deeply touched by the kindness shown him and by the way his pleasure in his knighthood was shared by the people of Shanghai, not only of the British community but by other nationals as well and in a marked degree by the Chinese. To feel during the recent time of great anxiety that he had had the affectionate support of the community meant much to him and did much to lighten his labour. The representative character of his hosts that night proved to him how wholeheartedly he had the Community behind him.

CAPT. DOLLAR ON PACIFIC TRADE

Address at Tiffin by American Business Community

Capt. Robert Dollar, in addressing members of the American Club and members of the American Chamber of Commerce at tiffin on Tuesday in the American Club, dwelt at some length on the interlocking prosperity of the United States and China. He asserted that in the past 40 years commerce on the Pacific Ocean had increased thousands of per cent.

Amongst the guests who sat at the speaker's table were Judge Purdy; Mr. E. S. Cunningham, American Consul-General; Dr. S. A. Ransom, President of the American Association; Mr. Julian Arnold, American Commercial Attaché; Mr. G. C. Howard, American Trade Commissioner; Mr. E. C. Stöcker, President of the American Club; Mr. F. F. Fairman, President of the Chamber of Commerce; and the Directors of the Chamber of Commerce.

Capt. Dollar made an impassioned plea for the development of commerce and trade on the Pacific Ocean, stating that the benefits of commercial intercourse reacted favourably and in an increasing ratio on those who took part. Trade was not a matter of one nation, but of all, and the harmony of the whole was only made possible through such individuals as listened to him to-day. He hoped they would all strive for still greater progress in this line.

Continuing, Capt. Dollar said that there was no country in the world as prosperous as the United States, which could be seen at a glance at the annual banking returns. It was a pleasure to him to note that savings banks were going ahead by leaps and bounds, both in the number of depositors and the increase in individual deposits, these having doubled in the past eight or nine years. Wages of mechanics and skilled artisans were as high as 12 and 14 gold dollars a day, and it was a rare family, indeed, which did not possess a motor car.

A CHINESE who was shot by armed robbers in the neighbourhood of the Yangtzepoo race course died last Friday in the Shantung Road Hospital. The crime was committed outside Settlement limits.

OBITUARY

Khong Hsie-Zeang, Comproadore of the "N.-C. Daily News" for 25 Years

Generations of members of the staff of the "North-China Daily News" for 40 years past will learn with deep regret of the death of Mr. Khong Hsie-zeang, better known to all as "John," the comproadore of this firm. For some months he had been suffering from internal trouble, which gave little hope of recovery, and he passed away on Saturday morning at the age, by Chinese reckoning, of 60 years and seven months.

Mr. Khong was born at Fenghua, Ningpo, on December 13, 1866 and first came to Shanghai at the age of 20. For about two years he worked with the "Shanghai Mercury" and came to us as an office boy in 1888. Four years later he became No. 1 office boy in charge and in 1901 he was appointed Comproadore by the late Mr. R. W. Little, who also gave him the name of "John." Outside his work with us Mr. Khong was active in many ways. He was the founder of the Mow Ling School where poor Chinese can obtain education free; and of the Fenghua Guild, which takes charge of deceased Chinese of that district and transports the remains to their home for burial.

It is impossible to write of "John," as it was to have any dealings with him, without real affection and esteem. One of the finest type of Chinese, the sort of man who has given China her reputation for courtesy, integrity and good sense, "John" was a singularly lovable person. He had a keen sense of humour, even more than most Chinese, and his comments on men and things were shrewd and sound. In the past few years he had more and more relinquished the details of office work to his son but there were few days when he was not present in his parlour, and he seemed to take a special pleasure in arranging those little conveniences which the foreign staffs of most offices in Shanghai chiefly associate with the name of comproadore.

To Mr. Khong's son and all his family we offer the heartfelt sympathy of all his friends on the "North-China Daily News."

The Funeral

The funeral took place on Wednesday morning.

Prior to leaving the family home in Paoshan Road, relatives and friends of the deceased attended to offer their respects by either bowing three or *kow-tow*ing a similar number of times. The home was plainly though beautifully, decorated, with an arch erected over the door. Scrolls of sympathy covered the walls and, in the main room, stood the coffin. In front of this there was a large white cloth screen and on the table before it was a portrait of the deceased and his official tablet. A Chinese band played a musical selection and beat their cymbals whenever a guest entered or departed. Having signed their names, guests were escorted to the ceremonial space where, as stated, they either bowed or offered *kow-tow*.

Led by the brass band of the Anti Kidnapping Society of Kiangwan, in which institution the deceased always took a very keen interest, the cortege left the house at 10 o'clock for the Sze Ming (Ningpo) Guild at Pont St. Catherine and made its way along Paoshan Road, into North Honan Road, across the bridge, down Honan Road, over Nanking Road, turned into Foochow Road and then Thibet Road, across Avenue Edward VII, down Rue Montigny and into Chinese territory.

There were more than two score of carriages and those who attended included many foreign and Chinese members of the staff of the "North-China Daily News."

Following the band came a large number of decoration bearers, these decorations including scrolls and umbrellas, all of which were of many colours. Two other bands followed, one of foreign music, the other native. Two huge paper gods were then pushed forward and after them followed a number of boys carrying lanterns and decorated banners. Two more bands followed, then four men on horseback and ten Buddhist monks. All the time there was a clashing of cymbals and the blowing of fifes. The photo of the late Mr.



Khong Hsie-Zeang
A FAITHFUL OLD SERVANT OF THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Khong was borne in a carriage, accompanied by a couple of mourners. Immediately after this, four coolies came bearing a sedan chair on their shoulders in which was the deceased's official tablet.

The coffin, which was covered with a gorgeous "umbrella," followed, borne by 12 coolies. Then, clad in costumes of white sack cloth, and shrouded by a large sheet of the same cloth, walked the chief mourners, the deceased's wife, his son (who has succeeded him as comproadore of the "North-China Daily News"), his daughter, his daughter-in-law, five cousins, ten nephews and eight grand-nephews.

The ceremony was quite brief. Amidst the music of the "foreign" and Chinese bands present, the coffin entered the Guild cemetery and the "umbrella cover" was removed. A mat was laid on the ground in a small quadrangle, on the sides of which were rooms with sufficient space for two coffins, and on this mat the mourners knelt whilst the coffin was brought into one of the rooms and was placed on two stools, to guard against dampness. The mourners moved across, *kow-tow*ed three times, stood up, gave a bow and repeated their actions.

The official tablet was then placed in front of the coffin, candles were lighted and relatives and friends offered their condolences by bowing three times.

The remains will rest in the Guild cemetery for a couple of years, after which they will be taken back to the deceased's native vaults in Ningpo. Many beautiful floral offerings were sent in, these including those from the "North-China Daily News," the Chinese staff of the "North-China Daily News," the China National Recreation Society, Mr. R. T. Peyton-Griffin, Mr. J. A. Coughlin, Mr. A. G. Hickmott, Mr. Cal S. Hirsch, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hanming Chen, Dr. Zee Shao-fu, Messrs. Chun Tai & Son, Mr. Zee Hai-doo, Mr. Yuen Teng-tse (Tung Yih Cotton Mill), Mr. T. Y. Yang, Mr. Pan How-chuen, Mr. Kong Tse-fong and others. In addition, many friends, instead of sending in wreaths, sent contributions to charity in memory of the deceased.

Mr. D. R. Cooke

We regret to announce the death, which occurred with great suddenness on Saturday morning, of Mr. D. R. Cooke, Clerk and Official Receiver of H. M. Supreme Court. While it was known that Mr. Cooke had for some time been in anything but a robust state of health, the end was totally unexpected, and came as a very great shock to his friends, many of whom had been in his company only the previous day. He then mentioned that he was not feeling well, but there was no indication of the collapse which shortly afterwards took place and which necessitated his removal to the General Hospital. Here, he passed away in the early hours of the morning, death, it is understood, being due to heart failure.

Mr. Cooke, who was 37 years of age, was born in England, but spent part of his early life in south Wales, the home of his mother. It is not clear what his special activi-

ties were after leaving school, but it is stated that shortly before the outbreak of the war he took part in an expedition which set out to explore the hinterland of Borneo. No definite details of this, however, are available. Returning to England on the outbreak of hostilities, it is believed that he was first commissioned in the R.N.V.R., which afterwards became the Naval Division, and at one time is thought also to have been with the cavalry. The greater part of his war service, however, was with the Gordon Highlanders, and it was probably while with the 51st Division that he received very severe wounds, from which he continued to suffer to the end.

At the close of the war he entered Christchurch College, Oxford, taking a legal degree, and was thereafter admitted as a barrister. After practising for some time in London, he was appointed Clerk of Court and Official Receiver in Shanghai, and he came here in June, 1923. He had suffered from a fracture of the jaw, probably one of the wounds he received during his war service, and in November of the same year he obtained leave to return home to have a fresh operation performed upon it. This, unfortunately, was only partially successful, and although he returned to Shanghai and had carried out his duties at the Court ever since, he had never been really well.

The funeral took place at Bubbling Well Cemetery on Sunday afternoon when there was a large attendance of the members of the British Bar and the general public. The service was conducted by the Rev. A. C. S. Trivett, and the principal mourners were Sir Sidney Barton K.B.E., and Mr. G. W. King, O.B.E. The pallbearers were Messrs. G. H. Wright, J. R. Jones, H. Lipson Ward, R. F. C. Master, M. B. Brown and A. G. Abbey (of H. M. Supreme Court staff). Wreaths were laid on the grave from the following:—H. M. Supreme Court: H. M. Consul-General and staff: the United Services' Association: the British Bar: Messrs. Hansons; Messrs. Teesdale, Newman & McDonald; Mr. and Mrs. Tycho Wing; Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Dickson, etc.

The Registrar's Tribute

Before commencing the business of H. M. Supreme Court, on Monday, Mr. G. W. King, the Registrar, said:—

"It came as a shock, and I heard with much regret, early on Saturday morning of the death of Mr. D. R. Cooke, the Chief Clerk and Official Receiver of this Court. He had been away sick from the office for a week, but his illness was not deemed to be of a nature to give extreme anxiety."

"Mr. Cooke was in the Government service in China for just over three years, and during that time his health has never been good. He joined the service in England at the end of 1922, but his departure for China was delayed on account of an accident, resulting in a fracture of the jaw. He arrived in Shanghai in May, 1923, but had to leave for home again in November of that year for further operations, as the frac-

ture of the jaw had not healed. He remained at home in the doctor's hands for months, and did not return to Shanghai until October, 1924.

"He performed his duty to his country in the Great War, and was badly wounded. There seems to be no doubt that the very trying heat we have had in Shanghai recently had its effect on a constitution weakened by war wounds, and brought about his death at a comparatively early age. Our sympathy must go out to his relatives in their loss."

"I would wish to express the thanks of the Judges and other officials of this Court to the members of the Bar who attended yesterday as a mark of respect to an official of this Court and a member of the legal profession."

Mr. J. R. Jones:—"Your Honour, may I also, as the only member of the Bar present to-day, express on behalf of the Bar its deep regret on hearing of the sudden death of the late Mr. Cooke, with whom I, and other members of the Bar, came into practically daily conference."

Mr. H. E. S. Pickering

It is with deep regret that we announce the death of Mr. Henry Edward Samuel Pickering which took place on Wednesday morning at 5 o'clock in the new Country Hospital where he had been a patient only since Monday morning. An attack of all stones was given as the cause of his death and so severe was this that it necessitated his removal to the hospital where an operation was decided upon and performed at 5 p.m. on the same day.

Sympathy is particularly extended to Mrs. Pickering who left Shanghai only one week ago for Mokanshan. A telegram sent her shortly before the operation was performed was answered with the announcement that she was returning to Shanghai immediately and that she would arrive last evening.

Mr. Pickering came out to China to join the firm of Messrs. Weeks & Co., Ltd. in 1909 at the age of 22 years. Terminating his three year contract with Weeks & Co. during which time he also served the company in Hankow, it is understood that he was associated with A. E. S. Thompson & Co. In 1922 he joined Frasier & Co., which he left in October 1924 to become identified with, Covers, Ltd. At the time of his death he was a member of the firm of Thomas F. Guthrie & Co., 12 Nanking Road a firm which supplied some of the building materials to the hospital where he died.

Since his first years of residence in Shanghai, Mr. Pickering had been enthusiastic in golf and billiard circles. He was secretary of the Shanghai Amateur Billiards Association two years ago and during the year just past won the Junior Golf Championship in Kiangwan. Formerly a member of the S.V.C., Mr. Pickering resigned his branch of service to become warning officer in the Specials of the Police Department. While not on active service at the time of his death, he was always on hand when any special need arose and served throughout the period following May 30 of last year as a special constable. He was also a member of the Shanghai Club.

He was 39 years old and is survived by his wife and small son, Peter, seven years old and his mother who is at a health resort in Germany at the present time.

The Funeral

The funeral took place on Thursday afternoon at Bubbling Well Cemetery, at which a large number of friends and official guests attended. A detachment of Reserves, together with a detachment of Sikh and regular police, awaited the cortege at the corner of Great Western Road and Avenue Haig, whence the procession marched to the cemetery. The services were conducted in the chapel by the Rev. A. E. Evans, of the China Inland Mission, in the absence of the Rev. A. C. S. Trivett, who was indisposed. After the brief service in the chapel the cortege was reformed and the coffin was carried by the following pallbearers to the graveside:—Assistant Commissioner W. J. Gande, Head Constables Raden, Gibson and Takata, Acting Assistant Head Constable Johnston and Warning Officer Fruin. Following the coffin were Commissioner R. G. MacDonald of

the Reserves and Assistant Commissioner A. E. Baker of the regulars. Among those attending the funeral were:—Lt.-Col. T. E. Trueman, representing Messrs. Weeks & Co., Ltd., Mr. J. J. Dawe, of Fraser & Co., Ltd., and Messrs. George Matheson, G. S. Aveyard, J. Calder Marshall and Capt. Budgen, and Captain Dyson, representing the Shanghai Fire Brigade, while Chief Insp. Sinclair and Insp. Milne attended on behalf of the police.

Mrs. A. Ozorio Xavier

The death of Mrs. Archilides Ozorio Xavier at 85 years of age on Thursday removes from Shanghai the oldest Portuguese resident and one of the oldest among the foreigners. She arrived here 64 years ago and has been a constant resident, having seen the Model Settlement rise from a muddy flat to the present magnificent city. Up to a week before her death she was seen marketing and going about on foot with her usual smile and energy.

For a number of years she kept a dog and a goose, which were her constant companions, following her to the market and everywhere in the house. At night the pair slept together and neither could rest without the companionship of the other. In her palmer days her house was a regular Liberty Hall where every one was made welcome, specially the unemployed. In her declining days, after she lost her husband, she was still the soul of liberality and entertained on a smaller scale. Her death is mourned by a large circle of friends, who were mostly present at her funeral yesterday and who will ever remember her affectionately as the "Auntie" of all, the rich and the poor. She leaves a large number of relatives.

Mrs. Trauttschold

We have already reported, by telegram, the death of Mrs. Trauttschold, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Grosse. French papers now to hand bring further details. Her death which occurred in the hospital at Monte Carlo on May 30 was due to scarlet fever. At the funeral the number of friends present and the mass of flowers from residents of Roquebrune, where she had lived for two years, and from her friends on the Riviera proved how much she had been loved for her kind and cheerful disposition. According to the custom of Monaco, the coffin was not buried, but placed in an opening in a rock gallery, which was closed with cement and covered with a marble plate.

Mrs. Trauttschold was born in Chefoo in 1900, during the Boxer troubles and was educated at home and in the French Municipal School. During the war she started work for little children on her own initiative, getting funds by subscriptions in Mokanshan. The parcels were sent to the Red Cross in Russia from which quarter she received many thanks for her donations. After the influx of the Russian refugees into Shanghai, it was her delight to provide Christmas presents for little children. Her numerous friends in the Orient as well as in Europe will keep her in loving memory.

Funeral of Mr. P. Bell

The funeral of Mr. Peter Bell a chief-engineer in China Navigation Co., Ltd., who died at the General Hospital on Wednesday night, was held last Friday afternoon at Bubbling Well cemetery. The Rev. E. F. Borst-Smith of the Union Church officiated. The pall bearers were Messrs. J. Fisher, G. Maitland, D. McRae, W. Anderson, J. McArthur and J. W. Kennedy. The C. N. G. was represented by Messrs W. E. Leckie and F. W. Fowler. The following sent wreaths:—China Navigation Co., Ltd., the Marine Engineers' Guild of China, Supt. Engineers' Office, Capt. Kettlewell, J. F. Wylie and A. R. Gilmour.

We have to thank Messrs. Chalmers Guthrie & Co. for two packs of cards, a sample bottle of McEivian's Abbott whiskey and a penknife. The bottle, apart from its contents, is quite fascinating. The whole combination of gifts is quite appropriate. Cards to pass the leisure hour, whiskey to refresh the players and a knife to settle any disputes that might arise over the game.

THE LOCAL LABOUR SITUATION

Strange Excuse for Strike: Discharged for Washing in Cooking Water: Postmen Again Walk Out but Return After Day's Stoppage: Labour Union Still Functioning

SATURDAY

Still another strike was reported yesterday, but it appears to be a trifling affair and probably will not be difficult of settlement. Eight men employed in the Dong Shing cotton mill, a Japanese-owned concern at 90A Yangtzepoo Road, were found washing in hot water supplied for the purpose of heating rice. This being a practice regarded as likely to have deleterious effects on the health of the other employees, the eight men were discharged. This action, for the benefit of the mill staff as a whole, so incensed the remaining employees that 120 men and 350 women immediately went on strike. Altogether there are 3,000 people employed in the mill.

A firm stand is being taken by the proprietors of Chinese printing and bookbinding works whose employees have been on strike for several days. The Yih Shing (187 Szechuen Road), Tung Hing (48 Kiangse Road) and Shun Lee (60 Kiangse Road) shops yesterday announced that if the men now on strike have not returned to work by this morning, other hands will be engaged.

The deadlock at the Naigai Wata Kaisha Nos. 3 and 4 mills continues. A subscription list now is circulating in other mills, asking those at work to contribute at least 20 cents each for the support of the men locked out from the two Japanese mills.

Two other strikes have been settled. The men at the Ziang Sun ironworks, Pootung, have been satisfied with the promise of a 5 per cent. addition to their wages. The Tung Yih cotton mill, 10 Mokanshan Road, again is working on a normal basis, all the employees having returned. The mill staff numbers about 3,500.

CHINESE POSTAL STRIKE RESULT OF AGITATORS' WORK

TUESDAY

The Shanghai Chinese postal service was once more totally dislocated on Saturday when the employees, for the fourth time within a year, declared a strike and walked out of the premises, some 2,200 workers in all being affected. However, they all resumed duty unconditionally at 11.30 p.m. on Saturday.

It appears that a deputation of workers, consisting mostly of postal students, distributors, carriers and coolies, presented demands to the Commissioner, Mr. E. Tollefsen, and Mr. Dzing Hsien-sung, the Chinese Deputy Commissioner, for (1) a special rice bonus for the workers, \$7 for postal students and \$4 or \$5 for workers in other branches; and (2) the payment of all salaries in Haikuan taels, as is done in the Customs service, instead of the present method of paying in Mexican dollars.

They claimed that, in view of the abnormal rice situation, it was impossible for them to live and so they were compelled to demand a special rice bonus. As to the second demand, they explained that they saw no reason for the payment of postal employees in Mexican dollars when it was a well-known fact that employees of the Chinese Maritime Customs received their pay in Haikuan taels. The latter demand, if enforced, would have meant a wage increase of approximately 50 per cent. These men claimed that they were officers of the Postal Employees' Union and that they presented the demands on behalf of the workers as such.

The Tail Wagging the Dog

We understand that the Commissioner refused to recognize the Union as the official organ of the workers and declined to negotiate with them as the official mouth-piece of the postal employees. He was prepared, we are told, to receive representatives of workers in the various branches of the post office but he could not see his way to negotiating with unrecognized men. He sympathized with them over the rice problem and would do his best to help them. He since has undertaken to make an application to Peking with regard to an allowance for rice.

A meeting was held of the Union at once and 17 of the 20 members of the committee voted in favour of continuing work. The other three, however, strongly objected to this and threatened to withdraw and cause trouble if a general strike were not called immediately and if the Union were not recognized. They managed to prevail upon their colleagues, who reluctantly attached their names to the order for a strike.

Immediately the strike began, the Municipal Police were notified and they had men posted in the vicinity to see that there were no untoward incidents. The Chinese authorities were also informed of the case and Gen. Yen Chun-yang, having telegraphed to Marshal Sun Chuan-fang asking for instructions, posted a proclamation appealing to the workers to return and not to dislocate the service. The result was that a number of men resumed work the same afternoon.

Marshal Sun's Threat

Later in the day, a reply was received from Tupan Sun in the course of which he threatened to execute any ringleaders should they be arrested. It was then reckoned that at least 90 per cent. of the strikers would have resumed their duties immediately if they had not been prevented by the agitators and unruly elements.

Deputations were sent by the Union throughout Saturday to demand immediate replies but the answer was the same in all cases; the officials were prepared to negotiate with the heads of the different departments but they would not recognize the Union. The authorities demanded that the strikers should resume work at once and wait for a reply instead of walking out in the manner they did.

The results were disclosed to the men and a roar went up that work should be resumed at once. Why were the Union leaders taking upon themselves the responsibility of calling a strike when conditions were so abnormal and rice prices so high? many asked. The Union was, they said, recognized by the Peking Government and if the Union leaders desired to take the matter up with the Central Government for settlement, well and good, but why continuing the strike? Why not work until a reply was received?

Another meeting was held when most of the workers were present and the Commissioner and Mr. Dzing addressed the gathering, as a result of which the men decided to return to work.

LI LIH-SAN'S TRIP TO RUSSIA IN SEARCH OF FUNDS

WEDNESDAY

In view of the fact that the offices of the General Labour Union have been closed, that Dr. V. K. Ting positively refuses to allow a re-opening without definite instructions from Marshal Sun Chuan-fang in person, and that Dr. Ting, the commander of the Chinese police, and the leading Chinese merchants of Shanghai, at the suggestion of these two officials, are collaborating with a view to making strikes impossible, also that the commander of the police has gone the length of directing that mill workers shall have armed escorts to and from their places of employment, in order to prevent them being influenced by professional agitators, there is a special importance attaching to the proceedings at a meeting of employees in Japanese cotton mills, held on Monday.

The chairman of this meeting was the secretary of the General Labour Union, on the re-opening of which the local malcontents at present appear to be concentrating all their efforts. This official said that Li Lih-san had gone to Russia for the purpose of raising funds to assist those people in Shanghai who now are on strike, and as soon as he returned with the money, the workers of Shanghai would make a determined effort to enforce their demands. These latter he set out in detail, but they can be summarized as a great deal more pay and considerably less work, with

a host of extra privileges exceeding even those which fall to the happy lot of a Shanghai Municipal servant.

A Much Wanted Person

For the benefit of any who may not identify him, it might be mentioned that Li Lih-san perhaps is the most notorious of Chinese labour agitators, and at the famous judicial inquiry more questions were asked about him than about the exact point of the compass, any particular witness happened to be facing when something of note occurred. He has proved to be more "slim" than De Wet and the police hold an unexecuted warrant for his arrest of which they have been anxious to make use for a very long time. When Shanghai became too hot for him, he bolted to Canton and recently passed through here on his way to Russia. He had gone to Harbarovsk, where shortly there is to be held a "conference" for the scarcely disguised purpose of creating further and worse trouble in the Far East. Comrade Minsky is there.

Meanwhile, \$4,000, said to have been collected from the employees in various mills in Pootung, Yangtzepoo and Jessfield (though they plead they have not enough on which to live) to-day will be distributed amongst the hands locked out from the Nos. 3 and 4 Nagai Wata Kaisha mills, where the deadlock continues. By contrast, out of the 1,150 employees in the same company's mills, Nos. 5E. and 5W., 14 West Soochow Road, who struck on Saturday, 988 yesterday returned to work unconditionally and operations in the mills now are proceeding normally.

The number of tea godown employees on strike now numbers approximately 1,000, rather more than half of whom are in Chinese territory. Negotiations for a settlement are proceeding.

TEA LEAF WORKERS' STRIKE

THURSDAY

The strike of 1,000 employees in the tea leaf godowns of Chapei and the Hongkwang and West Hongkwang districts of the Settlement is still unsettled. It is learned that during the early part of the strike some of the ringleaders went to three of the godowns in Chapei and forcibly removed three of the owners to a piece of vacant ground near the Huchow Guild and compelled them to sign a bond promising to increase the wages of each labourer by 10 cents a day.

On Tuesday a group of the agitators are said to have gone to the same piece of ground near the guild and there quarrelled with a number of Kompo richa coolies, who were using the lot as a richa stand. A fight ensued and two of the tea leaf workers were wounded. Three of them were later arrested and taken to the headquarters of the Woosung and Shanghai constabulary where they are being detained.

A QUANTITY of opium valued at \$100,000 was burned at Pootung in the presence of the Customs Commissioner and representatives of the local Chinese authorities on Thursday.

THREE hundred men in the machinery department of the British Cigarette Co.'s Pootung factory struck work at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, demanding the reinstatement of one who had been dismissed for neglect. The strike forced 2,400 others into idleness, but the Chinese police took a hand in the matter and succeeded in pacifying the men, all of whom resumed work at 2.40 p.m.

THE price of rice in Shanghai continues to rise, with consequent hardship to the poorer classes of Chinese. On Monday prices ranged from \$15.90 to \$17 per picul. In these hard times, foreigners who feel philanthropically inclined need have no qualms of conscience in overpaying their richa coolies by a few cents for each journey. These unfortunates have always a struggle to live, and they are suffering sorely just now. Their constant cheerfulness and willingness have always drawn forth the admiration of foreigners, and now is a chance to show our appreciation.

LUNCHEON TO MR. FU SIAO-EN

Chairman of Chinese Chamber of Commerce Honoured by Union Club

To mark their sense of the honour which has been conferred upon him on his election as Chairman of the Shanghai Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, members of the Union Club on Tuesday entertained Mr. Fu Siao-en to luncheon. Mr. R. Calder Marshall presided over a large attendance of members, while among the guests were Dr. V. K. Ting and the Vice-Chairman of the Chamber, Mr. Yuan Li-tun.

In proposing the toast of the guest of honour Mr. Calder Marshall voiced the congratulations of the members of the club. Those who knew Mr. Fu Siao-en and knew his work felt that the choice had been well made. The position of chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce was a very important one, for it represented the Chinese in the largest city in China, and was the leader of all the Chambers of Commerce throughout the country. The honour, therefore, was great, and although the work attached to it would be onerous, they knew that Mr. Fu was a competent man, and it was just to such a man that they would turn when they wanted anything done and they knew that they would not look to Mr. Fu in vain. At the present time leaders were needed very much everywhere, and when, as in the present case, they had a man who had shown by his achievements that he was capable of leading, neither modesty nor inclination should prevent him from accepting the position which his *confrères* had asked him to take and for which they consider him so eminently fitted. They hoped that on the expiration of the month for which Mr. Fu had accepted the position he would continue as Chairman of the Chamber and for the remaining period of two years, as they felt that the leadership of the Chamber of Commerce could not be in better hands.

Replying Mr. Fu Siao-en mentioned that he had refused the chairmanship on more than one occasion, as he felt his own inexperience, and it was only when the whole of the new Committee had called on him repeatedly that he had changed his mind and was prepared to accept. Incidentally they had stated that if he did not accept the whole Committee would dissolve. For that reason he felt obliged to take office for a month, during which time he hoped that with the advice of the local authorities, represented on this occasion by Dr. V. K. Ting, and the

CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Fu Siao-en Formally Installed as Chairman: Marshal Sun's Congratulations

Mr. Fu Siao-en, managing director of the Commercial Bank of China and the Chinese Merchants' Steam Navigation Co., was formally installed as chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday in the presence of a large number of members. The seal of office was handed to Mr. Fu by the retiring chairman, Mr. Yu Ya-ching. At the same time, Mr. Fong Chu-pah, the former vice-chairman, retired and the newly-elected vice-chairman, Mr. Yuan Li-tang, assumed office.

A number of speeches were delivered, including those by Messrs. Fu and Yu, and Dr. V. K. Ting, after which the newly-elected officers received the congratulations of those present.

In this connexion it is of interest to note that the following telegram were received by Mr. Fu from Marshal Sun Chuan-fang at the time of his assumption of office:—

"Fu Siao-en, Esq., Shanghai.—I am glad to learn that you have been elected chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce. Since Shanghai is the business centre of the Orient where merchants from all parts of the world gather to trade it is our duty to strengthen our command prestige and develop the port of Shanghai. For this purpose the Directorate of the Shanghai and Woosung Port Development was established. We consider ourselves fortunate, just at the time we open the new office, that you should be elected to the chairmanship and Mr. Yuan Li-tang to the vice-chairmanship. With your wonderful business experience and efficient business management, we hope that you will from time to time assist us by rendering your valuable services."

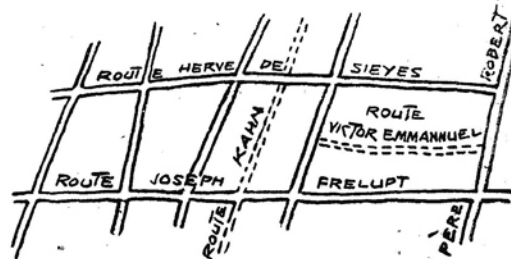
co-operation and support of those present, he would be able to carry through the work of the Chamber of Commerce.

Called upon by the Chairman to speak, Dr. V. K. Ting said that Mr. Fu Siao-en had mentioned that he looked to the authorities for advice. Dr. Ting would be glad to correct Mr. Fu, because however it might be in other parts of China, in Shanghai the authorities looked to the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce for advice and guidance. In Shanghai it might be said that the Chamber took equal precedence with the authorities, and this showed an enlightened and proper spirit.

The luncheon was brought to a close by the toast of the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Yuan, which was proposed by Mr. Chang Nieh-yun.

A NEW FRENCH THOROUGHFARE

Plans for Construction of Route Victor Emmanuel



SHOWING THE TWO NEW ROADS, ONE OF ROYAL NAME, DESIGNED FOR THE FRENCH CONCESSION

In the current issue of the French Municipal Council bulletin final plans with regard to the completion of the thoroughfare to be known as Route Victor Emmanuel are given. This road, originally planned to extend from Route Pire Robert, across Avenue du Roi Albert, Route Kahn and Route Raymond Tenant de la Tour to Route Ghisi, will now take in only the short distance between Pire Robert and Roi Albert, a road originally proposed as Avenue "S," and now to be known as Victor Emmanuel.

Of especial interest, also, is the announcement that the French School will move to the old French Club in Route Vallon which has been used for some time past now by the Cercle Francais, but which will be remodelled and it is hoped, be ready for occupation by the beginning of the school year. The present French School in Avenue Joffre will be used by the French Secretariat, after remodelling or perhaps demolition of the present building and rebuilding has duly taken place.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN SHANGHAI

Situation Described as Serious by Doctors in Charge of Hospitals

The port of Shanghai is at present faced with a very serious epidemic of cholera, said by Drs. W. L. and W. S. New, the well-known Chinese doctors, on Tuesday, to be the heaviest since 1920.

A visit on Tuesday-afternoon to the formal opening of the Chinese Infectious Diseases Hospital in Thibet Road found the place full of people, mostly of the poorer class suffering from the disease. Dirty and ragged, they lay on the beds and on the floors receiving saline transfusion treatment at the hands of the doctors who did not have as much as five minutes' rest the whole day and who had no time to talk. Whilst hundreds of patients were being treated, tens were being brought in on stretchers, on cane chairs or supported by their friends.

The hospital was to have been opened on Monday but, owing to the fact that the Chinese Red Cross Summer Diseases Hospital in Tientsin Road and the newly-opened hospital in Chapei, being overcrowded, the Thibet Road Hospital was appealed to assist in coping with the situation by admitting patients as many cases could not wait. So it was opened on Sunday.

A Large Number of Cases

The result was that, on Sunday, the first patients were admitted and 81 cases were treated that day, 56 of whom were admitted as in-patients, of which number 40 were clinically cholera cases. Thirty-seven of these were from outside the Settlement and the others from inside. On Monday, 135 cases were treated, 78 of whom were admitted. Sixty of these were true cholera cases; 54 came from outside the Settlement and 24 from within. Up to 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 160 patients were treated during the day. In all, 376 cases were treated in less than 72 hours. The opening of the new hospital on Sunday relieved the Tientsin Road Hospital where, since its opening a fortnight ago, 1,830 cases were treated, 426 of whom were in-patients and of these latter one half were cases of cholera. On Sunday night alone, 157 in-patients were in this institution but on Monday night the number was reduced to 99. The Chapei Hospital, which is a branch of the Red Cross Society's Summer Diseases Hospital, treated 70 cases on the day of its opening, Sunday, and of these 57 were admitted, although there is accommodation only for 40 beds. The place was overcrowded within 24 hours.

All of these institutions are run under the latest methods and the saline transfusion treatment is administered. There are more cases from outside the Settlement than inside. All patients are given free treatment and only those who engage private wards pay a nominal fee. On Tuesday, the hospital in Thibet Road was packed to overflowing and it was indeed a pitiful sight to see how the poor people suffered. There was absolutely no walking space between the beds, so great was the congestion. The saline remedy has been responsible for the salvation of thousands of lives and has a remarkable effect after a half an hour's transfusion.

Fatality Not So High

The hon. directors of the hospital are Messrs. Chu Pao-san, Sze Liang-zay and Tao Yao-ting. Dr. W. S. New is giving his time and services voluntarily, and he has the able assistance of nine paid resident doctors, three visiting doctors and a corps of 40 male and female nurses. Still more medical assistance and nurses are wanted.

The hospital on Tuesday looked more like a war camp hospital, so crowded were the beds and so numerous and frequent were the cases brought in.

Interviewed by a representative of the "North-China Daily News," the Drs. New brothers expressed the opinion that, while there were not as many deaths as in some years past (none had died so far in the hospital, although cases of death had been reported in a score of instances), the situation was much more serious than during the past



FOURTEENTH OF JULY SPORTS
Sack race in front of the Cercle Francais

Photo by Kobza

five or six years. Last year was a very light one as compared with the present. Most of the cases treated were cholera cases, typhoid or stomach troubles, caused through careless eating and by flies settling on food. In the Thibet Road Hospital there was room only for 200 beds but, as this number was reached arrangements were being made to add more and to use whatever space was available. It was wrong for some papers to say, said Drs. New, that there was no cholera here because it had already proved itself to be a very serious year and earnest and determined efforts would have to be devoted to coping with it. (It will be recalled that Dr. W. L. New a fortnight ago predicted that the situation would be very serious.—Ed.)

There was little difficulty in collecting money, said Dr. New, because the public here was most generous and prepared to give whatever they could. In the Chapei branch, for instance, there was a strong committee of 50 members, each of whom gave \$200 towards its upkeep. However, more funds were needed and contributions would be welcomed. Visitors would always be welcome to inspect the hospitals because it was only by seeing that they would realize the seriousness of the situation.

A new Chinese-owned paper in English is soon to make its appearance. This will be known as the "China Tribune" and will be edited by Mr. Francis Zia.

PASSENGERS arriving in Shanghai from upriver state that the waters are falling rapidly. A number of dykes have burst, but it is believed that the waters are now subsiding and there is little further danger to be feared from a navigational point of view.

A LOCAL Japanese who has spent 20 years of his life as a merchant in China has petitioned the Chinese authorities for permission to take out Chinese naturalization papers. He states that he has lived so many years in this country that he believes he is capable of making an excellent Chinese citizen. Furthermore, he is also of opinion that changes of nationality between citizens of China and Japan make for good friendship between the two countries. His plea had not been answered at the time of writing.

CYCLIST ROBBERS' DARING FEAT

\$2,000 Snatched from Bank Messenger Whilst Still Awheel: One Man Captured

A remarkably daring robbery occurred in East Seward Road at 11 a.m. on Saturday, well illustrative of the audacity and resources of Chinese thieves. A coolie messenger in the employ of the Commercial Bank of China was taking a parcel of \$2,000 in banknotes for delivery to the Nanyang Tobacco Co.'s offices in East Seward Road, the parcel being tied in front of his machine.

The messenger was cycling along quite unsuspectingly when suddenly three other cyclists dashed up, just beyond the junction with Arthur Road. They did not make any show of force, draw pistols or make any other demonstration, but one of them simply leaned out of the saddle, jerked the precious packet from the messenger's handbars and all three wheeled and made off in the opposite direction.

Fortunately, the messenger retained his nerve and at once set off in chase, loudly blowing his whistle. This attracted the attention of the policemen all along the road and at the crossing of Seward Road and Boone Road, Chinese Police Constables 349 and 795 managed to intercept one of the robbers and took him into custody. This man had \$1,000 in his possession. The two others escaped.

ANOTHER DRAMA OF THE STREETS

Innocent Passerby Shot by Fleeing Armed Robber

Pursuits of fleeing armed robbers seem to be coming more and more common in Shanghai, and only on Monday morning at eight o'clock one took place on Rue Lafayette, which resulted in the capture of the robbers.

According to reports, the Chinese police learned that men intended to raid a certain house in the Chinese city, and arranged a trap for them. When the police tried to arrest the two men, they both took to their heels, firing their revolvers

as they went. One dived into the city and disappeared, but the other ran into the French Concession, along the Boulevard de Montigny and into Rue Lafayette. One of his shots struck an innocent Chinese passerby and killed him instantly.

The robber after running some distance came to a standing lorry and leaping on to it he forced the chauffeur to drive off. The chauffeur, however, could not or would not make the lorry go fast enough, and the man jumped off again, firing at an Annamite policeman as he did so, but with no result.

Mr. T. Chapman Leach, assistant manager of the Taylor Garage, heard these shots and hastily picking up his own pistol, he ran out into the street and fired two or three shots at the retreating robber, but without managing to hit him.

Mr. Leach then saw the man stop a motor car, driven by a Chinese, jump in and compel the driver to drive off at top speed, so he quickly got out his own car, picked up a French policeman, and went in pursuit. The policeman fired several shots from the car but also without result. Eventually the robber was overtaken, and captured but a mob attacked him and beat him almost senseless before he could be taken away to the French Police Station.

The man will come before the French Mixed Court on a charge of murder.

Honour Where Honour is Due

We have received the following letter from Mr. T. C. Leach:—

It is quite true that I was one of the pack who pursued the armed robber in Avenue Dubail yesterday morning, from a fairly safe distance.

The real hero of the occasion was however M. Berger, a gentleman unknown to me, who advanced on the motor car and with two automatics coaxed the armed robber to such an extent as to make his capture possible. The conduct of this gentleman undoubtedly prevented a further wild orgy of promiscuous shooting at a time when scores of foreigners were en route to the office.

I might mention that I was astounded to see M. Berger hold his fire although standing about five feet away from the car, but having since learnt that both his automatics were empty I forgive his apparent tenderness and I take off my hat to a very gallant gentleman.

GEN. Yen Chun-yang, the Chinese Police Commissioner, has ordered his men to take all cholera victims to hospital when they are found in the streets and when such cases are reported to the police.

FILM STARS AND TEMPERAMENT

Trials of a Cinema Studio Manager: Who Had the Best Dogs?

"Every dog must have his day," yelped 10 Pekinese dogs and a litter of Pekinese puppies last Friday at the studios of the Great Wall Film Co. on Avenue Haig when Mr. T. K. Lee, manager of the studio, held a dog show for five of his rising Chinese film stars. The affair was a howling success.

The girls have been working hard for a month trying to get a film completed before Miss Olive Young, one of the favourite stars of the studio goes to America to fill a contract in Hollywood. However, because of some friction which has arisen as to which of the girls has the best kennel of dogs, the work started to flag. In order to get the matter settled once and for all, and bring the girls out of their temperamental spell, the show was arranged. But it is yet doubtful whether the last of the affair has been heard.

Needless to say, the young ladies had their dogs well groomed and all tied up with flashy bows and ribbons. The litter of puppies entered by Miss Young took the eye of Mr. Ariel Vargas, International Newsreel correspondent in China, who was judge, and the puppies were awarded the blue ribbon. Miss E. E. Dick's two entries took second place and the entry of Miss Wang Yue-yue was third. Miss H. June Liu and Miss Tsar Po-jean owned the other entries.

Following the show Mr. Vargas distributed the prizes and took cinema pictures for the Newsreel of groups of the dogs and their mistresses. These will be sent to America for distribution. The girls will also be tendered a dinner at the Majestic Hotel.

MORE ARMED ROBBERIES IN SHANGHAI

Two on Thursday Night West and North: One Robber Shot

Two robberies, one of them in the Pubbling Well district and one in the Hongkew district, on Thursday night at 8.15 and 8.25 o'clock, resulted in the shooting of one robber and the wounding of two other Chinese.

At 8.15 p.m. three Chinese entered a Japanese silk shop at 18 Boone Road under the pretext of buying some cloth. While two of the men engaged the owner in conversation, a third attempted to slip a roll of silk under his long gown. He was detected and all three men ran from the shop, while the owner followed, giving an alarm. A Chinese constable took up the chase and, when his man turned, the constable thought the robber was going to fire and succeeded in firing first. The man fell. The bullet entered his left side, travelled clean through the abdomen and came out near the right hip. He was taken to the Police Hospital and it is said that he will probably die. A Japanese constable gave chase to the other man and effected his arrest.

A gang of robbers entered a general goods store at 190 Edinburgh Road five minutes later and stole \$52. On leaving they fired five shots. Two of the bullets found marks, one of them striking a Chinese man and another wounding a Chinese woman. All the men escaped.

Killed by a Motor-Car
A Chinese about 50 years old was knocked down by a motor car on Avenue Edward VII about 5.50 p.m. on Thursday and instantly killed.

THE UPWARD TREND OF PRICES IN CHINA

Coming Conference in Shanghai

The Price Valuation Committee which is organized under the auspices of the Financial Ministry in Peking will shortly hold conferences in Shanghai, as members of the committee have already been appointed of whom there is one delegate from the Ministry of Finance and another from the Shui-wu-chu.—Kuo Wen.



ONE WAY OF KEEPING COOL ON THE BLAZING FOURTEENTH OF JULY
French Firemen's Aquatic Sports in Koukaza Gardens

Photo by Kobza

CHINA'S TRADE IN 1925

Another Demonstration of People's Tenacity and Perseverance: Tls. 1,524,000 Revenue Lost from Shanghai: Foreign Trade Less by Tls. 65,777,264: Balance Against China

It is easy to understand that Mr. L. de Luca, Statistical Secretary in the Customs Inspectorate-General, who has written the introduction to Part 1 of the statistical series dealing with the foreign trade of China during 1925, should find it necessary to refer to the extreme difficulty of compressing into a summary all the important events of last year. However, he has done it in a very interesting form, and though it is necessary to reduce it still further for newspaper purposes, it remains a very appealing story. Mr. de Luca writes in part:

One is struck once more by the tenacity and perseverance of farmers, merchants, and manufacturers in following their pursuits under the most discouraging circumstances. Political unrest, piracy and brigandage, different kinds of local taxation, high cost of living and, at times, high cost of production, as well as keen competition in certain articles, have all contributed to reduce profits, to which must be added, in many instances, the impossibility of disposing of imported stocks to up-country buyers, but, from the point of view of revenue collection, the year under review cannot be said to have been unsatisfactory. It is true that the increase on the 1924 collection was only some Hk. Tls. 275,000, but even so small an increase, in the face of all the obstacles to trade which arose during the year, is very encouraging and augurs well for the future. It shows that trade may have been hampered but was not discouraged; that at every possible opportunity it gathered a fresh impulse; that if an outlet to the sea was closed to a certain produce it succeeded in finding its way out by some means or other; and that even if up-country dealers in foreign goods followed a hand-to-mouth policy, still they kept themselves supplied with goods and never allowed stocks to run out altogether. The Shanghai incidents of May 30, with their counterblast in the South, bade fair to paralyse trade; but the strike and boycott movements were soon restricted to certain centres only, and what could not be shipped or imported through Shanghai or Canton found its way in many cases through neighbouring ports or through other large seaports, such as Tientsin. Exception being made for the southern and, principally, the West River ports, the Shanghai incidents were but a temporary setback to trade in general. European and American markets were in general favourable to Chinese produce, and had times been normal and cost of production less high in certain instances, there is no telling to what extent China's export trade might have developed. As it was, it made a decided step forward, when compared with that of 1924. The import trade was less successful and exhibited a decline, when compared with the 1924 results, as will be shown later.

Trade of Shanghai

In Shanghai the March quarter was affected by the aftermath of the Chekiang-Kiangsu conflict with which the preceding year had been closed. There was practically no movement of cargo into the interior and the local market soon became overstocked, with the result that imports from abroad began to decline. During this period a general decrease was registered in the importation of cotton piecegoods, metals, and miscellaneous goods. The only exceptions noticeable were a 50 per cent. advance in Indian raw cotton and in artificial silk products, and increased importation of kerosene oil and white sugar. The export trade, on the other hand, made valiant efforts against the depression created by civil strife, with satisfactory results. Native shirtings and sheetings exhibited an increase of 438,000 pieces; nankeens advanced by some 36,000 piculs and steam flature white raw silk by 3,577 piculs. The total revenue collected during the March quarter was some Hk. Tls. 865,000 below the figure for the same period in 1924.

Conditions began to improve at the beginning of the June quarter. Although the level of the preceding year was not attained, there was promise of a good recovery up to

May 30, when the Nanking Road incident, with all its consequences in the shape of strikes, boycotts, and tying-up of shipping, caused a heavy decline in imports. With the exception of coal, American kerosene oil, sugar and raw cotton, large decreases were shown everywhere. Foreign vessels bound for Shanghai were diverted to Japan, and the cargo was landed there to await more favourable conditions. Native piecegoods profited to a certain extent by the slump in the foreign article, a 50 per cent. increase being exhibited in their output. Exceptionally large increases were recorded also in rape and cotton seed exportations. But in spite of these advantages, the revenue collection declined by a further amount of Hk. Tls. 1,627,000; a total decrease, therefore, of Hk. Tls. 2,492,000 for the first six months of 1925.

The general strike of seamen, which affected more particularly British and Japanese shipping, continued unabated until about the middle of the September quarter. During July and part of August the coast and river trade was carried on almost entirely by vessels flying the Chinese flag, while foreign vessels from abroad encountered such difficulties in discharging, that most of the cargo consigned to Shanghai from Europe continued to be over-carried to Japan or was landed at Singapore until such time as it could find its way to its ultimate destination. Money was plentiful at the time, but little business was done, as firms were already overstocked with boycotted goods and unwilling to lay in further supplies. With the exception of American and Japanese grey shirtings and woollen serges and union cloth, piecegoods declined by no less than 50 per cent. American kerosene oil obtained an increase of some 300 per cent., while importations from Borneo, Sumatra, and Persia amounted in all to 3,255 American gallons, the figure for the same period in 1924 being 2.8 million gallons. Sugar and coal had large increases, due, in the former's case, to bumper crops and cheap prices at producing centres and, in the latter's, to difficulty in obtaining native coal; but all other articles of import exhibited declines on account of poor shipping facilities and disruption of trade.

Chinese and Foreigners Suffer

Native manufactured goods were almost as handicapped as the foreign products by the dislocation of shipping and, for a time, by the loss of electric power, the result of a strike at the electricity works, which stopped operations at the factories. There was, it is true, a larger output of shirtings and jeans, but it failed to compensate for the decrease in sheetings and drills, while cotton yarn and cigarettes declined to a very large extent. The only striking increase occurred in the trade in electric lamps, whose exportation rose more than 300 per cent. in value. The cotton crop was quite satisfactory; arrivals from up-country were fair both in quality and in quantity. It was again noticed, however, that some of the lots were heavily watered and adulterated with old-crop cotton. A further decrease was registered in the revenue collection for the September quarter of Hk. Tls. 459,000.

The December quarter began more propitiously. The shipping strike was on the wane and soon ceased altogether, and the large demands from up-country markets showed that the boycott was fast succumbing to the same fate; indeed, ever since the month of August the piecegoods trade had been showing healthy signs of reviving, which improved with the passing of days, so that the month of October was considered one of the best periods for piece goods that had been experienced for a long time. Conditions, unfortunately, had by no means returned to normal when merchants were again faced with civil war. No actual fighting took place in the neighbourhood of the port, but communications became difficult and transportation of native produce was either delayed or prevented altogether. In a general way, supply and demand were equally affected, and while native produce could not reach the port, up-country dealers were unwilling

to order fresh supplies from Shanghai, despite very small stocks in hand. A feature of the quarter was again the large importation of American and, more especially, of Indian raw cotton. The reason is to be found in the high prices ruling for China cotton, the result partly of an attempt to corner the market and partly because farmers, not being in need of ready money, were unwilling to sell at low rates. Local spinners, therefore, entered into very considerable contracts for the purchase of the foreign and cheaper staple, and, in consequence, when the price of the Chinese produce was lowered, it found but an indifferent market.

All these adverse factors notwithstanding, there was a brisk movement of goods at Shanghai itself, even if the goods imported could not be disposed of, and the revenue collection for the December quarter exhibited an advance on the collection for the same period in 1924 of Hk. Tls. 1,427,000, thereby reducing the total decline for the year under review to Hk. Tls. 1,524,000. A falling off in the collection of import duties and tonnage dues was entirely responsible for this decrease, advances being registered under export and cost trade duties and under transit dues. A new feature in the history of the port, during the last quarter of the year, was the arrival of large quantities of general cargo from the South for transhipment abroad, on account of the embargo on Hongkong, which contributed to enlarge the port's tonnage for that period, but on the whole the shipping does not compare favourably with that of the previous year, the total number of vessels entered and cleared under General Regulations during 1925 being 19,861 vessels, aggregating 30,284,855 tons, as against 20,495 vessels, aggregating 32,305,419 tons, in 1924. The British flag alone was responsible for a drop of some 2 million tons, which was not fully compensated for by an increase of about 469,000 tons under the Japanese flag, of about 181,000 tons under the Chinese flag, and by some minor increases under the flags of other countries.

Customs Revenue

The total revenue collection in 1925 was Hk. Tls. 69,870,003. The amount collected as surtax for famine relief—Hk. Tls. 855,064—is not included in the above figure. The year's collection, therefore, exceeds that of 1924 by Hk. Tls. 274,871 and represents an advance of Hk. Tls. 6,365,752 on the 1923 collection. The result is, on the whole, gratifying, when all the adverse circumstances which have militated against the normal expansion of trade are considered. The total import duty collection was Hk. Tls. 36,366,981, a decrease of Hk. Tls. 1,737,544 on the 1924 figure, though some Hk. Tls. 3,790,000 ahead of the 1923 collection, and the tonnage dues collection declined by Hk. Tls. 73,515, the decrease occurring entirely under foreign flags, whilst the Chinese flag advanced by some Hk. Tls. 52,000. The increase in the total collection, therefore, was obtained entirely from export duties, which exhibit an increase of Hk. Tls. 1,431,323, the total amount collected being Hk. Tls. 24,568,778, and from coast trade duty and transit dues, which advanced by Hk. Tls. 90,166 and Hk. Tls. 564,442 respectively. The central coast ports (Shanghai to Wenchow) declined by Hk. Tls. 1,476,000, the decrease of Hk. Tls. 1,524,000 in the Shanghai collection being only partly compensated for by an increase of Hk. Tls. 86,000 at Soochow and Ningpo conjointly, whilst Hangchow and Wenchow both declined.

The importance which the Maritime Customs collection has with regard to China's ability to meet foreign obligations charged thereon can be deduced by glancing at Chart No. 1, appended to the report, in which is shown, for the period 1912 to 1925 inclusive, the relation between (a) the combined Maritime and Native Customs gross revenue (exclusive of famine relief surtax), (b) the combined Maritime and Native Customs net revenue, i.e., revenue available for loan and indemnity service, and (c) the amounts paid from combined Maritime and Native Customs net revenue for loan and indemnity obligations charged thereon. The explanations accompanying the chart show how the different curves have been calculated, and, as both Haikwan taels and sterling equivalents are given, the

influence exercised by the exchange rates on China's liabilities in connexion with her foreign obligations at once becomes apparent.

Foreign Trade

The total foreign trade of China in merchandise (treasure excluded) in 1925 was valued at Hk. Tls. 1,724,217,881, which represents a decrease of Hk. Tls. 65,777,264 when compared with the preceding year's value (Hk. Tls. 1,789,995,145), but exceeds the 1923 figure by Hk. Tls. 47,897,578. The decrease in the 1925 figure, when compared with that for 1924, was due entirely to imports. The value of net imports, i.e., gross imports less re-exports of foreign produce to foreign countries, was estimated at Hk. Tls. 947,864,944 for the year under review, as compared with Hk. Tls. 1,018,210,877 in 1924, a decrease of Hk. Tls. 70,345,733. The aggregate value of Chinese produce exported abroad, on the other hand, has advanced from Hk. Tls. 771,784,468 in 1924 to Hk. Tls. 776,352,937 in 1925, an increase of Hk. Tls. 4,568,469.

If the two values, net imports and Chinese exports, are compared, the

In thousands of Haikwan taels (000 omitted).

	Net Imports.			Exports.		
	1923.	1924.	1925.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.
Hongkong	243,100	238,355	172,789	175,796	173,163	114,715
Macao	6,223	7,689	8,272	3,968	5,087	4,068
Singapore, Straits, etc.	8,656	9,316	9,016	17,928	19,517	23,788
Dutch Indies	13,429	20,495	34,308	9,085	9,317	10,117
British India	55,036	38,739	48,737	12,329	11,436	12,777
Great Britain	119,307	125,292	92,468	43,207	50,251	47,643
Germany	32,319	35,539	32,146	11,915	15,949	16,427
Netherlands	3,691	20,440	10,948	8,511	13,501	10,755
Belgium	10,804	12,267	10,757	2,793	5,420	3,905
France	7,435	10,424	12,314	39,578	45,096	66,077
Italy	3,705	6,236	6,039	9,468	8,948	9,903
Russia and Siberia	7,626	8,612	11,844	34,992	46,359	47,962
Korea	9,539	9,443	8,467	30,281	39,855	34,782
Japan (incl. Formosa)	205,219	229,791	296,246	198,517	201,176	186,337
Canada	10,325	15,592	7,177	2,001	1,107	1,266
U. S. of America (incl. Hawaii)	147,989	186,387	138,663	126,804	100,755	143,236
Other Countries	38,740	35,033	45,184	27,684	35,747	42,597
Total	923,403	1,018,211	947,865	752,917	771,784	776,353

The direct trade with Hongkong shows a decline, when compared with the 1924 results, of 65.5 million taels with regard to imports and of 58 million taels with regard to exports. This decrease, which is very notable, may be accounted for partly by the boycott declared against that Colony by the southern ports of China and partly by the fact that transhipment cargo, which in previous years may have appeared in the Customs statistics as originating from or destined to Hongkong, has probably been recorded during 1925 as arriving from or going to the actual country of origin or destination. Trade with Great Britain, which in 1924 had exhibited an advance, declined in 1925 from the preceding year's level, the total import trade showing a decrease of 32.8 million taels and the export trade having declined by 2.6 million taels. The export trade was still

slightly ahead of the 1923 figure, but the imports were even below that year's results.

Imports

The total values of net foreign imports for the years 1925 and 1924 were Hk. Tls. 947,864,944 and Hk. Tls. 1,017,210,877, respectively, the 1923 value was Hk. Tls. 923,402,887. The average rate of exchange for the year under review was 3s. 5½d., those for 1924 and 1923 were 3s. 7½d. and 3s. 5½d., and the sterling equivalent of the total value of net imports in 1925, therefore, was £165,382,685, as compared with £186,406,798 in the preceding year and £160,632,627 in 1923.

The table which follows gives a fairly approximate idea of the monetary transactions, which have taken place in connexion with the principal groups of articles of import for the past three years:—

IMPORTS DIRECT FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

	In thousands of Haikwan taels (000 omitted).		
	1923.	1924.	1925.
Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.
Cotton goods*	177,960	192,399	196,102
Wool and cotton unions and woollen goods†	27,634	28,979	23,317
Metals and minerals	47,547	70,055	43,160
Chemicals	14,243	15,406	16,473
Dyes and pigments	25,778	38,377	22,809
Kerosene oil, liquid fuel, and lubricating oil	62,838	63,478	70,805
Timber	11,442	18,966	12,192

*Exclusive of raw cotton.

†Exclusive of sheep's wool.

Shipping

A comparison of the last three years' figures shows that the agitations, boycotts, and strikes of 1925 have affected the shipping to a greater extent than they have influenced China's import and export trade. In 1923 the number of steamers which passed through the ports of China was 122,373, aggregating 127 million tons, and that of sailing vessels was 60,349 with a total of 4 million tons. The figures for 1924 were 132,213 steamers, aggregating 136.8 million tons, and 54,169 sailing vessels, aggregating 4.6 million tons; while in 1925 the number of steamers declined to 120,092, with a total of 124.5 million tons, and that of sailing vessels to 47,654, with a total of 3.68 million tons. Great Britain, although still holding the biggest share of the shipping, exhibited a decrease on the 1924 figures of 11,949 vessels, totalling 12.77 million tons, the total number of vessels under the British flag which entered and cleared at Chinese ports in 1925 being 36,937, aggregating 42.9 million tons. Next in importance came Japan, with 27,261 vessels and 35 million tons, as compared with 26,294 vessels and 34.76 million tons in 1924. With regard to the actual number of vessels, China should take precedence over Japan, as 44,734 vessels under the Chinese flag appear in the shipping table for 1925; but the Chinese tonnage was only 29.9 million

tons, and is, therefore, inferior to that of Japan. The Chinese figures show an advance of some 490,000 tons, though the number of vessels was less than in 1924, when 44,806 vessels under the Chinese flag were entered and cleared at Chinese ports.

America was again fourth on the list, with 5,608 vessels and 5.86 million tons; a decrease, however, of 827 vessels and some 500,000 tons when compared with the 1924 figures. Germany has advanced from 2 million tons (539 vessels) in 1924 to 2.48 million tons (604 vessels) in 1925, and Norway from 2.07 million tons (1,544 vessels) to 2.4 million tons (1,937 vessels). France, on the other hand, declined from 2.18 million tons (2,380 vessels) in 1924 to 2 million tons (1,915 vessels) in 1925, while the Netherlands advanced by some 44,000 tons, the total number of Dutch vessels in 1925 being 547, aggregating 1.8 million tons. Next in the list were Italy, Portugal, and Denmark, with 699,000 tons (1,418 vessels), 629,000 tons (1,825 vessels), and 556,000 tons (192 vessels) respectively. These figures represent an increase of 100,000 tons under the Italian flag and decreases of 416,000 and 59,000 tons under the Portuguese and Danish flags. The Russian flag exhibited an advance, from 176,000 tons (183 vessels) to 279,000 tons (223 vessels), and the Brazilian flag made its appearance with 21 vessels

and some 23,000 tons. All the other flags have generally declined.

A Promising Outlook

Mr. de Luca states in conclusion—

When one considers how, in spite of all the obstacles which arose during the year 1925, trade was carried on in China, gathering fresh impulse at every possible opportunity, one cannot but feel hopeful for its future expansion. China's produce is ever popular on foreign markets, her industries are gaining in importance as the years go by, and under more peaceful and normal conditions her export trade should be capable of great development. Greater prosperity would be conducive to greater purchasing power, which would result in an increased consumption of those articles not produced at home that are necessary for the expansion of her industries or for the comfort of her people. Before attaining such prosperous conditions, however, there are some very serious problems to be faced, not the least important of which is the question of railways and other means of transportation. It has been noted more than once in the course of this report how trade was hampered by dislocation of rail services and insecurity, through brigandage, in the more primitive methods of transportation by native craft or by carts. As a result, produce could not always reach the seaboard for shipment abroad, or when it did, the high prices which had to be asked at times were apt to render it unpopular on foreign markets. The outlook in this respect is not very bright, and unless vigorous action is taken to re-activate the means of communication, China may revert to pre-railway days, with the difference that if in the past slow transportation was cheap and safe, and time was of no great account, it is no longer so cheap and certainly not as safe, while keen competition, higher cost of living, and the general conditions of the world's trade make it very important that produce should arrive at treaty ports quickly, safely, and at a cost enabling it to find favour in the open markets.

The present disruption of transportation affects, not only the country's exports, but her home industries as well, since these are dependent for their normal operations on the cost of raw materials, on their timely arrival at industrial centres, also on the possibility of obtaining coal at reasonable prices and in sufficient quantities. Such was not the case in the past two years, and there have been instances of factories being obliged to shut down or, at least, to reduce their output, because of a shortage in the supply of materials or coal. There are other adverse factors as well, such as too primitive methods of cultivation, adulteration of produce, and so forth, which were discussed in the report for 1924 and, therefore, are not reconsidered here. Their importance has not diminished and calls for the most serious attention. If, however, the great natural wealth of this country, both in agricultural and in mineral produce, is remembered, if the tenacity, perseverance, and industry of the people are considered, the outlook appears full of good promise, giving rise to a sense of confidence and to a strong belief in a prosperous future for China's trade.

In order as far as possible to prevent local Chinese from selling land to foreigners outside of the Settlements, the Directorate of Shanghai and Woosung has issued orders to the Shanghai and Paoshan magistrates urging them to see that in future all such transactions are first reported to them. If this is not done, such sales will be declared null and void. Foreigners who intend buying land in these conditions would be well advised to keep their eyes open, otherwise the new order is apt to get them into trouble with dishonest Chinese.

SHANGHAI is not the poorer for the departure of C. H. Wilson, an American citizen who has spent the greater part of his time here in gaol, and who, it was announced in the U. S. Court on Saturday, has left the port as member of the crew of an outgoing steamer. Wilson has served three terms here and a portion of a fourth. When he was last sentenced he was informed that he would be released if a ship could be found for him. This has been done.

IS THE CHIT SYSTEM DYING?

Feature of Shanghai Life Becoming Unpopular as the City Grows: Abolition of the Black List and Institution of the White; The Cash Payers' Complaint

By LOUISE B. WILSON

Not long ago in the correspondence columns of this paper a letter appeared which was filled with what seemed to be justifiable bitterness toward the chit system. The signer of the letter prided himself upon paying cash as he went. The habit was declared one which reacted unfavourably upon the service obtained, especially in hotels and cafés where bookings beforehand for dinner parties, etc., are the rule. The fact that he was not a chit payer made him an unknown quantity, it was said, and the disadvantages of not adhering to a time-honoured if much mooted system were such as to offset, apparently, the sense of virtue to be derived from a cash-paying habit.

The other side of the question is a much longer one, though one which follows curiously enough the tone of cash-payer's letter. The other side is presented by the various firms and the like wherein the chit system most applies and the point of view held by hotel-manager, and café head, garage owner and chit collection agency is equally interesting. What the man who tries to get his client to pay up thinks about the chit-signer is, while not always flattering, sure to be interesting. And one gets the impression somehow, that in a future full of mazes and tangles for those interested in finding something to take the place of the present arrangements for not paying until the first of the month, the system is doomed.

The Unpleasant Reminder

King Tut's tomb itself cannot give a more mummified appearance than the chit which greets us on the number one day. The first flush of its signing has departed, leaving irritation with shrofs in general to fill the void. The psychological aftermath of a chit is quite as unpleasant, taking things generally, as the psychological aftermath of a bibulous evening.

It is not necessary to start at the beginning however, nor to trace the signing of chits from the first hopeful moment to the repelition, as the point of view among the people interested in getting their money for value received, used up and after forgotten, is distinctly another aftermath.

The whole present chit system is described by several of those interviewed as post-mortem, a part of the leisure and limps which must give way before growth and large scale industry. The regret the old days with the sometimes wistful watchwords "Shanghai isn't what it used to be" is to find that the same words can be given the buoyancy of the optimist who says the same thing with a touch of pride. And it would appear that this "not-what-it-once-wasness" finds its most crying example in the chit system.

There are, according to our informers, three classes of persons signing chits in Shanghai. There is the type, representing one half of all chit signers, who signs within reason, knows about where he stands and always pays up within reasonable limits. In class two, slightly less than one half of the whole, is the person for whom the chit system is a definite danger. They sign on the supposition that the end of the month will find them in a position to pay. Through a happy and forgetful unconcern they over-reach each month their ability to pay. From this class comes the habitual post-dated check and the so-called "rainy day" when it arrives is a source of real concern.

The Class of "Dead Beats"

It is class one which makes it possible for class two to enjoy the comforts of a motor-car ride which will be paid for later; an unfortunate but undeniable fact is that virtue pays up for negligence in the chit system.

According to the foreign lady who collects chits for one of the well known motor hire services, it is in class two that the most humour can be found in the situations created through non-payment. Even she admits, however, that humour is sometimes short-stopped by pathos. The man who gets haughty upon seeing her appear with a legitimate claim and is insulted to have anyone,

least of all his creditor, approach him upon the subject is standing upon uncertain ground and his name is legion apparently.

In the third and last class will be found what is described as the "professional dead-beat," an inelegant way to explain an inelegant calling. This type is in a much smaller class due to the fact that his identity is soon revealed and precautions taken. He is not looked upon as a customer at all, but rather as one of the necessary evils of the present system. To this class belong all those playful minded who affix signatures like "U. S. Gold" or "U. R. Another" to car chits but fortunately for those who accept chits and have fewer ways of checking up on them immediately they are signed, these are not nearly so prevalent as one might think. A certain amount of belief in the honesty of the average man can still be retained.

Credit Expected

The origin of the chit system is shrouded in mystery, but theories abound as to its beginnings. One plausible one is that when foreigners first came to China, and had not even pidgin English as a medium for business transactions, time was required to check up whatever arrangements were made and the Chinese go-between or comprador accepted the chop of the foreigner in lieu of payment while awaiting developments. Another later version is the obvious one of not wishing Chinese clerks, waiters, boys, etc., to handle the funds of the firm, a situation which might apply at the present time to large hotels, and cafés where much money would pass from customer to clerk.

But whatever the origin the fact stands that in China everyone expects to get credit until he is proven "bad pay." Contrary to other parts of the world, where guarantees are required, in China the system means that in order to prove himself worthy of credit a man must be on credit for a certain length of time. A debt is run up which, in case it is not paid, furnishes the basis of the evils of the chit system. This is the difference between the chit system and the credit system as worked in other lands. Face pidgin and face value is the pass-word in China.

Not that it is quite as simple as that. A stranger going into, for example, one of the Hongkong and Shanghai hotels when he signs a chit sets into motion a whole system of checking. Cash hotel and café has its checking system, but as the H. & S. Hotels are making something of an innovation in the field it is worth while to mention their system in particular. Formerly this hotel group had a "black list" which meant that all persons making use of their hotels who did not pay up promptly at the end of the month were put on this "badpay" list. As soon as a chit was signed after an evening of dining, winning and dancing the table boy hastened with the chit to the checker. If the name were not on the black list, the matter was considered satisfactory until collection day, after which it might be satisfactory or it might not. The new system, however, will work out differently.

Cabarets' Small Loss on Chits

In practice this system will approximate the charge account system. Only those whose names are on the list as good payers will be allowed to sign chits.

Hotels and cafés recognize the convenience for their patrons of the chit system, but managers all agree that the small chits are the ones to be eliminated. They often require more expense in collecting than their original value. Bar chits etc., might be eliminated in this way and some of the young men of the community about whom the manager of a big hotel expressed grave concern would be less inclined to let the habit of signing chits go to their head.

The cafés are said to be more lax in checking up on chitsigners than are the hotels. But the manager of one well-known cabaret declared that the loss on chits was less than one-half of one per cent.

Another interesting feature of the night life of Shanghai which is

closely connected with the chit system seems to lie in the fact recently experienced by the Carlton Café which has removed cover charges, that when a new lease on popularity is gained for any reason the café in question finds that numerous of its back chits are paid up. Cheques come in on very old accounts, showing that human nature is always on the upkeep of face. It is even hinted that the man who hastily suggests another café when a popular one is mentioned by the party of which he is a member, probably has some bad chits there. The popular is usually reason enough for an evening's entertainment.

Before Shanghai was so large, all foreigners had money and standing, it is said, and naturally the chit system was not a problem.

The Collecting Agencies

Now the protective measures must be enforced. To this end there are several Chinese and foreign collecting agencies whose sole intent is to awaken the lethargic payer of chits.

Among these may be listed the Shanghai Credit Bureau where a foreign woman has many files of non-payers and much information about human nature. She declares that among her records is the man who used motor cars for one year and four months without paying for them. He did this by going from garage to garage and signing chits until he was caught up with, a deliberate method of circumventing payment.

The agency likewise has stories of a humorous nature to dispense. There was the man whose account for \$90 was considered uncollectable by a Chinese garage. The account was placed in the hands of the foreign lady collector who, fortified with the facts, bore down upon the delinquent. At the end of several minutes he remembered why the bill had not been paid for these many months—an overcharge of \$1. Hence the lady departed with \$89 and it is supposed that the chit-signer in question was the better for having retained his face.

Drink chits are described by the agency as being the easiest to collect, car chits come next and through some perverse and ungrateful streak in human nature, doctor's chits are the hardest of all. A person who habitually falls down on payment for necessities is classed as among the worst of all "bad pay;" this is due to the obvious fact that the very impoverished only would let the butcher and the grocer wait and the chances of securing more from these necessary individuals be jeopardized by non-payment.

Chinese Good Payers

Chinese are considered good pay as a rule, one informant declared because of their fear of loss of face. Taipans are as a class no easier to get payment out of, should they fall behind than their clerks according to one bureau which makes the statement also, that co-operation on the part of the heads of firms in helping to curb the extravagant fancies of some of the younger employees would be useful in many ways. Heads of firms do not wish to give the fatherly advice, however, which would only indicate that they were interfering with the personal affairs of their clerks, and from two sources comes the word that foreign collectors of chits have time after time encountered the head of the firm only to be told that he could in no way be responsible for the chits incurred by a junior in the firm, not even to the extent of applying a little friendly warning to the young man in arrears. Which appears to be another sign of the trend of the times toward the impersonal attitude taken by all large cities about its human inhabitants and which would point out even more that a purely personal habit like the signing of chits is doomed one day, not too far distant, in a place like Shanghai.

THERE appears to be one Chinese in Shanghai, strange to say, for whom the Christian principles of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang are as nought. This gentleman, probably during the early hours of Saturday morning, spent a happy half hour so defacing the posters in Kiangse Road advertising Thursday's prayer meeting. At first he contented himself with merely cutting the Marshal's eyes out, but blood just must have grown on him for later he took away the whole head.

MOTOR VEHICLES IN SHANGHAI

But International Settlement:

Only: Grand Total of All Kinds 5,264

The Municipal Gazette contains some extraordinarily interesting tables showing the number and makes of motor vehicles—cars, trucks, trailers, vans and motorcycles—registered in the International Settlement.

Altogether these amount to 5,264 vehicles of all sorts, representing 266 different makers. And to these, of course, should be added hundreds of vehicles registered in the French Concession.

We have not had time to analyse the tables fully but those of motor cars (as distinct from trucks and motor-cycles) give the following figures of cars most in use. Public and private cars are added together—

Buick	543
Ford	406
Studebaker	301
Morris (Cowley and Oxford)	227
Overland	195
Dodge	184
Hupmobile	182
Chevrolet	176
Fiat	156
Citroen	140
Austin	113
Essex	89
Standard	84
Willis-Knight	55
Renault	52

There are also 12 Rolls-Royces, 12 Daimlers, 35 Cadillacs, 9 Paiges, 34 Packards, 4 Pierce-Arrows 2 Panhard-Levassor and 1 Italia. Curiously enough there does not appear to be a single Mors, which, 20 years ago, was one of the most popular and successful cars. But as stated, these records are for the International Settlement only.

KING'S BIRTHDAY ECHO

Royal Despatch to Local St. Patrick's Society

The Secretary of the local St. Patrick's Society has received the following letter from H. M. Consul-General in Shanghai, July 21—

Sir,—In connexion with the telegram of congratulations addressed by your Society to the King on the occasion of His Majesty's Birthday, I beg to inform you that I am in receipt of a despatch from His Majesty's Minister at Peking, enclosing copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in which the latter states that he has received The King's Commands to request that His Majesty's most sincere thanks may be expressed to yourself and the members of your Society for your loyal good wishes which His Majesty greatly appreciates.

I am,

Sir,
Your obedient servant,
S. BARTON
Consul-General.

E. T. Byrne Esq.,
President,
St. Patrick's Society,
Shanghai.

Two members of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce left Shanghai for Canton on the str. President Madison on Thursday to investigate conditions in the South. These two gentlemen, Messrs. Wang Hyau-lai and Shing Kuan-chun, leave here at the invitation of the Canton Nationalist Government.

A strange accident which sent eight Chinese to hospital suffering severely from burns occurred on Saturday morning at the corner of Peking and Fokien Roads. The men were propelling a cart carrying large jars of samshui, when one of the jars fell from the cart to the ground and broke into several pieces, the liquor being spilled in the gutters. There was an immediate rush of torge-dried coolies to scoop the liquor up in their hands and relieve their thirst, when suddenly someone dropped a match into the mess. Immediately the wine burst into flames, burning the greedy ones, mostly about the hands. The fire brigade was called out and the flames were soon extinguished, but the eight men referred to had to be sent to hospital.

NORWEGIAN'S FINE RECORD

Mr. Schjoth's 80th Birthday:
Half a Century in Chinese
Government Service

Mr. F. W. Schjoth, a former Commissioner of the Chinese Maritime Customs, celebrates his 80th birthday on August 1 this year. He and the late Mr. Daac were the first two Norwegians to join the Customs Service.

Mr. F. W. Schjoth joined the Chinese (Imperial) Maritime Customs, under Sir Robert Hart in 1898 and was appointed as Assistant to the Shanghai Customs. In later years he served in Newchwang, Tamsui, Canton, Kiangchow, Swatow, Amoy, Chinkiang, Pakhoi, Ichang, Chungking and Ningpo, from where he retired as Commissioner in 1903 after 35 years of service in the Chinese Customs.

Owing to his excellent knowledge of the Chinese language, both spoken and written, of the Chinese people, their character, habits, etc., the study of which was his hobby while in China, he, on his return to his home—Norway, was offered by the Chinese Mission to Europe of 1906, the position of a Consul General of China in Norway. He accepted this offer and took up his position as a Chinese Consul-General in the Chinese Consulate General at Christiania.

In 1921, at the age of 75, Mr. Schjoth, after 15 years of service in the Chinese Consular Service, retired to private life. Although, as mentioned above, Mr. Schjoth is soon to celebrate his 80th birthday, he is still as active as ever, takes a several miles' walk daily and occasionally goes out on excursions, climbing to the mountain peaks.

His life indoors is spent in study of Manchu and Chinese books, the collecting of which is still a pastime of his, in translating them into English and in preparing a complete catalogue of Chinese coins, which, when ready, is to be published in English. His own private collection of several thousands of Chinese coins, probably the fullest collection of this kind in the world, was presented by him to the Norwegian Ethnographical Museum.

LE CHATEAU DES FLEURS

New Venture in Variety
Entertainment

As announced in our columns, a new place of entertainment for the summer nights of Shanghai has been opened, this being le Chateau des Fleurs, situated at 50 Route Daumer. It differs from most of such resorts in many respects. On Thursday night, for instance, patrons were able to obtain an admirably cooked cold supper, and then pay attention to a variety entertainment of a distinctly high class nature. The programme at le Chateau des Fleurs has a classical basis, and there are able Russian artists to carry it out.

It opened with a ballad concerning the Volga and a Persian woman who was to find her fate in its waters, and went through such typically interesting numbers as chorus-singing, classical dancing and the like until it came to the crowning achievement, M. L. Takis at the piano. Unfortunately when our representative was present the grand piano was not available, but there could be no question of the wonderful technique and power of expression of this player. It is stated that he is only 22 years of age, and with his wonderful technique behind him he should go very far. Even on the very ordinary instrument provided for him as played with art, and if for nothing else than to hear him it will be well worth while visiting le Chateau des Fleurs. It must be stated, however, that his appearance was only one in an admirably balanced programme.

The programme is carried out in the open air, under the cover of an awning, and it is interesting to note how excellent the acoustic properties are. With the attraction of this programme as well as dancing to an admirable orchestra the place should prove a great success.



CHILDREN AND CHERRY TREES AT NANYANG PARK

THE PARKS OF SHANGHAI

VIII.—Nanyang and Studley Parks: Parva Sed Apt: Unique Contributions: The Gentle Persuasion of Shroffs: Admirable Outlay of Trees and Floral Specimens

By LOUISE B. WILSON

Nanyang and Studley Parks, the one serving the Bubbling Well district and the other the eastern part of Shanghai, warrant a joint treatment, for their underlying reasons for existence are identical. The former is situated in Nanyang Road, between Hardoon and Ferry Roads, and occupies six mow which can be circled through garden paths in less than many minutes. But to state bluntly that its area is thus and so and that it was laid in 1923 by the Parks and Open Spaces Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council, even to go so far as to tabulate its really admirable outlay of trees and shrubs and floral specimens, is to miss the integral aspect of the park.

Where Time Stands Still

Nanyang Park was laid out in order that the children residing in the neighbourhood might have a place to play besides the pavement on Bubbling Well Road, surrounded by the assortment of amahs and coolies which make up such a pavement picture. It can be seen, readily, that the Park does not lend itself to copious historical notes. One must enter into the scene in the same spirit that enter all the small daily visitants to the playground, a spirit over which time holds no urging whip. Time must be at the behest of the swarms of children who, beginning with the early afternoon hours, pour into the park.

Most of them will have started out, fresh and smart, after their mid-day nap, but by dint of much aggressiveness toward and away from the accompanying amahs will have arrived at four o'clock with a happy if somewhat distraught air.

The lode-star of their afternoon seems to be the far corner of the park, where a long slide ends in a sand heap and where a constant flow of patronage is to be marked. The circle swings and the plain swings offer equal attractions, and when these fascinations have been exhausted, a child can still have something to look forward to in the approaching steps of a stranger on the paths who will receive a friendly greeting. Comradery is the rule of Nanyang and once inside you are assured a welcome.

Likewise the magnolia trees, now flowering, and the cherry trees but lately in full regalia add to the welcome. Commodious rustic shelters flanking the low portalled entrance to the park are further shady inducements for a quiet forgetfulness of time, until suddenly such a visitor realizes from the unrighteous tilt of small park habitues' sun-helmets that the time of day for a sun-helmet is on a decline and off one goes, the happier for having made the acquaintance of Nanyang Park and its energetic little owners.

Studley Park

If it were not half way across town, the next logical stopping place would be, of course, Studley Park, whose purpose is the same, although whose wear and tear is a

little more apparent than that of Nanyang. Studley, originally boasting some 11 or 13 mow of recreation space, now has only between six and seven. Sufficient unto the play-hour, however, is obviously the space thereof and once more comes the vista of children innumerable.

The little square has a history which dates back before 1916. It was a playground before it was Municipal property and when in 1916 appearances were that its pleasant status would be usurped by a rapidly developing building programme in the vicinity, residents of Wayside whose children utilized the Park appealed to the Council for aid out of the difficulty.

Ratepayers in Wayside had voluntarily contributed for a number of years to the upkeep of the small park between Wayside and Baikal Roads before that time. These contributions were unique in that they were always forthcoming at the quarterly periods without the gentle persuasion of shroffs because the 20 or 30 families who contributed recognized the value of the small patch of green for their children's playground. It is to be imagined, therefore, that the Council, ever eager to reward virtue, purchased the plot outright and made a public garden of it.

And from daylight to dusk it is now open to foreigners of the city who enjoy a quick turn around as part of the day's exercise, and to the droves of children from the

WATERPROOF MOTOR ENGINE

Honigsberg's Display of Buick Under Severe Tests

A Chinese bystander watching the latest advertising device employed by Messrs. H. S. Honigsberg, & Co., Inc., in Bubbling Well Road, where a Buick chassis is displayed running happily under a heavy stream of water, grasped the idea when he said, "Velly good motor car. Can go Pootung-side just now. No wantchee sampan." The local firm is showing in the display window for one week the way a Buick triple-sealed chassis can undergo a shower bath without the slightest damage to its perfect functioning for a period of 18 hours a day through its own power.

This triple seal, which is being featured on the new Buicks, provides air-tight compartments for gas, air and oil, with cleaning devices attached to each, so that the motor functions perfectly despite the constant shower pouring down upon it. The water passes over high tension distributor, high tension coil, generator and starting motor.

The purpose of the demonstration is to show how completely this type of motor has been insulated against dampness, which insures the car against troubles in damp weather and which makes it possible, when occasion demands it, to ford a stream.

Yet another bureau for the sale of cheap rice has been established in Yangtzepoo by wealthy Chinese merchants.

district who are never quite so happy as when they are in a park made especially for them.

LAST FORTNIGHT'S WEATHER

Warmer This Year Than Last: Much More Rain

We reproduce below the following table which is a comparison of the temperature, minimum and maximum, for the first 15 days of July, this year and last, together with a comparative table of the rainfall, in inches, for the corresponding period. The average figures for the last 15 days of June are also given.

Date	Temperature			Rainfall		
	Minimum	1926	Maximum	1925	1926	1926
July 1	71.8	72.4	88	80.8	Nil	Trace
" 2	69.8	67.5	79.2	74.5	0.08	3.70
" 3	70.4	69.2	74	79	2.40	0.40
" 4	71	70.2	85	80.4	0.14	0.03
" 5	77.4	73	88.2	87	Nil	0.14
" 6	73.8	77.4	93.4	91.2	Nil	0.02
" 7	74	71.5	85	83	0.01	Trace
" 8	73	74	83	73.8	0.02	Nil
" 9	77	73	87.2	76.6	0.22	0.17
" 10	76.8	73.6	84	92.4	Trace	1.16
" 11	74.4	75.8	79.5	91	1.50	0.06
" 12	72.4	76	88.2	92	Nil	Nil
" 13	73.8	78	83	94.6	Nil	0.13
" 14	74.2	79	87.1	93	Nil	93
" 15	77.5	89	88.6	91	Nil	Nil
Total					4.37	5.81
Average	73.8	74	84.9	85.8	0.29	0.39
Average for June	73.9	65.9	85.7	79.6	0.08	0.61

It will be seen that there is very little difference between the minimum figures for both years, but the maximum figures for the first 15 days of July this year show an increase by little more than one degree over those of last year. This is surprising in view of the fact that the maximum figures for the last 15 days of June show that last year's maximum figures easily

overshadowed those of this year, as will be noticed from the table above. This month's maximum figures, therefore, show an increase over last year's figures and for those of June.

The rainfall for the last 15 days of June this year "washed out" the figures of last year's corresponding period, as do this month's, which show a difference of 1.44 inches.

MR. FAIRCHILD SEES CHINA ANEW

And Never Saw Her in Such a Deploable State: American View of Far East Trade

A few days ago the return of another former resident well known to Shanghai was marked in the arrival of Mr. F. A. Fairchild, vice-president of the China & Japan Trading Company, Ltd., who lives in New York and who in recent years has made flying business trips to the Far East in the interest of his company.

Mr. Fairchild has been closely connected with trade in the Far East for the past 35 years and during that time has witnessed many vicissitudes in the commercial world. He declared, however, in a short talk with a "North-China Daily News" representative last Friday, that never in his recollection have political conditions in China been in such a desperate plight, a fact which is bound to react upon trade between China and the outside world.

Possibilities the Gauge

"Those of us interested in trade expansion always measure trade conditions in China by what should be possible of attainment here," he said, "rather than by the actual figures of Customs receipts. Hence to consider the present time one of the worst in many years, despite the fact that the entire volume of trade seems large, is due in part to the knowledge that China's market now, if untroubled by political conditions, would be one of the best in the world."

Questioned as to whether American firms were changing their policy with regard to having direct American agencies in China, and whether they were turning toward the replacement of these by direct dealing with Chinese merchants or by Chinese agencies, Mr. Fairchild expressed his belief that definite dissatisfaction was being felt by most American firms having enterprises in China, whether they had American or Chinese agencies, and that possibly those with American agencies looked forward to replacing them by Chinese in a dissatisfied attempt to better conditions.

The Ignorance About China

A relatively small proportion of Americans, however, are deeply interested in this question of bettering trading conditions in the Far East or of affairs in general here. Mr. Fairchild has only recently come from New York, spending a few weeks in Japan on the way to Shanghai. He illustrated his statement that few Americans display interest in these questions by the fact that most people when they think about China picture a place wherein one eats queer food and lives in mud houses. The provincial type of mind is displayed with comparative regularity, he declared, and after the first question as to what one has to eat, the conversation is more apt than not to drift back to the latest happening in the town which by virtue of its local interest is more deserving of attention than far away China.

Recuperating from Mah Jongg

At the present moment New York is just recuperating from the mah jongg craze, and has found nothing Chinese to take its place, despite the prominence which the press gives to happenings in this part of the world. In the theatre realm, however, the past season has witnessed several plays dealing with the reaction of certain phases of life between the foreigner and Oriental, which would lead one to believe that the psychological aspects of the question tend to interest more than the purely faddish or decorative.

Mr. Fairchild will remain in Shanghai about one week longer, after which he will return to America. He declared that he would probably continue making periodical visits to the Orient, a habit which has grown upon him due in part to several years of residence here in the past and frequent visits.

THE Port of Pakhoi has been declared plague infected by the Superintendent of Customs in Shanghai. All ships arriving here from Pakhoi will consequently be governed by the local port sanitary regulations. Passengers and crews will have to undergo a medical examination before entering.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES

A FULL WEEK-END OF CRICKET

S. R. C. Gain a Narrow Victory Over S. C. C.: Police and Rees' 2nd Eleven Successful

The principal match on Saturday was the season's first meeting between the two big cricket clubs and though on paper this looked a fairly easy thing for the Cricket Club, at least on the first day of play it did not work out that way, for the Recreation Club finished with a distinct advantage. Because of the heat and the impossibility of finishing their match yesterday, the Rees and the Cricket Club agreed to play but one innings, at the conclusion of which the Rees were ahead by 12 runs, the score being 162-150. The game began after tiffin, and was concluded in about an hour's time. The match was played on the Recreation Club's ground, which was in splendid order.

S. R. C.

H. B. Ollerdissen, lb.w., b. Leach	10
M. J. Divecha, c. Carr, b. Leach	14
P. Madar, b. Leach	14
W. E. Austen, c. Begg, b. Leach	21
F. P. Shroff, b. Leach	1
A. C. Barton, c. Nicholl, b. Rogerson	0
C. J. Smith, c. Begg, b. Rogerson	4
J. A. Isaacs, not out	10
T. Madar, b. Leach	1
S. W. Gash, lb.w., b. Gash	0
T. W. Wilson, st. Dunkley, b. Leach	8
Extras	8
Total	162

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Rogerson	20	0	61	2
Leach	20	6	36	8
Lingard	8	1	17	0
Stokes	7	1	24	0
Carr	3	0	16	0

S. C. C.

T. A. T. Begg, c. Austen, b. Madar	17
L. F. Stokes, b. Isaacs	21
P. Brady, c. Isaacs, b. Madar	8
D. W. Leach, c. Gash, b. Divecha	71
L. Goldman, c. Austen, b. Isaacs	4
H. Rogerson, lb.w., b. Divecha	18
G. S. Dunkley, b. Isaacs	0
C. W. Nicholl, c. Austen, b. Isaacs	1
P. Carr, lb.w., b. Shroff	11
A. Lingard, lb.w., b. Divecha	0
H. W. Allison, not out	7
Extras	8
Total	150

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Isaacs	21	1	37	2
P. Madar	1	0	1	0
M. J. Divecha	7.3	1	28	4
S. F. Shroff	2	1	43	1

Second League Matches

There were two matches in the Second League, and both were played to a definite result. The Police, on their own ground, had a close fight with "A" Company, S.V.C., but managed to beat them by five runs. The scores in detail follow:—

Police

Stephenson, b. Howell	1
Boddy, b. Howell	30
Carnell, c. Rickard, b. Wright	14
Baker, c. Howell, b. Wright	23
Watson, c. Rickard, b. Howell	6
Doyle, b. Rickard	12
Davies, b. Rickard	0
Biggs, b. Rickard	0
Teacher, b. White	0
Hurry, not out	0
Ford, b. Rickard	14
Extras	9
Total	115

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
White	7	1	37	1
Howell	13.2	1	37	3
Wright	3	0	13	2
England	2	0	6	0
Rickard	6	2	13	4

"A" Co.

E. C. England, c. Boddy, b. Ford	55
C. Wright, b. Boddy	13
R. G. Southerton, b. Boddy	15
H. M. Howell, c. Biggs, b. Ford	1
E. Jones, b. Boddy	2
A. G. Davies, c. Baker, b. Ford	0
G. H. Mann, c. Davies, b. Boddy	0
J. V. White, c. Biggs, b. Boddy	2
A. R. Rickard, b. Boddy	6
J. G. Jensen, c. Baker, b. Boddy	0
S. Stevenson, not out	4
Extras	9
Total	110

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Boddy	15.2	0	36	7
Carnell	4	0	16	0
Watson	4	0	16	0
Baker	3	0	5	0
Ford	9	0	26	3

S. C. C. 2nd v. S. R. C. 2nd

The other Second League game took place on the Cricket Club ground and here paper form went all to pieces. The Cricket Club were supposed to have an easy

thing on against the Rees, but the latter won by 13 runs, although admittedly their success was mainly due to two men.

The scores in detail follow:—

S. C. C. 2nd

C. Knight, b. Manley	6
W. J. Hawkins, c. Bowers, b. Manley	31
C. E. M. Thomson, c. Manley, b. Evans	10
E. W. Broadwith, run out	12
J. R. Harder, b. Bowers, b. Manley	20
E. M. Moffat, b. Jensen	0
A. H. Leslie, c. Ferris, b. Manley	25
E. C. Barnes, c. Reid, b. Manley	16
C. E. D. Andrews, b. Manley	11
A. O. Alberga, not out	1
Extras	13
Total	145

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Rossell	3	0	7	0
Manley	16.4	3	53	7
Jensen	6	0	38	1

S. R. C. 2nd

V. Evans, not out	76
F. Jensen, b. Broadwith	1
F. V. Reid, b. Moffat	1
S. A. Barnes, st. Barnes, b. Broadwith	0
W. H. Ferris, run out	0
C. A. Bowers, b. Moffat	49
W. T. Manley, c. Barnes, b. Harder	8
E. A. Cooke, c. Thomson, b. Knight	8
D. S. Ismael, c. and b. Knight	0
H. B. Rossell, lb.w., b. Knight	1
A. J. Maitland, c. Knight, b. Harder	0
Extras	9
Total	158

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Moffat	8	1	31	2
Broadwith	10	1	53	2
Thomson	3	1	8	0
Harder	7.2	0	25	2
Knight	7	0	32	3

Police v. Ranpura

In a friendly match between the Police and a team from the P. & O. S. Ranpura, the Shanghai men won handily, score, Police (unfinished) 144, Ranpura, 55.

The results:—

Police

Stevenson, c. Hadlow, b. Rome	21
Boddy, b. Russell	45
Wahl, not out	1
Watson, b. Russell	50
Doyle, c. Russell, b. Rome	4
Biggs, not out	0
Hall, did not bat	0
Cooker, did not bat	0
Baker, did not bat	0
Ford, did not bat	0
Davis, did not bat	0
Total	144

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Grier	8	—	46	—
Rome	10	2	46	2
Hadlow	9	—	41	—
Russell	5	1	14	—
Cathcart	3	—	12	—
Fabian	1	—	9	—

Ranpura

Grier, b. Boddy	0
Cooke-Yarborough, b. Boddy	0
Rome, b. Ford	1
Hadlow, b. Ford	2
Fabian, c. Boddy, b. Ford	5
Russell, c. Watson, b. Boddy	8
Carter, b. Ford	29
Wert, not out	0
Cathcart, b. Ford	3
Hall, c. Wahl, b. Baker	0
Nesbitt, c. Watson, b. Baker	0
Extras	9
Total	55

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Ford	1.0	2	27	5
Boddy	9	2	25	3
Baker	1	—	1	—

Taikoo v. A. P. C.

The annual match played between Taikoo and the A. P. C. on Sunday on the Cricket Club ground, resulted in a win for the A. P. C., 191-162.

The results follows:—

Taikoo

O. Moor, lb.w., Mansel Smith	12
E. G. England, c. Murray Kidd, b. Humphries	53
F. M. Elliott, c. Burn, b. Humphries	13
W. Wallace, c. and b. Burn	31
E. Jones, c. Mansel Smith, b. Burn	14
J. D. Wakeman, b. Piper	1
T. V. White, b. Piper	0
S. D. Berg, lb.w., Mansel Smith	3
G. H. Kerbey, lb.w., Mansel Smith	14
A. Wood, c. and b. Mansel Smith	2
F. J. Robinson, not out	31
Extras	1
Total	162

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mansel Smith	14	3	37	4
Piper	13	1	45	2
Lourey	2	—	21	0
Humphries	2	—	18	2
Burn	4	—	10	2

A. P. C.

J. M. Pearson, c. White, b. Wakeman	10
D. C. Burn, c. Begg, b. Kerbey	30
A. F. Piper, b. Kerbey	41
S. D. Berg, lb.w., Mansel Smith	3
C. G. Humphries, b. Wakeman	15
W. Mansel Smith, c. Jones, b. Wakeman	15
Marr, run out	0
H. P. Gubbins, not out	17
Total	191

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wakeman	13	1	43	6
White	12	—	68	0
Moor	4	—	21	1
Kerbey	4	1	35	2
England	1	—	9	0

CRICKET RESULTS AT HOME

Lancashire v. Australia Ended in a Draw: Gentlemen and Players: County Matches and Present Position in Championship

London, July 15.

There were 7,000 persons present to witness the second day's play in the match between the Australians and Lancashire at Liverpool.

The wicket was soft following a storm.

The Australians brought their overnight score of 388 for three wickets to 468 for six wickets, declaring their innings closed at lunchtime. Ponsford made 50 runs. Macdonald took 5 wickets for 135.

At the close of the day's play Lancashire had put together 201 for 9 wickets, Hallows scoring 59 and Makepeace 70.

At Worcester Sussex beat Worcestershire by an innings and 21 runs. In the first innings Worcester made 256, Wright contributing 70 (Wensley 7 wickets for 69) against which Sussex scored 394, Parks making 63, Langridge 84 and A. E. Gilligan 106 (Tarbox 5 wickets for 150).

In their second innings Worcestershire were dismissed for 117, Parks taking 4 wickets for 24.

July 16.

The match between Lancashire and the Australians at Liverpool ended to-day in a draw.

Although the weather was fine only 2,000 persons were present when the match was resumed.

Lancashire, who had made 201 for nine wickets in reply to the Australian score of 468 for six wickets, at which total the Australians had declared, completed their first innings this morning for 234. Mailey took nine wickets for 86.

The county followed on and saved the innings defeat. When stumps were drawn they had put together 274 for nine wickets. The chief run-getters were Makepeace 76, Iddon 57 and Hallows 48. Andrews took six wickets for 109.

The annual match at Lords between the Gentlemen and Players ended in a draw.

The Players went in first and compiled 579, Hobbs making 163, Sutcliffe 107, E. Tyldesley 131 and Kirby 72.

The Gentlemen in reply almost equalled this large total, not being dismissed till they had run up 542. Chapman was top-scorer with 108, Wyatt made 75 and Jardine 85.

Country Cricket Championship Table

The following are the positions of the counties up to and including the matches played July 14-16:—

Team	Played	Won	Lost	No. Result	Per cent	Points obtained	Per cent		
Yorkshire	17	9	0	6	1	80	80.00		
Middlesex	10	6	0	3	1	45	33.33		
Glamorgan	14	7	3	0	4	50	70.00		
Lancashire	19	8	2	4	3	80	67.50		
Kent	17	9	1	2	5	85	65.88		
Hampshire	16	8	2	3	1	75	65.33		
Notts	16	8	4	2	2	80	60.00		
Surrey	15	3	4	4	1	30	46.66		
Sussex	16	5	6	2	3	60	42.50		
Essex	18	4	6	4	3	1	85	35	41.18
Derby	13	2	4	2	4	1	60	20	33.33
Somerset	16	2	6	4	3	1	75	25	30.00
Leicestershire	17	3	8	1	3	2	75	21	23.00
Gloucestershire	18	3	10	2	2	1	85	23	27.06
Worcestershire	15	3	8	0	2	2	65	17	26.15
Warwick	18	0	9	5	1	3	75	16	21.33
Northants	13	1	8	1	3	0	65	11	16.92

Australian Defeat of West of Scotland

July 19.

A two-day cricket match between the Australians and the West of Scotland was concluded at Partick to-day, the Australians winning by an innings and 59 runs.

The West of Scotland went in first and made 163, Richardson taking four wickets for 31.

The Australians in reply ran up a score of 368 for six wickets and then declared their innings closed. The chief run-getters were Ponsford 109 and Macartney 106.

In the second innings the West of Scotland were dismissed for 146. Everett took 4 wickets for 54 runs.

Glamorgan v. Northants

At Kettering, Glamorganshire gained another victory, beating

C. Appleboom, c. Jones, b. Wakeman	4
L. Murray Kidd, b. Wakeman	17
Martin, b. Moor	15
Extras	15
Total	191

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wakeman	13	1	43	6
White	12	—	68	0
Moor	4	—	21	1
Kerbey	4	1	35	2
England	1	—	9	0

In the second innings the Players made 97 for one wicket, Sutcliffe being not out 50 at the drawing of stumps.

At Swansea Glamorganshire beat Warwickshire by 129 runs.

First innings, Glamorgan made 336, Walters being top-scorer with 116 and Clay making 74. Calthorpe took 6 wickets for 72.

Warwick in their first innings were all dismissed for 122, of which Morris made 53 (Ryan 5 for 24).

Second innings Glamorgan made 284 (Bates 73) and Warwickshire 289 (Santall 97 not out, Morris 76).

At Bristol, Kent beat Gloucestershire by four wickets.

Gloucestershire made 241 of which Smith made 123 and then got rid of Kent for 185, Parker taking 7 wickets for 91 and Leggett being top-scorer for Kent with 51.

Second innings, however, Gloucester were all out for 210, Freeman taking 6 wickets for 92. Dipper was top-scorer with 84. Kent, requiring 267 to win, hit off the runs for the loss of six wickets, Harding making 116 and Leggett 92.

At Southampton Notts beat Hampshire by three wickets.

First innings Hampshire made 245 and Notts 281 (Whysall 78). Hampshire then put together 311, Mead making 132, and Notts, requiring 276 to win, scored 279 for seven wickets, Walker being top-scorer with 94.

At Sheffield, Derbyshire beat Yorkshire on the first innings.

Derby ran up the good score of 369, G. Jackson making 98 and Worthington 60. They then dismissed the champions for 209, Oldroyd being top-scorer with 55 not out.

Yorkshire were forced to follow on, 160 in arrears and had made 212 for five wickets in their second innings when stumps were drawn (Leyland 59 not out).

At Taunton Essex beat Somerset on the first innings.

Somerset first innings but together the good score of 374, Inge making 119 not out, but Essex replied with 530, Russell scoring 180 not out, Cutmore 119, Hipkin 85 and O'Connor 51.

Second innings Somerset had lost eight wickets for 224 when stumps were drawn (Johnson 61).

Northamptonshire by five wickets.

First innings Northamptonshire made 161, J. Timms being top-scorer with 63 and Mercer taking 5 wickets for 63, and Glamorgan replied with 166 (Clark 5 for 57).

Second innings Northamptonshire scored 236 (Bellamy 89 not out).

Glamorgan, requiring 232 to win, hit off the runs for the loss of five wickets, chiefly owing to Bell, who contributed 152.

Another Win for Australia

July 20.

At Perth to-day, the East of Scotland were beaten by the Australians by four wickets and 86 runs in a one day match.

The East of Scotland were dismissed for 120 runs. Richardson taking 4 wickets for 23.

The Australians had scored 206 for the loss of 6 wickets when stumps were drawn, Taylor scoring 53 and Andrews 65. Marshall took 3 wickets for 29.

At Lord's, the Army beat the Navy by ten wickets.

In the first innings the Navy put together 249, Lieut. Shaw making 61.

The Army replied with 376, of which Lieut. G. Bryan made 82.

In the second innings the Navy were dismissed for 151 (Melsome 6 wickets for 44) and the Army, requiring 26 runs to win, made them without the loss of a wicket.

Tyldesley's Fine Scoring

Essex beat Lancashire on the first innings at Nelson.

In the first innings Lancashire hit up 355, E. Tyldesley scoring 105. He has thus made six centuries in six consecutive matches. Makepeace made 52.

Essex compiled 448, Russell contributing 171, O'Connor 63, Cutmore 60 and Claude Ashton 50.

Lancashire had made 9 runs without the loss of a wicket when stumps were drawn.

At Nottingham, Gloucestershire beat Notts on the first innings.

Notts were dismissed for 301 in the first innings, Whysall just completing his century.

Gloucester compiled 380, of which Dipper made 86, Sinfild 112 not out and Parker 57.

In the second innings Notts hit up 323 for the loss of 5 wickets and declared their innings closed, why-sall scoring 107 not out and Walker 107.

Gloucester had made 163 for 3 wickets at the conclusion of play, Smith 51 and Dipper 84 not out.

At Maidstone, Surrey beat Kent on the first innings.

Kent compiled 356 in the first innings, Ashdown making 88, Collins 90 and Hubble 61. Peach took 6 wickets for 67.

Surrey put together 434, Hobbs contributing 77, Jeacocke 76 and Holmes 62.

In the second innings Kent had made 170 for the loss of one wicket when stumps were drawn. Ashdown scoring 102 not out.

At Bradford Yorkshire beat Middlesex by ten wickets.

In the first innings Middlesex were dismissed for 295, of which Hearne made 134 and Allen 80.

Yorkshire replied with 371, Holmes contributing 123 and Leyland 67. Haig took 5 wickets for 108.

In the second innings Middlesex were dismissed for only 80 runs. Kilner taking 8 wickets for 40, and Yorkshire requiring 5 runs to win score 6 without the loss of a wicket.

At Birmingham Warwickshire beat Worcestershire by an nngs and 255 runs.

In the first innings Worcester were dismissed for 134, Quaife 4 wickets for 47.

Warwickshire replied with a score of 503, Kilner contributing 121, Wyatt 90, Parsons 74, Bates 65 and Quaife 53.

In the second innings Worcester made 144, Wyatt taking 4 wickets for 42 and Fox 4 for 27.

Leicestershire beat Derbyshire by an innings and 51 runs, at Leicester.

In the first innings Derbyshire were dismissed for 208, Dowden scoring 70 and Storer 60.

Leicestershire replied with 420, Berry contributing 57, Astill 60, Fowke 75 and Taylor 107.

In the second innings Leicestershire were dismissed for 161, of which Jackson made 56.

At Brighton Hampshire beat Sussex by 82 runs.

Hampshire made 274 in the first innings, of which Mead scored 101, Tate took 7 wickets for 89.

Sussex replied with 214, Duleep-sinhji being top scorer with 115 Newman took 7 wickets or 79. f

In the second innings Hampshire made 198 for the loss of eight wickets and declared their innings closed. Tate took 4 wickets for 44. Sussex were dismissed for 176 (Boyes 5 wickets for 38).—Reuter.

Scotland's Collapse Against Australia

Edinburgh, July 21.

The match between Scotland and the Australians began here to-day. Five thousand persons were present. The wicket was soft after rain. Scotland won the toss but were all out at 3.30 for 94 runs, Grimmer taking seven wickets for 42.

The Australians had scored 208 for the loss of one wicket at the close of the day's play. Bardsley contributed 71. Woodfull is 93 not out.—Reuter.

LAWN TENNIS

Results of League Games: The Coming Interport: The Hong Doubles

The following are the results of the League games played off under the auspices of the Shanghai Lawn Tennis Association on Friday.

First League

The Japanese Tennis Club beat the Shanghai Cricket Club, 9-6.

The Portuguese Sporting Association beat the Chinese Tennis Club by 9-6.

The Country Club beat the Cercle Sportif Français by 10-5.

Second League

The Shanghai Cricket Club beat the Japanese Tennis Club by 10-5.

The Portuguese Sporting Association beat the Police.

The Cercle Sportif Français beat the Country Club by 10-5.

The finals of the Hong doubles have been postponed to August 15.

From information regarding the Interport games received in a telegram from the Tientsin Lawn Tennis Association we learn that the Waseda University team will arrive on July 23, the same day that the Shanghai Lawn Tennis Association is expected. It is planned that the games will extend over a period of five days. The visitors are promised a warm welcome.

Hong Doubles Semi-Final

There was a disappointing match in the Hong Lawn Tennis Championship at the Cricket Club on Monday evening, when Probst, Hanbury & Co., (J. L. Wade and H. Colloco) defeated Arnold & Co. (J. Berents and B. L. Cheetham) by two straight sets to nothing. The losers started off in good style, and with each man winning his service, the first set went to nine games all. Berents was particularly good, and not only did he completely outclass so formidable an opponent as Wade, but he carried a far weaker partner than the older and more experienced player had with him. Wade was not off form—on the contrary, he played a really good game—but in this first set he was beaten by a thoroughly clever man, and Wade probably will be the first to admit it.

Berents is deliberate, but he is sure and deadly with all strokes. Cheetham served accurately, making the fullest use of his height, but there appeared to be little sting in his deliveries and in the court he was not to be relied upon for much more than high volleying close to the net. Colloco was steady without being brilliant and that was all that was required of him. The set might have been prolonged, but in the nineteenth game Cheetham went absolutely to pieces and lost his partner's service and the next game proved easy for Wade, so that Probst, Hanbury & Co. won at 11-0.

In the second set, Cheetham and Berents made very poor showing. Berents in particular was nothing like the brilliant player of the first set. Cheetham won his first service game, but then three were lost in succession. Cheetham won his next service game, but again three were lost off the reel and so the set went at 6-2, ending the match.

Pierce Contest for Final of Ladies' Double Event

One of the finest matches for the final of the Ladies' Doubles championships that has been seen in Shanghai for years was played off at the courts of the Recreation Club on Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. J. J. Patterson and Mrs. Burton beat two ladies of the German Sporting Club, Mrs. Kreuger and Mrs. Fischer, by 3-6, 6-3, 6-4.

The court had been especially prepared for the occasion and was in beautiful condition. Roughly 300 spectators turned up to see the match, and watched the games with considerable enthusiasm, speaking well for the future of tennis in Shanghai as a sporting attraction to the general public.

In the first set all four ladies displayed a certain natural nervousness. The German ladies won with comparative ease, being the steeper couple of the two. In the following sets, however, Mrs. Patterson and Mrs. Burton both regained control of themselves and played brilliantly. The German ladies responded bravely, but the tennis to which they were opposed was too

much for them. There were some brilliant rallies throughout the last two sets, and it was Mrs. Burton who, usually managed to contribute the finishing smash which spelled defeat for her opponents. Of the four, Mrs. Burton undoubtedly played the finest game, though all were unusually good. There were several deuce games in all three sets and not a game but was hotly contested by both parties. The German couple sustained defeat, but it was an honourable defeat redounding to their credit.

At the conclusion of the game Captain Barrett presented the trophy to the winners and congratulated them on their game.

Retirement of Mrs. C. D. Pearson Tennis lovers in Shanghai will greatly regret to hear the news that Mrs. C. D. Pearson has decided to retire from competitive tennis.

For many years she has been the outstanding figure among the ladies on the tennis court and her beautifully neat style of play and appearance and her unassuming manner have always made her a delight to watch and a popular idol with the tennis public.

In 1920 and the two following years she won the Ladies Singles Championship, and again in 1924. At her best she was in a class by herself locally, and had she cared to select her own partner in the Ladies Doubles and Mixed Doubles she would undoubtedly have added many more of these trophies to her collection. But Mrs. Pearson has been nothing if she has not been a thorough "sportsman" in every sense of the word, and invariably played with the first partner who asked her to play with her. In spite of this fact she has three times won the Mixed Doubles, and twice the Ladies Doubles, and to see her playing against the best men players was a joy to watch. Never ruffled or hot even in the warmest weather, her timing and style were the perfection of grace and it will be many years before Shanghai will see another lady who carries off all the tennis honours with such charming grace as Mrs. C. D. Pearson.

SHOOTING

The Mackinnon Cup Won by Scotland

London, July 15. At Bisley to-day the Mackinnon Cup was won by Scotland with 1084 points. England was second with 1076 points and Canada third with 1070. Ireland, Wales, India and Guernsey followed in the order given.

King's Prize Winner

July 17. At Bisley to-day Sergeant A. G. Fulton won the King's Prize after a shoot-off between Fulton, Dr. Kelly, Cadet Vezey and Lieut. Hughes of the Artillery, the four having tied with scores of 280.—Reuter.

THE DAVIS CUP

France to Meet England in European Final

Stockholm, July 15. France beat Sweden in the European Davis Cup semi-final, winning the first three matches, and thus meets Great Britain in the final.—Reuter.

LAWN BOWLS

The "Mercury" Cup Competition

The competition in the "Mercury" Cup lawn bowls matches started on Saturday when the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club team met and defeated the Hongkong Golf Club by a score of 89 to 69 and thus qualified for the second round, which they played on Sunday afternoon against the Yangtzeop Lawn Bowls Club, again winning, though by the narrow margin of two points. The final score was 81 to 79. Both of these games were played on the Recreation Club greens. On the Lawn Bowls greens at the Race Course on Sunday afternoon the Recreation Club team played the Junior Golf Club and won their match by a score of 84 to 81. Next Sunday afternoon the Lawn Bowls Club will meet the Recreation Club in the final round of the cup play.

ALL-COMERS RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIP

Won by C. W. Glover from W. E. Sauer and V. Sharman: 18-Year-Old Expert

The twelfth annual competition for the Shanghai "All-Comers" Rifle Championship was held on Saturday and Sunday, under fairly good weather conditions. Out of 36 entries (four less than last year) 30 competed.

The first stage (200, 500 and 600 yd), which was to qualify 24 men, was won by the veteran shot, W. E. Sauer (last year's winner) and the second, third and final stages by C. W. Glover, with the excellent score of 277. The second stage was 300, 500 and 600 yd, the third 900 and 1,000 yd. The final score to decide the championship was the total of the 2nd and 3rd stages.

Next to Glover came Sauer, with 268, V. Sharman was third with 266 and L. A. Mottu fourth with 261. Glover is congratulated on his excellent shooting and also L. A. Mottu, the youngest shot in the S. R. A. He is only 18 years old, but his remarkable shooting in the S. R. A. and the S. V. C. has ranked him with Shanghai's best rifle shots.

Following are the scores:—

	2nd	3rd	Total
C. W. Glover	138	139	277
W. E. Sauer	136	132	268
V. Sharman	135	131	266
L. A. Mottu	128	133	261
A. I. Ito	130	127	257
J. R. Main	135	120	255
F. E. Hodges	129	123	252
D. E. Sauer	128	124	252
R. P. Roberts	133	112	245
A. L. Mottu	131	114	245
A. J. P. Coghlan	128	116	244
T. S. Parry	137	93	230

Conditions of Competition

This competition was inaugurated in 1915, when the conditions were two stages. The committee in 1922 decided to make it exactly the same as the British 303 Rifle Championship, which is shot for annually on the same conditions as the King's Prize at Bisley, except that any Government rifle is permitted.

Following are the names of previous winners:—

- 1915—J. R. Main (British)
- 1916—J. R. Main (British)
- 1917—W. T. Rose (British)
- 1918—S. A. Ransom (American)
- 1919—H. T. Bradley (American)
- 1920—G. M. Neal (American)
- 1921—F. E. Hodges (British)
- 1922—R. F. Wilner (American)
- 1923—J. Ito (Japanese)
- 1924—K. McKelvie (British)
- 1925—W. E. Sauer (American)
- 1926—C. W. Glover (British)

The Shanghai British 303 Rifle Championship will be shot for next month. Only the British rifle is permitted.

BOXING

World-Championship in N. York Won by Delaney

New York, July 15.

Rain has been responsible for the postponement till to-day of the boxing contest for the Light Heavy-weight Championship of the world between Berlenbach and Delaney.

The betting on this fight is reported to be unprecedented.

July 16.

Delaney won on points against Berlenbach in a 15-round boxing contest to-day for the Light-Heavyweight Championship of the world.

Later.

Delaney was adjudged the winner by the unanimous decision of the two judges and the referee. Berlenbach's weight was 12 stone 13 lb. and Delaney's 12 stone 1 lb.

Berlenbach established a big lead in the early stages of the fight, but from the 12th round to the finish the challenger, although he seemed exhausted and on the verge of defeat, made a great rally and not only overcame Berlenbach's advantage but also provided one of the most sensational bouts in modern boxing. There were no knock-downs but each man was staggered by the other's blows. Both men were bleeding.

Delaney's win was very popular.—Reuter.

THE SHANGHAI POLO CLUB

Interport Challenge Received from Hongkong: Negotiations with Northern Teams

It comes as good news that the Shanghai Polo Club has received from Hongkong an invitation to send a team to the Colony to play for the Keswick Cup. It is hoped that Shanghai will be able to accept the challenge, as it is their turn to be the visiting team. Preliminary negotiations also are in wing between Shanghai, Tientsin and Hankow, and it is hoped that a triangular match will be played in Shanghai before the team for Hongkong has to leave.

SHANGHAI BASEBALL

Three Wins and a Defeat: Kemp's No-hit No-run Game

On Saturday the Shanghai Baseball Club players, divided into two teams, played games on the Pioneer Field and on the Race Course. The Yannigans, reinforced by several visitors and Riddick and Maloney, were defeated by an all-star Chinese team by a 7 to 4 score. On the Race Course, the other aggregation won from the Ashizawa Japanese team, 4 to 1.

Score By Innings

Ashizawa	0100000—1
Shanghai	100003x—4

The Race Course Game

The Race Course witnessed a very tight and interesting game for some six innings when the locals began a batting rampage, scoring three runs. Swan singled and went to second on a sacrifice bunt by Posner. Kotani, the third sacker, made a wild throw to first, both runners advancing. Gray went out at first base.

The veteran strategist, Holliday, whose keen brain and clever mechanical operation have won many ball games for Shanghai, outguessed the Japanese infield and bunted, scoring Swan. Foley doubled and scored Posner, the former's speed permitting him to score from second base on Smith's single. Foley had a good day on Saturday, getting two hits, stealing two bases and walking once. Dr. Gray, a 47-year-old veteran, pitched a good game, allowing the Japanese three hits and a single run.

Score By Innings

Ashizawa	010000 0—1
Shanghai	100003 x—4

Sunday's Game

On Sunday was Kemp's day at the Race Course for he held the heavy hitting Japanese Unions hitless and runless for seven innings, did not permit a man to reach first base until the first of the seventh and allowed a single fly ball to get to the outer gardens, one in the first frame.

Score by innings:—

Shanghai	100200 x 3
Unions	000000 0 0

Preceding this game, Shanghai won from the Kung Dah Cotton Mill team in seven innings, score 9-8. Klai and Collett hurled for Shanghai, the former allowing but two runs in four innings. Shanghai got 13 hits off Itahashi, scored nine runs and made two errors. The Japanese got eight hits, made eight runs and six errors.

Mr. Appleby, U. S. Congressman, hurled the first ball and played a part of the first game.

A Commanding Win Over Gakuyu

The Shanghai baseball team had little difficulty in trimming the snappy Gakuyu youngsters on Wednesday although a week ago they were open to a four all tie count. Swan opened proceedings on the mound for the locals, but pulled a charlie-horse so after a conference, "Doc" elected to withdraw, Kemp taking his place. Final score, 11-3.

Kemp had a big day again, pitching three innings, in which he allowed but two hits, and besides, smashed out two screaming triples, which but for sharp fielding would have been circuit clouts.

Kemp had the misfortune to get severely spiked while going in to a bag. It was unintentional, of course, but he will carry a three-cornered scar for some time. Luckily the spikes got him on the bone and not in the muscle.

Score by innings:—

Shanghai	0 2 1 2 4 2 x 11
Gakuyu	0 1 0 0 2 0 0 3

MOTOR CYCLISTS' NEW CLUB

General Meeting to be Called in the Near Future: For All Nationalities

What promises to be the most enthusiastic of clubs is about to be launched in Shanghai by a group of ardent motor cyclists, who have already prepared tentative plans and have come to the conclusion that a wide field among all nationalities exists in the two sections of the port.

The infant organization is being sponsored by about 10 or 12 British enthusiasts, who, in conjunction with American, Japanese and French and Chinese, will hold a public meeting next week, at which time officers are to be elected and committees appointed. Several representative business men are willing to lend a guiding hand during the period of infancy, advising executives and auditing books.

Those backing the proposition are among the younger set, but as is stated, are more than glad to welcome experienced men into their midst. If the blood of youth does not make a go of the affair, and they will not admit defeat, then the older people must stop in and push the club. Such a club has been needed here for years and it required the brains and ambition of a growing generation to launch the idea.

At a meeting held last week a most enthusiastic group of men attended. They have made tentative proposals and are calling the public meeting very shortly. As there are more than 400 "bikes" in Shanghai, owned by all nationalities, the promoters feel the move must be a success. They demote the fact that Ceylon, Singapore and Hongkong have such clubs and there is none here. They count for many members among the police and fire brigade.

It is urged that all, irrespective of nationality, attend the open meeting, which will be announced in these columns.

4TH TEST MATCH

The English Team

London, July, 16.

The English team for the Fourth Test Match against Australia, to be played at Manchester on July 24 and the following days, will be selected from the following:—

- Mr. A. W. Carr (Notts)
- Mr. A. P. F. Chapman (Kent)
- Mr. G. T. S. Stevens (Middlesex)
- J. B. Hobbs (Surrey)
- H. Sutcliffe (Yorkshire)
- F. E. Woolley (Kent)
- E. Hendren (Middlesex)
- H. Strudwick (Surrey)
- R. Kilner (Yorkshire)
- M. W. Tate (Sussex)
- C. F. Root (Worcestershire) and C. W. L. Parker (Gloucestershire) With E. Tyldesley (Lancashire) as twelfth man.—Reuter.

BOXING AT CARLTON

Verdict for Sacramento After 12-Round Contest

In the main event at the Carlton on Thursday Sacramento and Gonzalo fought through a 12-round contest, the former winning the decision at the conclusion, a decision which was roundly booed by these in attendance.

Probably the event, which was most enjoyed was a 20-minute Battle Royal, in which five men took part. All were blindfolded, the last two to take off their masks and fight to a finish. Jackie Coogan was the lucky man, beating Bat Rebeire, a much larger chap, who had expended his strength in the first part of the 20 minutes.

In the preliminaries Kid Francis won a decision from Young Johnny, while Bob Shields knocked Young Adriano out in the fourth round of six. Young Andre knocked out Hubner in the second round of an eight round contest.

GEN. Yen Chun-yang has received the sum of \$28,000 from the Kiangsu Commissioner of Police for the payment of his men for the month of June.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

OFFICIAL RATES	
July 23.	
Bank's Demand Selling Rate for £1 at 2/10 1/2 = Tls. 6.89 at 71.6	= \$9.62
Bank's Demand Selling Rate for G.\$100 at 70 1/2 = Tls. 141.59 at 71.6	= \$197.75
Chinese Dollars, market rate	71.825
Native Interest	07
Copper Cash	364,500
Bar Silver	29 1/2
Bank rate of Discount	4 per cent.
Paris on London	—
New York on London	G.\$4.86 1/2
BANK'S OPENING SELLING RATES.	
LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/10 1/2
Demand	2/10 1/2
NEW YORK—	
Telegraphic Transfer	70 1/2
Demand	70 1/2
PARIS—	
Demand	3150 nom.
INDIA—	
Demand	193 1/2
HONGKONG—	
Demand	76 1/2
YOKOHAMA—	
Demand	67
BATAVIA—	
Demand	173 1/2
SINGAPORE—	
Demand	80 1/2
BANK'S OPENING BUYING RATES.	
LONDON—	
Demand	2/11 1/2
4 m/s. credits	3/02
4 m/s. Docs.	3/04
6 m/s. credits	3/04 1/2
6 m/s. Docs.	3/04 1/2
NEW YORK—	
Demand	71 1/2
4 m/s. credits	73 1/2
4 m/s. Docs.	73 1/2
PARIS—	
4 m/s. Docs.	3275 nom.
Closing business done at London T.T.	2/11
New York T.T.	71
CUSTOMS EXCHANGE RATES FOR JULY	
Hk. Tls. 6.10	£1
" 1	Francs 26.40
" 1.25	Gold \$1
" 1	Yen 1.70
" 1	Rupees 2.19
" 1	Mex. \$1.50
" 1	It. Lire 21.42

AMERICAN-ORIENTAL BANK

Bank Closing Rates	
July 23.	
SELLING DEMAND DRAFT	
U.S. G.\$100.00=Mex.	\$197.41
Stg. £1.0.0.0. = "	9.65
Frs. 100.00 = "	4.48
Yen. 100.00 = "	93.75
BUYING DEMAND DRAFT	
U.S. G.\$100.00=Mex.	\$193.24
Stg. £1.0.0.0. = "	9.42
Frs. 100.00 = "	4.21
Yen. 100.00 = "	91.84

ITALIAN BANK FOR CHINA

Selling Rates, July 23:—	
It. Lire 21.65	Tl. 1
Swiss Frs. 3.63	Tl. 1
It. Lire 14.29	Y. 1
It. Lire 16.51	Mex. \$1

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT

Week with Few Interesting Features: Slightly More Promising Outlook for Piece Goods

July 24.

Nothing of a noteworthy character can be noted about the local markets during the past week. Business generally has been quiet, but it is believed that piece goods show rather more promise than of late. Renewed ordering, however, on the part of dealers has not yet begun.

The tea market has been dull except for a continued demand for Pingsueys and Sownees. Silk seems to have been largely neglected. Orders for yarn are understood to have been received by local Japanese mills. The outlook for the Chinese cotton crop in this district is stated to be good, and it will possibly prove better than that of last year.

Piece Goods:

Apart from the auctions there is little to be recorded in the case of piece goods. The auctions were well supported by the Trade, dealers

obviously having orders in hand, and with a generally more optimistic feeling in the air, speculators also have entered the market. This better sentiment at the auctions has not so far proved of any benefit to those engaged in the indent business, but it has been of assistance to dealers who have been able to make increased sales from second hand. This may pave the way for fresh orders, but there have not eventuated so far, and it has to be mentioned that clearances of private cargo are still poor. On the other hand auction cargo is being cleared rather more rapidly, but deliveries are still restricted because of the uncertainty of transport and in the case of the River ports on account of the floods.

At the auctions the demand in the dyed goods section was strongest for Venetians and Velvets as well as for some of the high qualities of Italians. A steady tone was observed for medium and lower Italians. These have experienced a sharp rise of six mace during the last three weeks, and at this higher level have remained steady.

Certain qualities of Whites met with a better demand than has been the case recently. Korea was distinctly stronger, but the inquiry was to a great extent speculative. Dealers, however, seem to think that a further fall in price is unlikely and anticipate buying orders within the next week or two, with in consequence a freer movement of cargo. Tientsin has also shown more interest and presents a stronger market, but Hankow and Changsha are very quiet.

Cotton, Yarn, Etc.

Chinese Cotton—On the local Exchange cotton is up on the week about Tl. 1 for July and Tl. 0.45 for December. Meanwhile stocks of reported to be still large, and one of the factors operating in the direction of these higher prices is the syndicate which we mentioned last week as being interested in cornering cotton for the end of this month. It is understood that this is still at work. The condition of the growing crop so far as can be ascertained in this district seems to be very good, while some reports make it better than last year. Spot quotations for cotton are as follows:—Tunchow 33; Shanghai 31 1/2; Shensi 31 1/2; Ningpo 31 1/2. Yesterday morning's closing quotations on the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange were as follows:—July 32.60; August 32.25; September no quotation; October 31.85; November 31.80; December 31.85.

Yarn—Local yarn has shown an improvement on the Exchange this week of about 8 mace for July, while it is steady for forward months. No great weight of business has been transacted since our last report, but it is understood that the local Japanese mills have been selling for September/October. Spot quotations are:—10's 123/134; 12's 132/138; 16's 135/144; 20's 143/155. Yesterday morning's closing rates on the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange were as follows:—July 139.90; August 140.70; September 142.10; October 143.10; November 143.80; December 144.10.

American Cotton—Interest in American cotton is concentrated upon the second government crop estimate which should be received in Shanghai to-day. Meanwhile private crop estimates which have been received within the past few days do not indicate any great decrease from the forecast of a month ago. New York quotations:—October 17.37; December 17.26; January 17.31; March 17.53; May 17.69; spot 18.75; highest 17.60; lowest 17.37. Liverpool quotations:—October 9.26; January 9.14; spot 10.06.

Egyptian Cotton—Sakellariadis spot 16.30. Alexandria quotations:—Sakellariadis July 30; November 29.28.

Bombay Cotton—The market was closed on Thursday, and no quotations are available.

Sampin—The market at Osaka closed on Thursday. The closing quotations of Wednesday afternoon were:—July 254.50; August 257; September 257.10; October 256; November 255.70; December 255.50; January 255.80. Yesterday morning's closing rates were:—July 254.50; August 256.90; September

255.90; October 254.60; November 254.10; December 253.90; January 253.90.

Silk

Business in silk has again been very much hampered by the unsteadiness of the franc, and there have been no transactions of any moment. The largest that is mentioned is 100 bales of Steam Filatures, middle quality, for New York, while a few bales of Szechuan silk and Tsatlees have been done at lower prices.

The market for Canton silk is very quiet and weak. In the absence of any demand prices have declined by about 3 per cent.

Tea

Except for a continued strong demand for Pingsueys for America and good Sownees for Morocco there is little of importance doing in the tea market.

It is understood that in yesterday morning's fire 20,000 h/c of tea, principally Pingsueys, were destroyed, and this is likely to strengthen the market still further.

In Country Tea chops 3,000 packages have been settled at Tls. 48 1/2/68.

Russians have bought some 5,000 h/c of hyson at 55 1/2/78.

Produce

Gallnuts and wood oil are firm and in demand. Oil seeds are weak, with no demand. There are a few inquiries for bristles, and a spasmodic demand for dried egg products, but taking it all round business remains very dull and limits at Home are hard to meet.

THE SHANGHAI DOCK & ENGINEERING CO.

Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts

The following is the report of the directors of the Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd. for presentation at the forthcoming meeting of shareholders:—

The net profit for the year ending April 30, 1926, including the amount brought forward from last year, after paying all charges and allowing for all known liabilities, amounts to Tls. 559,659.50.

This amount the Directors recommend be dealt with as follows, viz:

A dividend of Tls. 8.25 per share, absorbing 455,400.00
And carry to new account... 104,259.50
Tls. 559,659.50

A vacancy on the Board of Directors during the year was caused by the resignation of Mr. J. H. Dollar, and Mr. O. G. Steen having accepted the invitation to fill the vacancy, his appointment requires your confirmation.

Since the close of the year, Mr. A. Brooke Smith and Mr. H. M. Tibbey resigned on their retirement from Shanghai, and Mr. Fu Siao-en and Mr. B. D. F. Beith having accepted invitations to join the Board, their appointment requires confirmation.

In accordance with Par. 98 of the articles of association, two Directors, Mr. H. W. Lester and Mr. H. V. Wilkinson retire, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, who offer themselves for re-election.

The profit and loss account shows the following position:—

Tls.	
To directors' and auditors' fees	\$,000.00
To Balance	559,659.50
Tls. 567,659.50	
Tls.	
By Balance brought forward, 30.4.25	545,044.50
Less dividend of Tls. 6.75 per share (9 per cent.) declared July 31, 1925	372,660.00
Tls. 172,444.50	
By Transfer fees	350.74
By Interest and dividends on fixed deposits, investments and current account with bank	72,562.30
By Transfer from General working account	321,791.96
Tls. 567,659.50	

WEDNESDAY being the national fête of the Belgians the day was observed with due solemnity by the Belgian colony in Shanghai. The celebration included the laying of a wreath at the base of the War Memorial in memory of those who died during the great War.

PERSONAL NOTES

Mr. J. Van Haute, Consul-General for Belgium, has returned to Shanghai from Peking.

THE wife of the Chinese Minister to Portugal and her children have arrived in Shanghai on their way to Lisbon.

Dr. Charles R. Fox, editor of the "North China Star" of Tientsin, is expected in Shanghai within the course of the next week. While here he will stop at the Astor House.

Mr. G. V. Kitson, in H.B.M. consular service has returned to Shanghai and will go shortly to Canton. He will be succeeded here by Mr. A. L. Scott, who is returning from England.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Kingsbury have returned to Shanghai from Tientsin. Mr. Kingsbury has been on a business trip through Manchuria and North China in the interests of his firm, Messrs. Connell Bros.

Mr. W. B. Oliver, United States Congressman representing the state of Alabama, is expected in Shanghai on July 26 when he will join his niece, Miss Beall, who arrived here a few days ago aboard the U.S. Transport Chaumont.

THE Dean and Mrs. Symons left Shanghai on Saturday by the str. Sakaki Maru for Newchwang, where they will stay with their daughter, Mrs. Bristow and their son-in-law, Mr. Bristow, who is British Consul at Newchwang.

Mr. Percy H. Suckling, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels, Ltd., returned to Shanghai from California with Mrs. Suckling on the str. President Wilson during the week-end. They are staying at the Majestic Hotel.

Dr. V. K. Ting, Director of the Shanghai and Woosung Port Development Bureau, visited Nanking on Saturday to confer with Marshal Sun Chuan-fang regarding the negotiations for the rendition of the Mixed Court.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Milton arrived from England on the P. & O. S. Ranpura a few days ago and have gone to Hankow where Mr. Milton will take the position of British vice-consul. On his arrival in Hankow, Lt.-Col. D. H. Clarks will go on leave.

AMONG the passengers for Hongkong leaving Shanghai by the China Navigation Company's str. Sunning on Thursday were Admiral P. Behncke, Mr. Hornell, Vice-Chancellor of Hongkong University, and Mr. G. S. Stott.

Dr. Leo D. Goehring announces that he has given up his practice as an eye-sight specialist in Shanghai. Dr. Goehring has placed all his prescriptions and records in the hands of Messrs. N. Lazarus, the well-known firm of Nanking Road opticians.

It is learned that Mr. C. T. Beath, formerly of the Mercantile Bank of India and subsequently an exchange broker, intends to return to Shanghai shortly. It is understood that he will join the P. & O. Banking Corporation. He is expected here in October.

THE Associated News Agency is responsible for a report that Capt. Pelletier D'Oisy has consented to join Marshal Chang Tso-lin in Mukden to advise him in aerial matters connected with his forces. Colour is lent to the report by the fact that D'Oisy left his machine in Mukden when he returned to France recently.

AMONG the passengers leaving Shanghai for Marseilles by the French mail str. Andre Lebon on Saturday were M. and Mme. Audigier. M. Audigier was formerly Superintendent of Revenue to the French Municipal Council. He has retired for reasons of ill health after 26 years' service. Both the French members of the Council's staff and the Chinese members made him presentations before he left.

Mr. W. Turner of Reuters, Ltd., has returned to Shanghai from Ceylon and Java.

MADAME Maurice Roy and her small daughter Maureen are among the passengers aboard the P. & O. S. Ranpura, bound for Australia via Colombo.

A REUTER'S cable from Hongkong states that Mr. D.G.M. Bernard, head of Jardine, Matheson & Co., has been gazetted an unofficial member of the Executive Council.

Dr. and Mrs. McGillivray left Shanghai for Tsingtao on Monday by the C.N.S. Titung. They will remain in Tsingtao for a fortnight as guests of Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Heeren.

AMONG the passengers leaving Shanghai on Thursday on the China Navigation Company's str. Woosung were Dr. Bath, for Hankow, and the Rev. Tewkesbury for Kiu-kiang.

Mr. Tong Shao-yi has returned to Shanghai from Wusih. It was thought that he would make a rather longer stay in the beautiful Taihu lake district.

Mrs. Ts Shih-kuei, wife of Admiral Ts Shih-kuei, Acting Premier in Peking, together with her family has left Shanghai to join her husband.

Miss Margot Bernard was married in Hongkong recently to Mr. Walter C. Gibson, at the St. John's Cathedral. She is the only daughter of Colonel and Madame Etienne Bernard, now stationed at Hanoi, Indo-China.

GENERAL Booth, the veteran chief of the Salvation Army, will visit the Far East during October. He will leave England for Canada and travel to Yokohama via that country for a three weeks stay. He will also spend a week in Korea. So far he has made no plans as regards coming to China.

WE regret to learn by cable of the death of Mrs. Percy Morris. Mrs. Morris was formerly Mrs. Johnstone, mother of Mr. John Johnstone, former head of Ewo in Shanghai, and of Mrs. N. W. Hickling, to both of whom our sympathy is extended. Mrs. Johnstone stayed in Shanghai for several months a few years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Buckstone left on Tuesday for England aboard the P. & O. S. Ranpura, and it is expected that they will remain for an indefinite period at home. Mrs. Buckstone's departure will be a loss to the A. D. C. in whose productions she took leading parts last winter, as, also, to the dramatic section of the B.W.A.

Mr. J. K. Ewing, the popular secretary of the Shanghai Football Club, leaves here to-day by the Empress of Russia to take a well-earned holiday. At a special committee meeting held on Wednesday evening Mr. Ewing was warmly thanked for the able manner in which he carried out his duties, and the wish was expressed that he would enjoy his vacation to the full.

THE beautiful new P. & O. liner Ranpura left Shanghai for Home on Wednesday, taking with her a number of well known local residents. Among the passengers for London were Dr. and Mrs. Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Read and others. Miss G. Lemiere accompanies the vessel as far as Marseilles while Major-Gen. C. C. Luard returns in Per to Hongkong accompanied by Maj. J. Macready.

THE widow of Mr. George Christie, an American architect well known in Shanghai during his stay here in 1919, seems to be having an unfortunate time with her second husband, Patrick J. O'Hayer, of Chicago. O'Hayer gained the title of "Heracles of the fire department" by his skill in heaving the hammer and putting the shot, but it appears that he has not confined his athletic attentions to the great outdoors, but has exercised them on his wife, on one occasion throwing an iron manhole lid at her. She is suing for divorce on the ground of cruelty.

FORWARD SETTLEMENTS FOR 1926.

September 27, Monday
August 24, Tuesday

RUBBER PRICES

The following telegraphic advices have been received to-day:—
Spot New York \$0.40
London \$0.40
Avg./Sept. 1/8d. \$0.40
Oct./Dec. 1/8d. \$0.41
London Stocks:—This week 26,732 tons
Last week 26,003 tons
Increase 669 tons

DEBENTURES.

Company	Term in years	Last business day	Loan amt.	Int. %	Payable	Term in years	Last business day	Loan amt.	Int. %	Payable
Shanghai Municipal Council	10 to 30	1914	1,000,000	5	Jan-Dec.	1926	5 to 20	1,000,000	5	Jan-Dec.
Shanghai Waterworks	10 to 30	1914	1,000,000	5	Jan-Dec.	1926	5 to 20	1,000,000	5	Jan-Dec.
Shanghai Electric Co.	10 to 30	1914	1,000,000	5	Jan-Dec.	1926	5 to 20	1,000,000	5	Jan-Dec.
Shanghai Tramway Co.	10 to 30	1914	1,000,000	5	Jan-Dec.	1926	5 to 20	1,000,000	5	Jan-Dec.
Shanghai Gas Co.	10 to 30	1914	1,000,000	5	Jan-Dec.	1926	5 to 20	1,000,000	5	Jan-Dec.
Shanghai Harbour Trust	10 to 30	1914	1,000,000	5	Jan-Dec.	1926	5 to 20	1,000,000	5	Jan-Dec.
Shanghai Dock Co.	10 to 30	1914	1,000,000	5	Jan-Dec.	1926	5 to 20	1,000,000	5	Jan-Dec.
Shanghai Cold Storage Co.	10 to 30	1914	1,000,000	5	Jan-Dec.	1926	5 to 20	1,000,000	5	Jan-Dec.
Shanghai Cold Storage Co.	10 to 30	1914	1,000,000	5	Jan-Dec.	1926	5 to 20	1,000,000	5	Jan-Dec.
Shanghai Cold Storage Co.	10 to 30	1914	1,000,000	5	Jan-Dec.	1926	5 to 20	1,000,000	5	Jan-Dec.

RUBBER OUTPUT STATISTICS.

Company	Output last fin. year	Standard Production	Quantity	Paid by Govt.	Output last fin. year	Standard Production	Quantity	Paid by Govt.
Shanghai Municipal Council	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Shanghai Waterworks	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Shanghai Electric Co.	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Shanghai Tramway Co.	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Shanghai Gas Co.	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Shanghai Harbour Trust	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Shanghai Dock Co.	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Shanghai Cold Storage Co.	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Shanghai Cold Storage Co.	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Shanghai Cold Storage Co.	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

On the 22nd the price was 29 1/4d. ready and 29 1/2d. forward, against 29d. ready and 29 1/4d. forward a week ago. This lowest quotation during the week was 29 1/4d. ready and 29 1/2d. forward. The market was quiet and steady. Business moderate.

Exchange

After fluctuations the market became firmer at the end of the week, the lowest cash T.T. rate having been 2/10d. and the highest 2/11 1/2d. Bills have been scarce. Speculators were fairly good buyers but there has not been much mercantile demand. Cash sellers T.T. 2/11d. G.S.T. 7/10d. and 1/10th up per month in both currencies to October. Buying 4 m/s L/C 2/11 1/2d. U.S. \$72 3/4 July/August, 3/4-d., U.S. \$73 forward.

For all dollar shares quoted on the Shanghai Stock Exchange the Exchange rate is fixed at 73.
In order to ensure accuracy on the above details, Agents and Correspondents of Companies are requested to notify 15 days in advance of any alterations, errors and omissions.

CORRESPONDENCE

MIXED COURT RENDITION

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR:—I read your leader on the Mixed Court's rendition in to-day's issue of the "North-China Daily News" with profound astonishment because it appeared to be written in a spirit so entirely alien from the spirit which as a rule is characteristic of your paper.

The subject is one of such grave importance to the foreign community as a whole and incidentally also to foreign legal practitioners that it deserves the most careful and the fullest possible treatment.

In the compass of this letter I can only comment very briefly on some of the statements contained in your leader; but I sincerely hope that someone much better qualified than I will find the time and the opportunity to place exhaustively before the public the overwhelming arguments which can be adduced against the rendition of the Mixed Court on anything like the lines which have been suggested recently in the Press.

You state with regard to the reports that have recently appeared in some of the local papers that they are most inaccurate and misleading; in fact you go so far as to state that the only point perhaps on which there is no error is that the Consular body through certain of its members appointed for the purpose is negotiating with the Kiangsu Provincial authorities.

As far as I am concerned I do not know whether these reports are inaccurate or misleading or not and do not know whether you have access to official information which is denied to these other papers; but from the tone of your leader it would seem that this must be so; and if it is so, then it is unfortunate that it is not communicated in official or authoritative form, so that the general public may know how they stand and whether their rights are being bartered away or not, and if so, for what reason.

Anyone who has come into contact with Dr. V. K. Ting and knows his record would certainly agree with you that he would desire to preserve the efficiency and the purity of the Court; probably like some of us, he would desire to see them increased, but if it is rendered, it does not follow, whatever his desires may be, that he will be able to exercise any effective control for that purpose.

Everyone also agrees that the Mixed Court must be handed back in the same way that extraterritoriality must be abolished—some time.

The whole question is,—Do existing conditions justify either of these steps at the moment? No one but a lunatic would suggest that the time is ripe for the abolition of extraterritoriality. With regard to the immediate rendition of the Mixed Court, I venture to think that very few people who are really conversant with the inner working of the administration of Chinese justice would agree that the time is ripe for such a step or that the Chinese have done anything recently or qualified themselves in anyway recently to justify the taking of such a step.

There should be no rendition whatever of the Mixed Court unless and until there has been what may be termed a probationary and/or supervisory period, so that the community can realize the results before they finally sell their birthright or have it sold for them for a mess of high-sounding but hollow assurances.

You say nobody, Chinese or foreigner, wishes to go back to the methods prevailing before 1911; but unless you have a probationary and supervisory period and unless existing foreign legal practitioners have the same right of audience in the future as they have now, what guarantee have you that the leopard can change its spots? What guarantee have you that judgeships and all the other offices of potential profit in Chinese Courts will not be brazenly hawked to the largest purse as in the past? Later in your article you say one guiding and necessary principle is that "the Mixed Court practice should be brought into

line with the reformed judiciary of the whole country."—What does this mean, and where does this reformed judiciary of the whole country function?

In the latter part of your article you refer to foreign lawyers and you say "one sees no reason why Chinese magistrates should be less willing to allow foreign lawyers to appear before them than foreign Courts are to hear Chinese lawyers properly qualified." You may see no reason; but your views are not shared by the vast majority of foreign lawyers, and, in any event, it is difficult to see any reason why the Consular Body or whatever body, if any, is looking after foreign interests, should not make it an absolute condition that the rights, at any rate, of existing practitioners should be protected in their entirety. I am not urging this in the interest of foreign lawyers alone, but in the interest of the community as a whole; because in no other way can abuses be ventilated and brought to the attention of the General Public.

It was a surprise to me to hear that the Consular Body have informed the lawyers that they will be most happy to hear all representations they may wish to make, and to give them the fullest consideration.

As far as I am aware there has not up to the present at any rate been any such official communication.

You state that as yet nothing definite has been concluded and it must be several weeks before rendition is accomplished.

With all the valuable official and other information which you appear to have at your disposal, it does seem most desirable and it would be of the greatest possible benefit both to the community at large and to foreign lawyers if you would answer the following questions:

- (1) Does the reported agreement between the Consular Body and the Kiangsu Provincial Government which is set out in the "Shanghai Times" of July 14, 1926 represent, with substantial accuracy at any rate, the terms which have been agreed or provisionally or tentatively agreed between the Consular Body and the Kiangsu Provincial Government, or is it a complete fabrication? If it does, then it is vital to examine the terms set out in that agreement with minute care in order to see how the community at large will be affected.
- (2) Has this or some similar document been sent to the diplomatic body for their approval?
- (3) Will the Consular Body have an opportunity of revising or amending that document?
- (4) Will interested parties including of course representatives on behalf of the community at large have an opportunity of presenting their views both to the diplomatic body and to the Consular Body before any final agreement is reached?
- (5) Were the Consular Body advised by any committee and if so what was the personnel of that Committee and were any people really interested represented on that Committee or given an opportunity of expressing their views?
- (6) Is there any reason why all changes such as the contemplated rendition of the Mixed Court etc., should not be prefaced by something corresponding to a Royal Commission in England where all interested parties can be heard and the evidence and the Report are made public instead of the accused and subterranean system of secrecy which seems to prevail in all official matters in Peking and Shanghai?

I am, etc.,

RALPH G. McDONALD

Shanghai, July 15, 1926.

*** This letter is dealt with in to-day's leader.—Ed.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—With reference to the right of audience of the foreign lawyers in the International Mixed Court at Shanghai after the rendition, it is interesting to note that by a mandate made by the Ministry of Justice on the 24th day of December in the 9th year of the Republic the lawyers of all non-extrajudicial powers can practise in all Chinese Courts, provided they conform to the rules governing the Chinese practitioners. But the mandate expressly provides that its provisions do not apply to the lawyers of other powers.

I am, etc.,

A LAWYER.

Shanghai, July 15, 1926.

***Yes, but in respect of the Mixed Court we are dealing with rather a different case, in which 15 years' custom is involved, not to mention other circumstances, such as the Court being actually situated in Shanghai: so that this particular case might reasonably be considered on its merits.—Ed.

THE BOXER MONEY AND CHINA'S WATER SUPPLY

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—It has come to my knowledge that the Chinese Forestry Association has presented to the British Indemnity Fund Committee a plan for investigations and research in water supply, for determining methods of water and soil conservation in China and for making the results of such studies generally known and particularly to the rural population through educational avenues. Mindful of the importance of the subject, I should appreciate space in the "North-China Daily News" to call attention to certain considerations.

During my fairly extensive travels into the back country of mountainous central and north China (for aside from the great delta of the Yellow River and the lesser ones of the Hwai and Yangtze, China is essentially mountainous) in order to study forest conditions and problems, I have become fairly well acquainted with the major physical problems of several regions. It is not too much to say that in every case the major problems are (1) the conservation of water and soil and (2) improved transportation. It is difficult to say which should have precedence, so urgent are the two to improve and ameliorate the miserable economic condition of many millions of people. Since the advantages of railways and roads are obvious and have been demonstrated, I wish to urge an attack on the problems of the working out of ways and methods of making a more complete use of the rain waters, and of reducing the excessive loss of soils from the hill and mountain slopes through erosion, gullying and the development of torrents. Water conservation is of first importance in all regions where the products of exchange are meagre and the regional purchasing power is consequently low.

Slope Cultivation

Beyond the delta plains the increasing cultivation of the slopes throughout the centuries has set in motion processes which have reduced the water storing capacity of the slopes and has thereby decreased the available water supply of the region to vegetation and to crops. The effective rainfall drops fatally below the actual rainfall due to the rapid loss in surface run-off of the rainwaters. In those sections where the average annual rainfall is below 30 inches, a condition which is applicable to much of central and to all of north China, the loss of the slope soils through accelerated erosion produces critical conditions in underground storage of water. At the same time the accelerated wash of soils from the slopes has favoured an increase in flooding of the plains due to the choking of the river channels with silt. The permanency of engineering flood control works is thus seriously threatened.

Floods are often ascribed unwittily to deforestation alone. In fact, the volumes of flood water are

the products of several factors among which the important ones are, type of rainfall, topography, nature of the soil, synchronization of high stages from tributaries, as well as the surface condition of the watershed. Flooding itself may be and often in China is more particularly related to the silted up condition of the stream channel than to the volume of run-off water. Without doubt the regimen of stream flow in China was more regular previous to the human occupation of the continent. Nevertheless floods must also have occurred in prehistoric times in order to produce the present extensive delta plains. The much more extensive and denser vegetative cover, of which evidences exist today, must have kept the rate of erosion far below its present rate under existing conditions and flooding doubtless was less frequent. The alteration in run-off and erosion has occurred chiefly on the slopes, since cultivated land, when it is level, approximates for practical purposes the absorptive capacity of forest soils. The improvement of the conditions of absorption of slope soils will be reflected most perceptibly in increased local supplies of water for vegetation and crops and in the reduction of the silt content of flood waters rather than in the reduction of the volumes of high stages of run-off which make flooding possible.

Population in the Way

To advocate, on the other hand, the restoration of the vegetative cover like unto that of the pre-human period or even the general reforestation of the hills and mountains is to overlook the most important controlling factor; namely, that the hill and mountain areas are inhabited and generally over-inhabited. The withdrawal of these millions of people, with their daily and incessant demands on the soil underfoot for food and for the fuel which is needed to render food products edible is an utter impossible remedy. The resident population must derive its food supply from the land underfoot due partly to the inadequate means of transportation and even more so to the low economic status of the rural people. The level lands of the valleys are woefully inadequate and stern necessity drives the hardy farmer with his long bladed mattock up the slopes until gradients of 100 per cent are actually cultivated. The consequences are soil wash on a greatly accelerated scale, reduced absorptive capacity of the slope lands, more rapid surface run-off in the small tributaries, and the choking of the river channels in the plains with silt.

The large populations of the mountain regions with their constant demands on the local soils for food and fuel render the task of conserving soil and water a complex one. The complexity of the problems requires for each section detailed studies of the rainfall, its amount and distribution; the regimen of run-off; the amount and stages of the stream flow in the streams and rivers; the condition of the watershed cover and its effect upon the absorption of the rainfall; the amount of erosion and soil loss; ways of correcting erosion; the determination of the extent and availability of the surface and underground waters for irrigation; and methods of correcting the waste of soil and water.

The problems of application are more difficult than those of methods. The understanding and co-operation of the resident population is the key to effective widespread application of methods.

Terracing of slope lands is resorted to in the more productive regions and proves the only recourse where slopes must be cultivated. But unfortunately because of the nearness of the country rock or of low returns great areas of slopes are not terraced, or imperfectly so, and are farmed only temporarily and soon abandoned. Such sites are critically in need of protection and improved treatment. For, not only are the soils soon washed away, but the denuded condition favours the formation of gullies and torrents which cut through and destroy the terraced soils of the lower slopes.

Food Production Decreasing

The progress of these destructive processes of excessive soil wash and erosion is generally slow enough to escape the perception of the resident people. At least the changes are not rapid enough to arouse a realization

of their gravity or to incite them to action. Nevertheless the awful significance of these processes is measured by scores of years and centuries. I am forced to believe that the aggregate food production of the mountainous areas is being reduced and in the face of an increasing population. The need of reliable information on what becomes of the rain waters, on the possibilities of more complete use of them, on the availability of subsurface supplies, and on erosion and its relation to the silt content of flood waters is of fundamental importance in China. Such information is requisite to water and soil conservation and also to river control projects.

The actual work of correcting the myriads of torrents, the improvement of the regimen of flow in the numberless streams at their headwaters is far too extensive for engineering projects; it is much too big for government financing. In fact it would be both unwise and fatal to undertake the financing and accomplishment of such an enormous task by government or corporate agencies, whose part each community severally should carry out. This type of work must be done chiefly by local agencies and individually by farmers who are directly benefited. It is the only way that such extensive work will or should be done in China. River conservancy and flood control work will be handled as large engineering projects and will be financed by or through the government. Such projects, however, will affect only a small fraction of the land area, where the hazards from flood are high and the land is very fertile. Such work will be confined to the alluvial plains. But the minutiae of watershed protection on vast areas of privately owned lands must be carried out by local agencies.

Before the methods can be specified area by area, a diagnosis of the problems must be made and methods combining local experience and expert knowledge worked out on the ground. This calls for studies conducted by experts who have a thorough knowledge of local practice and conditions. It appears that the plan as presented by the Chinese Forestry Association if carried out will do this. Not only does the plan contemplate the requisite studies but it also contemplates the education of the rural people through the schools in the urgency and in methods of water and soil conservation. There is little hope that much can be done in mountain areas until the resident population co-operates in the work. This co-operation awaits practical instruction.

The country awaits the scientific researches of water and soil conservation and the general dissemination of results and methods. It seems reasonable to believe that such results, if practical, will be multiplied millions of times throughout the entire nation, and should contribute to the welfare directly of the masses living beyond the delta plains, and indirectly, of the masses living in the alluvial lands as well.

I am, etc.,

W. C. LOWDERMILK.

University of Nanking College of Agriculture and Forestry,
July 12, 1926.

GUINEA OR TAEI BOARD OF DIRECTORS

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—As a seeker after knowledge could I ask any readers of your valuable paper, versed in laws governing public companies of the limited liability brand, have their shareholders any redress against those so-called business men by whose omissions and/or commissions poor silent shareholders by being absent, or apathetic, or afraid to invoke law by law costs, etc., are oft-times in Shanghai and elsewhere in China, by heavy losers of their life's thrift, by many a directorable board, whose work consists in lifting their directorate fees and/or signing their balance sheets annually of the companies they are supposed to direct.

Thanking you in anticipation for insertion, and enclosing my card.

I am, etc.,

38 YEARS IN SHANGHAI.
Shanghai, July 19, 1926.

THE FENG YU-HSIANG MEETING

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Having formed one of the audience—viz., one of the "few foreigners present" at yesterday's meeting at the Lyceum, I beg leave to protest against the report of it which appears in to-day's "Daily News" a paper of which we British are rightly proud and which stands for fairplay and no prejudice.

In this case you have departed from your rule; for the account of yesterday's proceedings is tainted with "prejudice" and is certainly not "fairplay."

Had you merely complained that "Prayer-meeting" was a misnomer, no one could have denied it. For such a name given to an assembly in a theatre, advertised by handbills in the public vehicles, raises a smile! But to assert that the meeting was not a religious one but "distinctly political" is absurd. And it is still less correct to describe it as "a combination of an American revival and a political canvass." The two earnest addresses to which we listened, both in Mandarin and English, appealed to the audience by means of their straight-forwardness and sincerity, and were warmly applauded. But nothing could exceed the quiet, the dignity and the order of the whole proceeding. The good behaviour and fixed attention of the audience was exceptional. You say: "Even the prayers were of a political nature."

"Politics," I find from the dictionary, are defined as "that branch of ethics which deals with the proper mode of governing a state." Where, in the prayer given in your report or in either of the other two intercessory prayers, offered by the chairman at the opening of the proceedings, or in the Doxology, sung by the audience standing, at the close, do you find "politics?" Let us, in our criticisms of those whose views differ somewhat from our own, be true, charitable and fair!

Everyone who has watched the career of Feng Yu-hsiang carefully, will have discovered that he is no politician. And he was not dealt with, as such, by either of the speakers yesterday. His political opponents were barely named, and China's difficult political situation was not discussed at all. But though no politician, Marshal Feng is a General and a Christian, and as such prayer was offered for him and his integrity of purpose and uprightness of life were testified to by two men who, by close contact and daily observation, were in a position to know the true facts of the case.

The East is not the only place in which big men's actions sometimes call for question and are misunderstood and therefore, misrepresented. Should not we who judge, exercise more faith and loyalty?

I am, etc.,

MARION L. MORGAN.

Shanghai, July 16, 1926.

***We must confess that the meeting appeared to us as frankly pro-Feng Yu-hsiang propaganda and as such, in these times, it was political, whatever veil of religion the promoters might endeavour to draw over it. And when it comes to praying that Feng may defeat his enemies, what earthly right have foreigners to do this sort of thing in China?—Ed.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—A cynical parishioner once said of a service he attended that "the Rector delivered one of the most eloquent and convincing prayers ever addressed to a distinguished British audience." I am reminded of this by the so-called prayer meeting held at the Lyceum Theatre yesterday afternoon where the proceedings were so evidently intended to impress the audience rather than the One to whom prayers are addressed.

This "prayer meeting," sponsored by an American missionary, was advertised quite extensively and expensively as being "on behalf of" General Feng. As a more or less cheerful sinner I read the announcements and presumed that the General had, like myself, fallen into sinful habits, was imbibing Russian bootleg liquor, going to cafés and was in need of Divine aid to bring him back to the prophylactic life. Much to my sur-

prise I learned that the Christian general in spite of his connexion with the sinful Communists, is as pure as ever, the leader of "that great army which has truly a better right to the title of Christian army than any other army ever known in the history of the world." Nine-tenths of the time of the meeting was given over to proving his sinless character and stainless record and the other one-tenth to praying for him, after proving that he needed no prayers!

And then an attack on modernism, after moving pictures at a "prayer meeting!" Is the cinema necessary to supplement prayers to the fundamentalist heaven?

I have seen a great many different kinds of propaganda but this is the most brazen in my experience. A "prayer meeting" with moving pictures of the army of one of the war lords of China, with elaborate defences of his policies as well as of his religion, with posters and newspaper advertising containing pictures of the General and of his defenders and apologists! And all of this put over on the Shanghai public as a bit of American missionary effort!

I would like to ask the promoter of the meeting two questions which I am quite sure he will be ready to answer:

(1) Was the meeting held under the auspices or with the consent of any American missionary board?

(2) Who paid the expenses? I am sure his reply will be awaited with interest not only by his fellow Americans but by other nationals as well.

I am, etc., C. C.C.C.

Shanghai, July 16, 1926.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I was also one of the few foreigners who attended this meeting—doing so because I received a "reserved seat" ticket and, furthermore, I wanted to see and hear what transpired.

It impressed me as a regular propaganda meeting under the cloak of a prayer meeting.

Mr. E. E. Strother, in his introductory speech, said that this was only a prayer meeting, that he was only a plain, ordinary missionary who knew nothing about politics nor cared for political parties, and yet in his prayer asked Him to give strength to Feng and Kuomintang to triumph over their enemies. Apparently he knew of one party.

Now, personally, I stand up for the cause of Missions almost daily, but what right on earth has Mr. Strother to "but" in on political propaganda when he is only "a plain ordinary missionary knowing nothing (?) of political parties in China."

This kind of ill-directed energy from him as a missionary is what harms the great mission cause so very much.

All who have followed the news of the past few months are more or less acquainted with Feng's actions and if these actions bespeak a good Christian, then I am unable to understand.

If missionaries like Mr. Strother would devote their efforts to real missionary enterprise for which they are paid and not side with a party merely because he (Feng) chooses the cloak of a so-called Christian to carry on his underhand practices, there would be less indiscriminate criticism of missionaries and missions by Chinese and foreigners alike.

I am, etc., R. B. N.

Shanghai, July 19, 1926.

CANTON FOLLY

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The Hongkong delegates open discussion to-day with the Canton authorities regarding the stoppage of the anti-British boycott.

Our extraordinary patience and toleration have been stretched to the breaking point. But this kindness and frank and open dealing has no meaning to the Cantonese. Such an attitude only appeals to them as weak and stupid. We not only encourage the enemies of Britain, but also weaken the confidence and esteem of our many friends in Kuangtung. These earnest sober-

thinking Chinese, who have a real regard for their own country, tell us frankly that the end of the boycott is not in sight, and they see no prospect of it ending.

If we had left these troubles of their own land alone from the very beginning, the situation, which has damaged Canton more than it has us, could not have continued three months.

If, instead of all the slop and mush which for so long has poured from the editorial ink pots in America and Britain, there had been sober concerted endeavour to tell China the truth about China, this country would have had some chance of shaking herself free from her internal enemies and foes.

Strangled by a host of military adventurers, pillaged by bandits and pirates, and fooled by politicians, none of these things move her. Devastated provinces and murdered millions are nothing to these spurious patriots compared with the untimely end of a few rowdy students. And our sentimental foreign press is largely to blame. According to one American religious journal, "China has found her soul!"

Times change and China changes, but the character of those in power, here in the South, has not changed from the bad old Manchu days. The officials in Wuchow behaved to Commander Fitzgerald in the same old-fashioned discredited way. The same outward assurances of friendship and the same wire-pulling behind the scenes. The new men may possess some Western education, speak English fluently, and dress in the latest London fashions, but their methods are essentially the same as the old gang.

The greatest of Eastern sages said, "Only by pride cometh contention." Wounded pride is at the root of all this folly. The new men in Canton are using the Labour Unions as a weapon to compel the Westerners to "respect" and "fear" the Chinese. But this policy does not create respect. It only breeds contempt. Some sensitive men, I believe, keep a savage dog to give them "face" in the eyes of their neighbours, who they foolishly imagine are despising them. None of us like to be bitten by a dog; but fear of the dog does not mean respect or admiration—only dislike. Time, too, has its revenges; and the owner becomes afraid, himself, of the beast whose savage propensities he has encouraged!

I used to meet many Englishmen who had lived long in China, and who had a deep respect and a genuine affection for the people; and who would not hear a word spoken against them. Now some of these men are wondering if after all they were mistaken; and if the Chinese are really as hopeless as these fatuous leaders in Canton would make them out to be.

This is a real pity: for none of us in these days can afford to lose friends. I believe, however, that the Chinese are as sound as ever. They are only being misrepresented.

I am, etc., SEEING IS BELIEVING.

Hongkong, July 15, 1926.

TRANSPORT TO OGONDAI

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—It may interest some of your readers to read of the experience of a lady visitor to Ogonдай, a place near Dalny and Port Arthur, advertised by the S.M.R.

On arriving at Dalny the boat was met by the Yamato Hotel porter, who was politely requested to arrange for the transport of the visitor's luggage. This the man absolutely declined to do, and referred the lady to the S.M.R. baggage office. Here the visitor received no better treatment, but was waved aside as though beneath notice.

Fortunately a friend came to the lady's rescue and the luggage was transported to Ogonдай in a private motor lorry.

Apparently the S.M.R. authorities expect visitors to Ogonдай to make their own arrangements for the transportation of luggage. I ought to add, perhaps, that the visitor in this case travelled to Dalny in a British steamer. Perhaps help would have been forthcoming from the S.M.R. if the lady had travelled by a Japanese boat.

I am, etc., G. S. FOSTER KEMP.

Dalny, July 14, 1926.

THE WISE MEN OF ZION

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I have no desire to ask you to re-open the controversy in your esteemed columns on the above subject, but since a number of my friends have expressed a desire to know whether the "Protocols" have been declared and proved to be a forgery by some competent authorities other than the author of "The History of a Lie," referred to in my last letter in your issue of May 25 last, I beg leave to say that the London "Times" in a series of articles contributed by its Constantinople Correspondent and published on August 16, 17, and 18, 1921, incontrovertibly demonstrated that "The Protocols" consist in the main of "clumsy plagiarisms" from a French political pamphlet directed against Napoleon III and published in Brussels in 1865 by a French lawyer named Maurice Joly, and entitled "Dialogues in Hell between Machiavelli and Montesquieu." To use the language of a "Times" editorial:—

"The author of the Protocols simply copied a number of passages in which Machiavelli is made to enunciate the doctrines and tactics of despotism as they were at that time practised by Napoleon and put them into the mouth of an imaginary Jewish Elder. For many years there was a close connexion between the Russian and the French police, and one of the confiscated copies of Joly's book may easily have fallen into the hands of a Russian agent—such as Rachkovsky, at Paris, to whom other and more clumsy forgeries have been traced—and may have inspired him to invent a weapon for use against Jewish revolutionaries. At any rate, the fact of the plagiarism has been conclusively established and the legend may be allowed to pass into oblivion" (the emphasized words are mine).

Apparently it was not "allowed to pass into oblivion," for I understand that a local leading British publishing house has been approached recently to undertake the publication of the "Protocols" with what object may be better imagined than described! Kindly permit me to add that Shanghai is an international Settlement and any attempt to plant the seed of racial prejudice and strife will, to my mind, cause irretrievable damage and injury to the prestige of foreigners in China. It is interesting to note that the French High Commissioner of Syria, M. Jouvelet, has actually put a ban recently on the Arab edition of the "Protocols" thereby banning from the country an unwelcome intruder whose presence is bound to breed ill-will on earth.

It is high time that the "hidden hand" agitators and "International Jew" bogey-makers refrain from further disfiguring their records and turning their attention to some lucrative jobs. As sayeth the gospel of St. John: "Can any good thing come out of Nazareth?" thus I say: "Can any good come out of publishing the Protocols in Shanghai which is based in malevolence, nurtured by hearsay and launched into the world by credulous fanaticism?"

I am, etc., MENTOR.

Shanghai, July 13, 1926.

PROHIBITION

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Your correspondent Mr. R. O. Jolliffe, in your issue of to-day's date, appears to want to make everybody, who regularly or occasionally indulges in alcoholic beverages, feel more or less ashamed of himself.

Under "What we spend" Mr. Jolliffe's own figures show:—

Bread, Milk and Coal Fires, together	\$221,000,000
Education, Old Age Pensions and Hospitals	114,000,000
	\$335,000,000

The "Demon" Drink \$318,000,000

People who eat bread and milk and have to use coal fires pay neither excise nor import dues on these three essential commodities. And quite right too!

On the other hand, the people who spend some three hundred odd million pounds sterling per annum on drink have to pay out of this big sum, though mostly indirectly, excise and/or import dues to the tune of about 45 per cent. or roughly £142,000,000.

This huge sum not only provides all charges under Education, Old Age Pensions and Hospitals but

leaves over the trifle of £28,000,000, a sum sufficient to keep up the whole Royal Air Force service for 12 months.

Without the revenue derived from the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages no Chancellor of the Exchequer in Great Britain would have the least hope of balancing his budget.

Perhaps Mr. R. O. Jolliffe from Chéngtu has some new scheme for keeping the Coal Fires burning without the help of the revenue derived from alcoholic stimulants.

I am, etc.,

BOY! BRING ANOTHER.

Shanghai, July 16, 1926.

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In your issue of May 8 there appeared an article entitled "Subversive Organizations Using the Missionaries." Your correspondent, Hugh W. White, writing from Yencheng, Kuangsu, took occasion in the course of his letter to offer an attack upon this organization and upon its chairman, the Rev. Harry P. Ward. I find this sentence:

"The real head of the organization is Roger N. Baldwin. He stands for free love, advocates communism, civil war, overthrow of the American government and crimes of violence. He was sentenced to gaol for a year on charges which he admitted."

Of the passage here quoted, the only true statement is that contained in the last sentence. The "crime" which Mr. Baldwin admitted was that of being a conscientious objector to war. Dr. White's words in reference to Mr. Baldwin and to this organization and to Dr. Ward are clearly libellous within the legal meaning of the term. The Boston "Transcript" was recently forced to retract similar statements made about another member of our Executive Committee. We request that you disclaim responsibility for the remarks of Dr. White, giving prominent space to this demand. Please send us a copy of the issue in which this letter is printed.

I am, etc.,

FORREST BAILEY

American Civil Liberties Union

100 Fifth Avenue, New York City,

June 14, 1926.

***We are glad to hear from the friends of Mr. Roger N. Baldwin that there is no truth in the allegations made in Dr. White's letter. Dr. White will no doubt in due course give the explanation of his original assertion—Ed.

A MOTOR CYCLE CLUB

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—At a meeting held by several enthusiasts on Saturday last, it was decided that there were sufficient motor-cycles in Shanghai to warrant the formation of a Motor Cycle Club.

The aims of this Club will be to cater for the various kinds of motor cyclists, solists and side-car drivers by providing a full and interesting programme of runs, reliability trials, etc.

It is essential that all interested should get together if the club is to be a success, and anyone interested is invited to communicate with the temporary secretary, 101 Seymour Road.

Thanking you for the space in your columns, and hoping for your support in this new venture.

I am, etc.,

THE PROMOTER.

Shanghai, July 19, 1926.

A UNIVERSAL PEACE CONFERENCE

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Those who are tired of reading about prayer-meetings held under the "guise of religion" with a view to influence and advance "politics," propagate war and invoke the blessings of God upon warlords, should not lose heart and despond. Those who love peace and pursue it as an ideal, should rejoice in the knowledge that in preparation for the Universal Peace Conference, to be held at Geneva, in 1930, an important step is about to be taken shortly, the significance of which should not be underrated. An influential committee is being

organized in the United States, in which religions will be represented in the following manner: Catholics, 10; Protestants, 10; Eastern Orthodox, 5; Jews, 4; Buddhists, 4; Moslems, 4; Hindoos, 4; Zoroastrians, 2; Confucians, 2; Shintoists, 2; Jains, 1; Sikhs, 1; Taoists, 1. In addition, there will be 10 delegates-at-large and nine delegates constituting the original committee representing Protestants, Catholics and Jews, appointed by the Church Peace Union at its last meeting.

The Conference is being organized under the auspices of the Church Peace Union of which Dr. Henry A. Atkinson is chairman. The general purpose of the gathering is outlined in this statement, issued by the organizing committee of nine:—

"The purpose of the Conference shall be to bring together adherents of the world's living religions to discuss the questions relating to international justice and good-will. To make known the content of each religion relating to these questions. To compare the ideals of human brotherhood and world peace as inculcated by the various religions, and, if possible, secure agreement on the following:

(a.) The emphasis on human brotherhood as essential to all religions. (b.) World peace can be established only through the recognition of universal brotherhood. (c.) The religions of the world can co-operate by each working in its own sphere for the attainment of these ideals. (d.) Adoption of general plans looking toward this end."

I am, etc.,

MENTOR

Shanghai, July 19, 1926.

WHAT IS WRONG WITH AEROPLANES NOW?

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—That man Rodney Gilbert appears to be a martial creature, judging from his propensity to tease and fall upon everything and everybody of a nationality other than his own, unless I have not accurately detected the meaning of the upshot of what he writes concerning the unpleasant adventure of "that man Doisy" in his report: "New Precedents in Peking" published in your issue of the 20th instant. This is, Sir, the reason why I should like to have your own opinion about the way in which the paragraph under the heading "Aeroplane Business" has to be interpreted. Is the comment of your correspondent to be looked upon, by those concerned, as a compliment or as an accusation as the utterance of his jealousy or the expression of his reproval?

While what he is alluding to is a more questionable and insidious hint, is this gentleman eager to find anybody who will be willing to remind him of such circumstance when "sensible business people" of certain Powers positively proved charming pleasantness in their dealings with another kind of boys in grey (of Europe) when the business to foster was not aeroplane—coal or ship business for instance?

"Amicus Rodney Gilbert, sed magis amica veritas"

I am, etc.,

MOI NTA DSU

Shanghai, July 21, 1926.

HINDU—MOSLEM RIOTS IN CALCUTTA

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In reply to the letter of "Justice" in your issue of the 19th instant, I would like to point out that the Government of Bengal has prohibited the use of music or singing in the vicinity of mosques with a view to preventing a recurrence of these communal strifes and has naturally to see that it is duly enforced. It is therefore most unfair to accuse the Government of Bengal of encroaching on the religious rights of the Hindoos.

As to the Government's siding with the Mohammedans and prolonging the conflict, this charge is also quite untrue because the Mohammedans always standing for law and order have, very naturally, the sympathy and support of the Government and to call this partisanship shows that "Justice" has no idea as to meaning of the word under which he has signed himself.

Now to come to the root of the trouble, certain Hindoo politicians,

dissatisfied with British rule with a view to harassing the Government and challenging its ability to maintain order in the country, have engaged the services of hands of irresponsible Hindoo hooligans who have formed themselves into various organizations such as "Sangton" etc. and are systematically fomenting these riots all over India. That these malcontents are determined to overthrow all peace and order in the country at any cost, even at the sacrifice of their lives, is clearly stated in "Justice's" letter.

Thanking you for your valuable space and enclosing my card.

I am, etc.,

H. G. A.

Shanghai, July 22, 1926.

DICE AND THE LAWS OF CHANCE

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—May I inquire whether the laws of Chance (Probability) have ever been worked out for the popular dice game of Ruzzle-Dazzle?

For example, when I have four sixes in three to beat, and my first two throws are two aces, two threes and another, should I go for the fifth three or go out to tie four sixes with the three dice?

May I suggest that your verdict be inscribed in letters of gold in Clubs and other places where they shake.

I am, etc.,

NOT KOBÉ

Shanghai, July 21, 1926.

***Would some one better versed than we reply?—Ed.

DR. SUN Yat-sen's birthday, November 12, is to be observed in the South as a national holiday.

THE Kiangnan Industry Home, a Chinese concern, reports that it is at present housing 888 refugees. Of these only two are women.

THE recent taxation regulations so freely adopted by local Chinese authorities have given a cue to confidence men and it is reported that several Japanese living in Paoshan Road have been victimized by unscrupulous Chinese, who pose as tax collectors.

GENERAL Chen Chung-ming, the southern general, who recently suffered such complete defeat at the hands of General Chang Kai-shek, is reported to have sent a representative to Amoy and from thence into the interior to organize General Chen's forces anew, in order to renew the attack on Kuangtung.

CHOLERA appears to be particularly bad throughout the Far East this year, numerous cases being reported from Japan, all parts of China, and now the Straits Settlements. The British India company's vessel Erinpura, which left Singapore for Rangoon on the July 10, left her chief engineer behind suffering from the dread disease. Mr. Hamilton, wife of Mr. A. W. B. Hamilton, was previously attacked with the disease on the same steamer and died in hospital in Singapore.

FOLLOWING the Kiangsu-Chekiang civil wars and the floods in this province during the past year or so the sum of approximately \$1,000,000 was collected for relief of the sufferers. Of this sum only about one half was expended, and those responsible are casting round for ways of spending the remainder. It is suggested that the money be devoted to improving inland navigation in Kiangsu, and a committee has been formed for the purpose. It would seem more honest and more useful if the money were expended on cheap rice bureaux to relieve the poor people.

"THERE are many fools who listen when foreigners say we are the tools of bad elements," is the complaint voiced in a manifesto issued by the Shanghai General Labour Union yesterday. The manifesto is a long one, vituperating mill and factory managements and demanding that no adult worker receive less than \$15 a month, with a guarantee of a yearly increase. In addition to other demands, the manifesto urges revised treatment of women and children in the mills, freedom of speech and publication among labourers and improved sanitary conditions in the mills.

LAW REPORTS

AN ALLEGED SHORT DELIVERY

Action in H. B. M. Supreme Court at Tientsin: Case Against Tientsin Lighter Co: A Principle of Great Importance

H. B. M. Supreme Court for China at Tientsin on July 14 and 15, when the case of the Union Trading Corporation Ltd. against the Tientsin Lighter Co. Ltd. was heard by His Honour Judge Peter Grain. The statement of claim alleged that in October 1923, plaintiff purchased of Kerr, Gifford & Co., Inc., of Portland, Oregon, U.S.A., 2,000,000 pounds of wheat in 14,794 sacks, and engaged the services of defendant to receive, lighter and deliver it to plaintiff at Tientsin upon its arrival at Taku Bar, and that defendant short delivered 66,393 pounds of the value of G\$1,419.15. Plaintiff claimed for the value of this shortage, costs, and further and other relief.

Mr. T. E. Simmang appeared for plaintiff and defendant was represented by Mr. P. H. B. Kent.

Mr. K. K. Wang, Manager of the Union Trading Corporation gave evidence as to the facts contained in the statement of claim. Cross-examined by Mr. Kent he said they did not weigh each bag before it went on the ship, but calculate each bag as weighing so much, and pay freight according to the average amount in each bag. There was a calculation of average.

A Summary of the Tally

Mr. T. W. Lee, in charge of the shipping office of the China Import and Export Lumber Co., Ltd., who were agents for the shipping company that ran the str. Pawlet which conveyed the wheat from Portland, Oregon, to Taku Bar, said they had declined responsibility for the alleged shortage. Witness produced figures to show that the wheat was delivered short in Tientsin by 1,509 bags. He agreed with Mr. Kent that they were not the tally but a summary of the tally.

Asked as to whether in the course of transport it was expected that there would be some loss, some bags broken, witness said that was unavoidable. He did not think that the percentage of broken sacks would be more than five or six per cent. He agreed that in this case there were about 3,500 broken sacks, which would be roughly 24 per cent of the total.

Mr. Simmang handed in affidavits from officers of the Pawlet in which they stated that the wheat was delivered intact at Taku Bar.

Mr. Kent submitted that the loss of 33 odd tons out of so big a shipment was no more than in accordance with expectations. He stressed the manner in which the cargo had been estimated which only gave a rough estimate. They had delivered much more than that for which they were liable.

An affidavit by Mr. T. J. Fisher was read for the defence, in which he said it was not customary to weigh grain cargoes, the weight being generally arrived at by the declaration of the shipper to the ship owner.

Agent's Evidence

In reply to Mr. Kent, Mr. Lee said he did not suggest that the missing bags were full.

Mr. Robert Kerr Rodger, called by Mr. Kent, said he was agent for Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, who were agents for the Tientsin Lighter Co., and he took over charge from Mr. T. K. Fisher in February of this year.

Summaries of the tally sheets for Lighters A3, A10, and B4 were produced and identified by Mr. Rodger. Witness said the tally sheet recorded the number of packages lightered from the steamer to the lighters. There were weight lists which gave the weight of broken packages.

Mr. Kent pointed out an addition of 100 on the 900 broken bags, and witness said they had been repacked, the reason being that they were of varying weights.

In reply to His Lordship witness could only account for the difference in weight of the packages, by the

packing being done quickly and some packages being fuller than others.

Cross-examined by Mr. Simmang, Mr. Rodger said he had no records with him of the bags being weighed on arrival at Tientsin.

His Lordship suggested that Mr. Rodger might send his records to the Court in the afternoon if he had any and they could be conveniently found, but Mr. Kent pointed out that these figures were not contested.

Mr. C. P. Ma, tally man, was on board the Pawlet when she was discharged said the cargoes were separated by old, narrow planks and old tarpaulins. The boat notes or summary of the tally sheet produced was his, but his staff kept the tally-sheet. There were, said witness, plenty of broken bags in the cargo. Asked as to whether the number of broken bags were usual or not, witness said they were quite unusual.

Mr. Kent read the evidence of Messrs. J. Stirling, W. E. Leckie, and A. E. Herdman. The last-named stated that he had a distinct recollection that the bags were fragile in one of the lighters and that there was a loss by leakage.

Mr. Kent said that this concluded the evidence for defendant's case.

The Question at Issue

Mr. Kent in his address to the Judge said although the sum involved was not a considerable one the principle involved was one of very great importance to people engaged in trade in that and other parts of China. In this case he submitted the issue was a very simple one and it had been very clearly defined. The question was had defendants taken delivery at Taku Bar of more than 1,938,607 pounds of wheat? Plaintiffs had to prove that they received at Taku Bar a larger quantity and if they (defendants) could show by their receipts that they did not receive a larger quantity then his submission was that the finding of the Court must be for defendants. In his opening, he had drawn attention to the fact that the question of weight as opposed to the number of bags had been over-emphasised. There had been no evidence in the case to suggest that the standard should be that of weight instead of bags. Mr. Lee, the most important witness for the plaintiff, the previous day made some suggestion that the laws of Oregon made some special requirement but could not give any idea of the method of obtaining weight and his evidence did not add anything on this particular point. The plaintiffs had done nothing to support their contention except a general sort of suggestion that they were looking for pounds rather than bags.

The defence had produced the evidence of men of considerable shipping experience maintaining that the custom was to ship and collect by bags instead of weight. Although they had to estimate in pounds because so much of this wheat was eventually delivered in bulk he did not think there was any real discrepancy between figures.

Loss in Transit

This loss was 66 odd thousand pounds and that represented 3.3 per cent actually of the total shipment. Of course it was a matter of commonsense that any cargo like grain must suffer some loss in transit. Mr. Lee, the plaintiffs' witness, said quite clearly there must of course be broken bags but he did not think they would exceed five per cent, in ordinary circumstances. In this case they had 1,000 empty bags which represented 7 per cent of the total number of bags and they had 2,500 broken bags which represented 17 per cent of the total number of bags and these added together (empty and broken bags) made a total of 24 per cent of the total number of bags in the ship. That was to say there was in this case something like one quarter of the grain in a loose and mobile state. Now, if in a normal

MYSTERIES OF SIKH LOANS

Registrar Reduces Amount on Promissory Note: "We All Learn"

There was a further hearing before the Registrar, Mr. G. W. King, in H. B. M. Supreme Court on Thursday, of the case in which Pakhan Singh claimed \$300 from E. Ossim on a promissory note given by N. Pierce and for which the defendant was guarantor. It was claimed by the defendant that considerably less money actually had changed hands, despite what was named on the note and that not more than \$150 were due. Mr. L. K. Kentwell appeared for the plaintiff.

The defendant said that he had asked Pierce to come to the Court, but he had refused and said that if the plaintiff chose he could sue him in the American Court.

Plaintiff's house-boy gave evidence that about China New Year the defendant and another man "who looked like an American" came to plaintiff's house to negotiate a loan and witness was sent to the Sikh temple to get \$300, which sum plaintiff handed to defendant's companion. He saw both men sign a paper.

Defendant said that he was positive the boy was not present at any time during the transaction.

The Registrar took occasion to question Mr. Kentwell's interpretation of a point of law.

Mr. Kentwell—I think we all have a good deal to learn always. The Registrar—You can speak for yourself, thank you.

Mr. Kentwell contended that there was a preponderance of evidence to show that the full amount of \$300 was paid.

The Registrar—I am not so sure. The boy's evidence in any case is unsatisfactory.

Mr. Kentwell further contended that if a guarantor failed to produce the principal debtor, that was his lookout.

The Registrar—Not at all. The principal debtor says that you can sue him in his own Court. It would be more satisfactory if you did.

Mr. Kentwell—We are not bound to do it. Judgment was given for \$150 and Court costs.

A HINT TO DEBTORS

Mr. A. Black appeared before the Registrar, Mr. G. W. King, in H. B. M. Supreme Court, on Monday, on a judgment summons for Tls. 286.25 due to Mrs. F. H. Lemon, for whom Mr. J. R. Jones appeared.

Defendant pleaded that he had met with business troubles and he had other commitments. He anticipated being able to realize some money on the surrender of a life policy and he was prepared to allocate this to the payment of the plaintiff's account.

Mr. Jones pointed out that the defendant had a salary and earned other money in addition. It was true that the ways of a debtor were hard, but a man must fit his life according to circumstances.

The case was adjourned for three weeks, to enable the defendant to realize on his life policy.

time a 5 or 6 per cent. of breakage of bags meant one and a half per cent loss what might not be the loss in the case of 24 per cent? It was quite clear from the Bill of lading of the shipping company (condition 5) that the company did expect there would be a loss of grain as a result of broken bags when they stipulated that the consignees accept sweepings in settlement.

Mr. Kent went on to contend that the question plaintiffs had to prove to establish their case was that the defendants had charged themselves with the amount of two million pounds of wheat which he submitted they had not done. He contended that whatever was put on the lighters was safely placed under the hatches, covered with tarpaulins and locked up, and that it was perfectly clear from the tally sheets and attached documents that defendants only accepted a certain measure of responsibility and as regards the quantity of grain with which they charged themselves a larger quantity was actually delivered!

His Lordship reserved judgment.

THE YUENMINGYUEN ROAD BLOCKADE

Cars Prevented from Passing: Many Complaints Received by the Police

Mr. J. L. Maxwell was summoned before Mr. G. W. King, the Magistrate, in H. M. Police Court, last Friday, on a charge of ranking his motor car on an unauthorized vehicle stand for an unreasonable time. Evidence was given that the car was left outside the Mission Building, Yuenmingyuen Road, from 1.50 p.m. to 3 p.m. on June 29, and one of the police witnesses stated that it caused an obstruction, because two cars could not pass.

Defendant said that his car had been parked in the same place twice a day for six or seven months. He personally very often had passed cars there and had seen many other cars passing. He could not agree that there was any obstruction.

The Magistrate said that the charges was not concerned with obstruction. It was a charge of ranking a car on an unauthorized stand for an unreasonable period.

Defendant suggested there could be nothing unreasonable if there was not an obstruction. It would be a great hardship to have to park cars elsewhere. In any case, he considered he should have been warned before being summoned.

The Magistrate said that the defendant had been warned.

Defendant—No, that was in another section.

The Magistrate—Surely you know the authorized parking places?

Defendant—I am afraid I don't.

The Magistrate—Then you should know them.

Sub-Inspector Eva said that cases had been brought in other Courts, and more were pending, for offences at the same place. The police had taken action because there had been many complaints of obstruction outside the Missions Building. Several raids had been made and the place had been cleared, but always within a few weeks it was just as bad.

A fine of \$3 was imposed.

OFFER TO PAY \$650 AT \$5 MONTHLY

Where a Sikh's Wages of \$30 Per Month Go

In H.M. Supreme Court, on Thursday, before the Registrar, Mr. G. W. King, Harnam Singh sued Makhan Singh for \$650 due on a promissory note, on which over \$700 already had been paid.

Mr. P. W. Goldring, for defendant, said that the debt was admitted and he consented to judgment, but he wished to ask for an order that the amount be paid in instalments. The defendant's wages were \$30 per month. His rent was \$10, he spent \$10 on food and \$5 on clothes, so that the most he could offer was \$5 a month.

The Registrar—He is bringing an action later against the present plaintiff. If he wins that, will he raise the amount?

Mr. Goldring—He says he has no objection to that, but this is the first I have heard of that case and I do not know anything about it.

The Registrar—Then it would be better to postpone making an order as to payments. There will be judgment for \$650 and costs.

The chauffeur, who is alleged to have been responsible for driving a Buick sports car through the shop window of Mrs. Lily's dress-making store in Bubbling Well Road at 8 a.m. last Tuesday, was brought before Messrs. Hamilton and Loh at the Mixed Court on Monday and charged with negligent driving, and with colliding with a cyclist and knocking him down. The Court ordered a fortnight's remand and ordered accused to put up bail in the sum of \$500. It will be recalled that the driver, according to his own story, attempted to avoid a cyclist in front of him but, in doing so, struck him and severely injured him. The car then bofed right through an ashcart, crashed into a tree, snapping it in halves, careered squarely into Mrs. Lily's shop, backed on to the pavement, missed another shop, crashed into another heavier tree and swung at right angles into the plate glass.

EZRA ROAD PARKING PRIVILEGES

Police Control Over a Private Thoroughfare: Magistrate Suggests a Settlement

In H.M. Police Court, on Wednesday, before the Magistrate, Mr. G. W. King, Mr. Coombs was summoned for having ranked his car on an unauthorized stand for an unreasonable time, on Ezra Road, near Kiangse Road, from 8.10 a.m. to 8.10 p.m. on July 13.

Defendant said that he occupied a flat in Ezra Road, which he understood was a private thoroughfare, and he had been in the habit of parking his car in front of the house for the past three months.

Sub-Inspector Eva said that it was a private road, but there was an agreement by which the Ezra Estate paid the police to function on the road. A letter of warning was sent to the defendant some time ago.

Defendant said that he had received other communications from the police, but he denied having received this warning. In the same road there were parked numbers of other cars belonging to people who did not live there and often it was very annoying to him that he was unable to find space for his own.

Inspector Eva said that residents in the road were granted special permits to park their cars in the road if the Inspector-in-charge was satisfied that space was available.

The Magistrate dismissed the case, but advised the defendant immediately to settle with the police the question as to whether or not he was entitled to park his car in the road.

A SERBIAN named Bozo Stanovich, described as a broker of No. 8 Yuhang Road, was charged in the Mixed Court on Tuesday with keeping, and trafficking in arms and ammunition. When arrested defendant was alleged to have been in possession of two .32 automatic pistols and 200 rounds of ammunition. The case was remanded for a week.

Mr. E. T. Maitland, who appeared for the Police, explained that the Police did not consider the defendant to be a desirable person to have a driver's licence, and on May 23 his employers were informed that he only would be granted a driver's licence on the written recommendation of H. M. Consul-General.

Defendant produced a paper and the Magistrate said that it appeared to be a licence, for which the defendant had paid a fee.

JUSTICE SOUGHT AND FOUND

Sikh Who Deliberately Challenged the Law: Unlicensed Motor Cycle Driver

Makhan Singh was summoned before Mr. G. W. King, in H. M. Police Court, last Friday, for driving a motor cycle on the Bund on July 9 without having a driver's licence. Defendant admitted the offence and said that he had applied for a licence but had not received one.

Mr. E. T. Maitland, who appeared for the Police, explained that the Police did not consider the defendant to be a desirable person to have a driver's licence, and on May 23 his employers were informed that he only would be granted a driver's licence on the written recommendation of H. M. Consul-General.

Defendant produced a paper and the Magistrate said that it appeared to be a licence, for which the defendant had paid a fee.

Mr. Maitland said that it was a licence for the cycle and was issued by the Revenue Department, who apparently did not know that the Police had refused a driver's licence. The cycle really belonged to defendant's employers and the licence should have been issued to them.

Defendant said that when he went to see Capt. Beatty, he was told that Capt. Beatty had nothing to do with the Traffic Department, and he thought that, if he applied to the Consul-General, probably he would be told the same. Therefore, he decided to go on driving the machine, so that he could be taken before the Court, and the "Court would do justice."

The Magistrate said the Municipal Council had a perfect right to issue or refuse licences. The defendant knew perfectly well that he must have a licence to drive, yet he defied the law. He would be fined \$5 and if he persisted it would cost him more each day.

(Continued on page 174.)

THE COOL SMOKE

CAPSTAN CIGARETTES

B*2:9

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

Law Reports

(Continued from page 173.)

TEACHING A LESSON TO CHINESE BOY

Abuse No Excuse for Assault: Castigation According to the N. S. C. Rules

An H. M. Police Court, on Wednesday, K. R. Plowright was summoned before the Magistrate, Mr. G. W. King, for assaulting Chen Tong-lung.

Complainant, a houseboy in the employ of Mr. M. Myers, of 318 Yuyuen Road, where defendant occupies a flat, said that at 9.45 p.m. on Saturday, the defendant spoke to him about a dog being brought into the house and used abusive language. Witness told him to speak to his own boy and defendant then assaulted him. At 5.30 a.m. on Sunday, defendant saw witness in the courtyard and, without saying anything, again assaulted him. Witness reported the affair at Bubbling Well Police Station and the police sent him to hospital. He produced a medical certificate.

Cross-examined—Defendant asked witness to open the gate, but he used abusive language and then witness told him to get his own servants. He denied that he shouted at defendant. Witness was not incited by his master to prosecute, but took action on his own initiative. The police told him to prosecute.

"A Blithering Ass"

Defendant said that it had been the custom for one of the servants—usually the complainant—to open the gate when a car was going out, but lately there had seemed to be some friction. On the Saturday, witness asked him to open the gate, but the complainant retorted that he was Mr. Myers's boy. Witness then said:—"You open that gate, you blithering ass."

Witness continued:—"He then grossly insulted me. That was the first sign of insubordination from a servant and I made up my mind to teach him a lesson. He ran away and locked himself in his room and I did not assault him then. On the Sunday morning, when I saw him, I hit him in the face and he returned, fighting and screaming, and I gave him several more which he richly deserved. There was a general fight with several others joining in. One Chinese used a stool and another had a bamboo pole. There were three Chinese against myself and my friend."

Honour at Stake

Defendant said that eventually Mr. and Mrs. Myers came on the scene, said he was murdering the boy and that they would fetch the police. Witness told them to do so, as he was sure the police would say that he was right.

The Magistrate—You say you did not assault him on Saturday, but on Sunday you did, without having spoken to him. Why?

Defendant—Because he had insulted me. It was in defence of my honour, you might say.

Mr. Myers intervened and handed in a letter, which he said had been written to him by the defendant, adding:—"If I do not pacify my servants, that house will be pulled down by the village of Jessfield."

The Magistrate (after reading the letter)—This reference to "hitting above the belt in accordance with the rules of the National Sporting Club" rather assumes that the boy knows all about the Marquis of Queensberry rules. I know that in the hot weather there is irritation all the time, but we still have extraterritoriality in this country and you were wrong in taking the law into your own hands. It may be that the boy was rude to you, but on your own showing you had intended to teach him a lesson and you are not entitled to do that unless you are prepared to take the consequences. No amount of abuse entitles one person to hit another.

Defendant—For abuse of that nature, how can one be brought to account?

The Magistrate—Well, we live in China, don't we? We have extraterritorial rights and the British law must be obeyed. One ve-

THE HOPELESS CASE OF MARY BOYLE

Magistrate in a Dilemma: Imprisonment Merciful But Not Deterrent

Mary Boyle, Russian born, but British by marriage, again was charged before the Magistrate, Mr. G. W. King, in H. M. Police Court, on Thursday, being accused of disorderly behaviour whilst drunk, in the Public Gardens, at 7.50 o'clock that morning.

P. C. Alexandroff said that he saw the woman, very drunk, sitting on a seat with a loafer. The latter, who was a notorious character, also was drunk and witness put him out of the gardens. Witness then endeavoured to persuade the woman to leave, but she replied with abuse. After 15 minutes of argument he induced her to leave, but outside the gardens she created some trouble and caused a crowd of Chinese to assemble. Witness pacified her, but when he left she went back to the gardens and so frightened some children that they began to cry. Witness then arrested her. She told him she had been drinking all night.

Sub-Inspector Phillips said that, except when she had been drinking *samsui*, the woman was "fairly decent." A great deal had been done to help her, but he did not think she had a home and it was his impression that she slept in the gardens or on the Bund. He thought her mind was weak.

The Magistrate—It seems a hopeless proposition. When I do give her a chance she only goes off just the same. Imprisonment may not be a deterrent, but it is more merciful. It is no good letting her go back on the streets. She will go to prison for 14 days.

TRAFFIC CASES IN U.S. COURT

Several traffic cases came to the attention of Mr. N. E. Lurton, United States Commissioner, on Saturday morning.

Mr. P. S. Crawley, against whom the police have preferred at various times 10 charges of violations of the traffic regulations, pleaded not guilty to having parked his car in Ezra Road, a private road under police supervision. Mr. Crawley said that on the day in question, July 8, during the fifth hour, his car was not in Ezra Road. It had been parked at another spot several hundred yards away. Mr. H. G. Stern gave corroborative evidence. Two police officers, however, gave direct evidence that they saw the car at the time alleged on Ezra Road. The Commissioner fined accused G\$2.

Mr. F. A. Bowen, manager of the Commercial Credit and Information Bureau, was charged with parking his car for an extended period on Ezra Road. Defendant pleaded not guilty and the Commissioner dismissed the charge, on the grounds of insufficient evidence.

Mr. W. A. Adams was charged with driving his American "Rolls Royce" without headlights. Conclusive evidence was presented and he was fined G\$2.

Mr. L. E. Hoover obstructed traffic near the Carlton Theatre by parking his car for an extended period, according to police evidence, and was also fined G\$2.

HAVING in mind the fact that, owing to the absence of both Judges and the sad death of Mr. D. R. Cooke (the Chief Clerk), the whole of the work of H. M. Supreme Court at present has to be dealt with by Mr. G. W. King (the Registrar) and Mr. I. T. Morris (Assistant Clerk), when the case of Wu Yung-chong v. E. Kale was called on Tuesday, Mr. A. E. Seddon, for the plaintiff, said that, as it would be a lengthy and involved matter, he and Mr. J. E. Badeley, for the defendant, were quite agreeable to an adjournment until the return of the Judge. The hearing accordingly was adjourned provisionally until July 30. The case is a claim for the return of a quantity of skins, or Tis. 22,000, with Tis. 6,000 damages. The defence claim that the skins were security for a debt and there is a reply that nothing was owing.

casionally goes off the deep end. I have lived here for many years and I know all about that, but I am not here to sympathize but to administer the law. There will be a fine of \$5.

AMERICAN PROBLEM IN SHANGHAI

Negro in Court Convicted of Assault After Drinking Sunnybrook

William Fondell, an American negro whose activities have been given considerable publicity through his frequent appearances in the United States Court for China and the American Consular Court since he became stranded in Shanghai several months ago, appeared again on Tuesday morning before Judge Purdy in the U.S. Court for China. He was charged with assault and battery while drunk in Seward Road on the night of June 24; and later in the Hongkew Police Station, where he is alleged to have struck a Russian constable.

Mr. Leonard G. Husar, U.S. District Attorney, appeared to prosecute, and Fondell was represented by Mr. N. F. Allman, who was appointed by the Court to defend.

The witnesses for the police were Russian constables Vershaer and Yablovsky and Sgt. G. Craik. The police gave evidence of arresting Fondell about 9.25 p.m. on June 24. Defendant was singing, yelling and talking to himself, and was evidently very much under the influence of liquor. After considerable difficulty, they took Fondell to Hongkew station. It was necessary to lock his arm behind him. In the station Fondell struck at and hit the officers and it was necessary to use force to put him in his cell.

A New Place for Liquor

Fondell was called to give evidence, which was much of the nature, and about as enlightening, as that which he gave at previous hearings. Asked where he was born, defendant said that he was either born in America or was taken there when he was quite young. Relating his story of the happenings on the night of June 24, Fondell said that he and three others had just found a new place to get liquor and went out about 3 o'clock in the afternoon to try it out. He spent \$1.50. At the time of his arrest he remembered nothing, except that he was taken to the station. His friends had gone to get some more liquor and he was amusing himself by singing. The next he remembered was of awaking in gaol.

Mr. Husar—How long has it been since you have had any money of your own?

Defendant—I have a bank account with the Mercantile Co. in San Francisco and cable my sister to send me money now and then. I also have friends in Shanghai who give me money.

You have no money now, have you?—No sir.

In previous hearings you said that you were a Japanese subject. Do you still maintain that?—Some say I am Japanese and some say I am African.

Where Was He Born?

Where were you born?—Some say I was born in Africa and some America. I might have gone there when I was young.

What were you drinking on the night you were arrested?—Sunnybrook.

As a matter of fact you were drinking vodka, isn't that right?—I used to drink vodka, but I was drinking Sunnybrook that night.

The District Attorney, after the defence had been closed, told the Court that Fondell's case had become a real problem to the Court and to the American community. Though the charges were assault and battery, he wished to take the occasion to say that the defendant had been before the Court three times and each time he was gaoled for a short time, after which he was only turned loose on the community.

Mr. Allman said that he had been to the Shipping Office of the Consulate and they refused to do anything in the case. Neither would the American Association do anything in the matter.

\$10 or Ten Days

His Honour—We will deal now with the assault and battery charge. I don't think this was a very serious assault so I will only impose a \$10 fine or 10 days in gaol.

"I don't know," added the Judge, "what we are going to do with you, Fondell, or how we are going to get

THE AMERICAN ARMS CASE

Trafficking in Arms in Shanghai No Crime in United States Law

Having arrived at the conclusion that selling arms in Shanghai is no crime according to the laws of the District of Columbia, Mr. N. E. Lurton, U. S. Commissioner, on Saturday morning dismissed the charges of trafficking in arms, which the Hongkew police had preferred against J. W. Maloney and R. Barrett.

It will be recalled that Maloney and Barrett were arrested at 4 Yalu Road, on which premises the police found 1,200 rounds of rifle ammunition, a rifle, and an automatic pistol, together with spare parts. Maloney and Barrett were charged in the Commissioner's Court, Mr. F. J. Schuhl defending. Owing to the intricate legal points involved, which concerned the applicability of the law, the men were released on their own personal bonds. Mr. L. G. Husar, District Attorney, after due investigation, came to the conclusion that no charge could be held unless accused violated the Presidential Proclamation of 1920, which dealt with the exportation of arms from the United States and importation into China.

On Saturday morning, Mr. Schuhl moved for dismissal of the action, which motion the Commissioner granted.

FINES INFLICTED FOR ASSAULT

Cases Heard in U. S. Court for China

Two assault and battery cases, in both of which the defendants were fined a small amount, were heard on Monday afternoon in the United States Court for China by Judge Milton D. Purdy. Both of the cases have been hanging fire for some time and most of the details were previously heard in the Consular court, before the Commissioner.

The first defendant was Francis Berndt, who was alleged to have assaulted Tom Shing, a Chinese tailor on June 22. Defendant pleaded guilty after which his attorney, Dr. G. Sellett, explained to the Court that his client had owed a tailor bill of \$25, which he refused to pay until the tailor returned a pair of trousers, which he had taken to repair. Dr. Sellett said that Shing cursed his client and took hold of him after which the latter, wishing to protect himself because one arm was weaker and he had on his spectacles, kicked the tailor. Medical examination proved that the injuries were almost negligible. His Honour asked Mr. L. G. Husar, who prosecuted, if he had anything to say and was informed that the charge was more or less of a technical one and he believed that the charge did not warrant more than a fine. The Court then fined defendant G\$20 and costs.

The second charge was against J. S. Cather, who was alleged to have assaulted the Chinese chauffeur of Mr. F. W. Sutterle in front of the Plaza Hotel on New Year's night.

Mr. N. F. Allman appeared for the defendant and said that his client was driving his car away from a parking space when it struck the Sutterle car and damaged a hub cap. Defendant told the chauffeur to take his number, but the chauffeur insisted on having his name. An altercation ensued during which the chauffeur and defendant exchanged blows, with a result that both were slightly injured. His client was not drunk, nor had he been drinking at the time.

Mr. Husar also prosecuted in this case and when called upon by the Court to present his case, said that he believed the fight was a result of the chauffeur not being able to understand the defendant.

A fine of G\$15, together with costs was inflicted.

you out of here. Why don't you try letting the liquor alone for a while and maybe you can get a job and get out. You can't drink enough liquor here in Shanghai to do you after you get back to the States. You can serve your 10 days, and after that we will see if we cannot do something to get you back home.

A QUESTION OF NATIONALITY

Unrecognized Foreigner Charged With Dealing in Morphine and Heroin

Joseph Maria Souza, an unrecognized foreign broker of Chapei, whose nationality is causing the police considerable trouble, was charged before Dr. F. Ramondino and Magistrate Zau in the Mixed Court on Saturday morning, with "between June 25 and July 1, 1926, at Shanghai unlawfully entering into negotiations for the sale of morphine and heroin, contrary to Articles 1 and 7 of the law governing offences relating to morphine and heroine promulgated by presidential mandate of December 1, 1921," and with "at the same time and place attempting to obtain certain sums of money by means of false pretence: viz.—By falsely representing that he could manufacture synthetic opium, contrary to Articles 383 and 388 of the Chinese Provisional Criminal Code." A further charge was preferred against the accused on Saturday, this reading "that on November 19 and 20, 1925, he did unlawfully obtain \$2,800 from one C. B. Perkins by falsely pretending that he could procure an opium cure, contrary to Article 382 of the Provisional Criminal Code." At the last hearing Mr. Tycho Wing, for the defence, asked for a remand in order that he might send to Hongkong for certain papers which would prove accused's British nationality. These, however, have not been received and so Mr. E. T. Maitland, the Prosecuting Solicitor, asked for a further remand and that the case should be brought to the attention of the British Assessor, accused having claimed British nationality. The Portuguese Consul-General had declined to recognize accused as one of his nationals. The case was remanded for hearing by the British Assessor on Wednesday.

AVENUE ROAD ARMED ROBBERY

Insufficient Identification of Unemployed Accused

Dien Sau-ching, unemployed, appeared at the Mixed Court on Tuesday morning charged with being concerned with four others in an armed robbery at 114 Avenue Road on June 16 when the inmates of the house were intimidated with automatic pistols and booty to the value of \$880 was taken away.

Police evidence was that, while awaiting his trial, accused went on "hunger strike" and refused all food, so he had to be sent to Hospital. The inmates of the house said that they thought that accused was one of the gang who had entered their house.

The Court, Messrs. Spiker and Sung, ruled that there was insufficient evidence to convict as accused had not been picked out during the identification tests. The case would be dismissed and accused would be required to put up a bond for \$200 for his future good behaviour.

CHINESE CHARGED WITH FRAUD

Case in Mixed Court Over Cotton Socks

The National Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd., was complainant on Thursday in the Mixed Court against two Chinese who were charged with fraudulently obtaining Tis. 12,000 worth of cotton socks from Messrs. Jardine, Matheson's, who were bailees of the goods for the complainants and also agents for the socks.

The first accused was charged with obtaining possession of the cargo by pretending that certain documents of title to the goods would be handed over shortly to the bailees, whereas he had no intention of handing over these documents. The second accused was charged with fraudulently issuing a guarantee note to the bailees whereby delivery of the goods was fraudulently obtained.

After hearing evidence of the arrest of the two accused Messrs. Spiker and Sung remanded the case for a special hearing.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

HERRIOT'S ONE-DAY GOVERNMENT

Fall of Briand Cabinet: Chamber in Frigid Mood: Vote of No Confidence: M. Herriot Hands in His Resignation: Radicals Roughly Received by Crowds Outside

M. POINCARÉ FORMING A CABINET

Morgan Credits Adopted to Enable Treasury to Meet Dues Without Further Paper

Paris, July 16.

The Finance Committee of the Chamber by 14 votes to 13 rejected to-day the first clause of the Government's financial proposals, by which the financial measures may be taken by decree.

M. Caillaux's bill consists of two clauses, the first authorizing decrees and the second providing that these decrees shall be submitted to parliament at the opening of the session of 1927, meanwhile the measures prescribed being effective.

Thus the Finance Committee's rejection of the first clause knocks the bottom out of the whole bill and the fate of the Government hangs on the general debate beginning in the Chamber to-morrow, when the Government will submit the bill.—Reuter.

The Falling Franc

London, July 16.

French francs on London opened this morning at 201½ to £1 and later fell to 204½. They closed rather better at 201½.

Belgian francs closed at 205½.

Paris, July 16.

The fall in the franc has attained an impetus which is becoming increasingly hard to check. It may be explained to be owing to nervousness due to the continued uncertainty regarding the political and financial situation.

Parliament and the country are still in the dark as regards the details of M. Caillaux's financial proposals. The Treasury is practically empty. Meanwhile the Government exists on the sufferance of 22 votes whose renewal depends on the adoption of its concrete programme.

Furthermore the satisfaction over the Anglo-French Debt Agreement is mitigated by doubts whether Washington will follow London's lead in the matter of the Safeguard Clause.

Deputies Increase Salaries

July 17.

"L'Echo de Paris" reports that the salary of members of Parliament will be raised from 27,000 francs to 45,000 francs a year.

The Defeat

The Government was defeated in the Chamber to-day by 290 votes to 243 on a motion of confidence.

M. Briand has resigned.

Later.

The Chamber was crowded for the faithful debate.

The Finance Committee submitted a bill definitely limiting the powers of M. Caillaux. The latter at the same time submitted his own measure authorizing the Government to take by decree all the necessary measures to maintain the equilibrium of the Budget and the stabilization of the franc.

M. Herriot opposed the Government and declared that if the prerogatives of the Chamber were diminished he would resign the presidency of the Chamber. He made an impassioned appeal to "messieurs le Gouvernement to co-operate with Parliament, not to suppress it."

M. Briand stated that Parliament would increase its reputation in the eyes of the country by sacrificing its prerogatives.

The Opposition moved to discuss the Finance Committee's bill, which M. Briand announced would be made a question of confidence.

After the vote M. Briand announced his intention to resign.

The Cause of the Defeat

The fear that France would be placed at the mercy of foreign banks

subject of taxation in France and the "anomalous methods of collection, making evasion often a simple matter," says that the preliminary and essential condition for restoring the franc is contained in the concluding lines of the report of the Committee of Experts: "If France knows how to impose discipline upon herself."—Reuter.

M. HERRIOT'S NEW CABINET

Radical-Socialist Ministry Preponderantly "Cartellist"

Paris, July 19.

M. Herriot, the new premier, announced at noon to-day that a cabinet would be formed by the evening.

He said that he had been assured of the co-operation of some of his colleagues. This is regarded as meaning that the cabinet will be based on a union of the Left Parties.

It is thought that it will include M. Herriot himself as Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs and M. Demoncez, who is an advocate of a capital levy, as Minister of Finance.

July 20.

M. Herriot completed the Cabinet last night at midnight.

M. Herriot will be Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Demoncez Minister of Finance, M. Painlevé Minister of War, and M. Loucheur Minister of Commerce.

A Bad Time Foretold

July 19.

Judging by the anticipatory newspaper comment the Herriot Ministry has opened under very unhappy auspices.

"Le Journal des Débats" says that whereas France needed a Government she is getting a Ministry that will be a national calamity.

"Le Temps" says that instead of forming his Ministry from a national union for public salvation M. Herriot has composed a Cabinet of national disunion for the salvage of the Left Cartel. The paper predicts a brief span of convulsions, and further convulsions; then the situation will become grave, then dramatic.

"La Liberté" expects M. Herriot to meet foreign commitments by inflation, adding: "Our unfortunate country does not deserve to suffer such depths of calamity and infamy."

Even "Le Paris Soir," which supports the Left Cartel, doubts M. Herriot's ability to solve the crisis and asks what his programme will be and how long will he last.

Preponderantly "Cartellist"

July 20.

The Ministry is mainly Radical-Socialist, preponderantly "Cartellist," though excluding the Socialists who, like M. Demoncez, are in favour of a capital levy but who withhold their support pending the development of the Government's policy. On the other hand the Ministry's leaning to the Centre was revealed in the choice of M. Painlevé and M. Loucheur. The latter is a millionaire and was largely responsible for post-war reconstruction of the devastated regions.

Compared with M. Briand's Cabinet M. Herriot's list is completely new. It contains several little known personalities but betrays a very strong bias for the support of the Left Cartel in M. Chautemps as Minister of the Interior, M. Renoult as Minister of Marine, M. Bonnet as Minister of Pensions and M. Dariac as Minister of the Colonies.

Success in Senate Doubtful

The likely duration of the new Government is the predominant topic of the moment. While some of the newspapers forecast a smooth passage at the outset others prophesy that the advocates of a government of the National Union, headed by M. Franklin Bouillon, will launch an attack at the earliest opportunity and that the Herriot administration will have its work cut out to secure a majority, especially if the communists decide to oppose it. Alternatively, it is expected that even if the Ministry should scrape through the Chamber with a small majority it is more than doubtful if it will encounter similar success in the Senate.

"Le Journal" quotes remarks by M. Demoncez yesterday, indicating that he favours a modified policy

and "full powers" for the Finance Minister, which spelt doom for his predecessor.

One Object in View

After the constitution of the new Cabinet, M. Herriot declared that the Government represented the Republican Union and had only one object in view, namely, stabilization of the franc, a question which, he added, should not admit of any matter of party spirit.

The Government, M. Herriot went on, promised the country energetic administration. It requested calm, which, he said, was one of the indispensable factors for its recovery.

According to the papers the Cabinet will ask Parliament for certain freedom of action regarding financial questions.—Havas.

Francs' New Level

London, July 19.

French francs opened in London at 230 to £1.

French francs in London closed at 222.25 and Belgian francs at 209.50 to £1.—Reuter.

FRANCS DOWN AND PRICES UP

Trade Held Up as Result of Drop in Currency in France

Paris, July 20.

Prices are soaring as the franc falls and traders are becoming nervous. The Sugar Exchange has decided not to permit transactions at prices exceeding the closing rates on July 16.

Silk manufacturers of Lyons have telegraphed to the Presidents of the Chamber and the Senate declaring that the fall of the franc places the silk industry in an inextricable position and urging that the currency should be stabilized by adoption of the plan proposed by the recent committee of experts.

The Havre Cotton and Coffee Brokers' Associations have decided to restrict operations.

The Post Office has prohibited inclusion of quotations of exchange rates and stock prices in wireless bulletins.

A number of luxury shops in Paris are threatening to close for the summer as the fluctuation of the franc makes business risky.—Reuter.

London, July 20.

The French franc in London opened at 232 to £1 and closed at 239.25. The Belgian franc closed at 220 to £1.—Reuter.

Anti-Foreign Agitation

Paris, July 21.

The fall of the franc is leading to anti-foreign agitation.

Police had to be summoned to settle a brawl in a Montmartre café consequent upon a foreign tourist's remarks regarding the franc which were resented by the French customers. A motor coach full of tourists on passing Montmartre was hooted by a crowd. Some mounted the footboard and molested the passengers. A gendarme drew a revolver and kept back the crowd while the coach drove off at full speed. Three American revellers seated on a bench in Montmartre were surrounded by loafers and had to be rescued by the police.

The President's Wish

From the President downwards the most dismal prophecies are being made of the probable early downfall of the Herriot Government.

"L'Echo de Paris" declares that President Doumergue recently said to M. Herriot: "Do the best you can but as you are going to fall in any case get it over as soon as possible. Summon Parliament on Wednesday instead of Thursday so that I can gain a day in which to settle the crises and get a new Government formed."

This may account for the decision reached by M. Herriot to test his position in Parliament to-day instead of tomorrow by asking for a vote of confidence after submitting the Ministerial declaration.

This will be confined almost entirely to finance. A newspaper forecast of it indicates the determination of M. Demoncez—about whom a false alarm was circulated yesterday evening that he had resolved to resign the Finance Ministry—to discard his exaggerated tenderness for certain interests.

M. Demoncez, interviewed by "Le Motin," said: "I am not a

bogeyman. I have no scheme for a capital levy. My plans would alarm nobody."—Reuter.

Improvement of the Franc

London, July 21.

Francs opened to-day at 244 to the £.

Later.

Francs have improved to 226.5.

Later.

French francs closed at 219.5 and Belgian at 213.5.

In spite of talk of dictatorships and revolutions and evidences of a rising anti-American and, to a lesser degree, anti-British feeling among Parisians, authoritative French circles in London do not consider sensational developments likely to take place in France. It is believed that the Herriot Cabinet cannot last and that a Poincaré combination is probable. The latter may be politically undesirable to Britain but it is emphasized that a French Government will have enough to do to stabilize the franc without going back on Locarno.

Tendency to More Schisms

Paris, July 21.

The excitement in the lobbies of the Chamber is more intense even than yesterday. A feature of the situation has been the tendency to further splitting of parties.

A meeting of Radical-Socialists to-day formed an inter-party group to promote the idea of a Ministry of the National Union.

The Socialists have not yet decided to support M. Herriot.

It is even suggested that the Government may be unable to appear in Parliament because it is not able to count on all the support of which it has been assured.

M. HERRIOT'S SPEECH

Ministry Defeated At Once: Good but Useless Fight

The Chamber was packed when M. Herriot read the Ministerial declaration, stating that the Government had immediately concentrated its attention on the financial problem. Immense difficulties were looming ahead. The Government considered it necessary to meet these difficulties, even the most pressing, in close conjunction with Parliament.

The Government's programme was based on the conviction that the country ought to save itself with its own resources. France, he declared, intended to pay the debts contracted for the defence of liberty to the extent and in the form in which she could be certain she would be able keep the undertakings she made.

"We absolutely refuse," M. Herriot exclaimed, "to resort to any increase in the limit of our note circulation and reserve to ourselves absolute independence. Our object is to stabilize the franc."

Foreign securities held outside France by Frenchmen must be repatriated. The Government intended to prepare a final return to freedom of capital by a fresh offer of amnesty, refusal of which would be punished with severe penalties. Taxation would be rearranged in a more equitable manner and expenditure reduced.

The declaration was received very coldly.

Good but Useless Fight

The Chamber forthwith rejected the vote of confidence in the Herriot Government by 290 to 237.

The vote followed a statement by M. Demoncez, the Finance Minister, that the 38 milliards of francs which was the maximum that the Banque de France could legally advance to the State was exhausted to within 60 millions.

After the vote all the Ministers walked out except M. Demoncez, who asked the Chamber to vote immediately on a bill authorizing the Banque to use part of the Morgan credits to enable the State to meet its obligations.

The sitting was suspended while the Finance Committee discussed the bill.

Huge crowds in front of the Chamber cheered and yelled when M. Herriot's collapse was announced. M. Demoncez subsequently announced that the figure 60,000,000 francs—the Treasury's credit balance—had now increased to 150,000,000 francs, though he did not explain how the increase had arisen.

Later.

"We fought well," remarked M. Herriot late this evening on the

termination of his visit to the President, to whom he handed the Cabinet's resignation.

A POPULAR DEFEAT

Radicals Hooted by Crowd on Leaving Chamber

Paris, July 21.

The public interest in the debate was unprecedented in the history of the Republic. Tremendous crowds outside the Palais Bourbon shouted "Dissolution," boomed M. Herriot and burst into cheers when the result of the division was announced.

Police were requisitioned to keep order. The atmosphere was one of feverish excitement.

Before the adjournment M. Demozie asserted that if the Chamber did not pass the bill dealing with the Morgan credits he would personally take the responsibility of authorizing the Bank to sell part of the loan in order to save the Bank from suspending payments on the Treasury's account even if he were afterwards arraigned before the High Court.

M. Poincaré is at present a warm favourite for the Premiership.

July 22.

At one-thirty this morning M. Poincaré accepted the President's invitation to form a Cabinet.

"A La Lanterne"

The temper of the crowd surging round the Chamber of Deputies last night was indicated by the fact that when the downfall of the Herriot Government was known shouts were raised, such as "To the shambles!" "Off with their heads!" and other insulting cries. On the other hand cheers were raised for M. Poincaré, M. Maginot and M. Franklin Bouillon, while two Communist Deputies, who were making their exit, were greeted with howls of execration. One of them had his hat bashed in with a walking-stick.

Another storm took place when a charabanc full of tourists appeared. The visitors were greeted with boos and hisses. A man leaped on the running-board of the vehicle and was only prevented from an apparent attempt at violence by the police.

M. Herriot was hooted and greeted with catcalls by a large party which assembled in the neighbourhood of the Champs Elysees as he motored to hand in his resignation to President Doumergue.—Reuter.

NEW YORK UNEASY

Heavy Gambling Following Reports from Paris

New York, July 21.

Remembering the débacle of the German mark, speculators on Wall Street were uneasy this morning regarding the continued plunging in the franc, although the latter soon rallied on strong buying support.

Cables from Paris that Frenchmen are eagerly changing francs into American securities have been a further unsettling element, with the result that the stock market, which had been strong for some weeks, became hesitant, as traders adopted a watching attitude to see whether the new French administration would be able to improve the situation.

A sensational rumour that the Banque de France might be forced to suspend payments to-morrow on account of its note circulation having reached its legal maximum caused a sharp break in the stock market to-day towards the close. Scores of prices broke two to eight points and the French franc lost half its earlier gain of 20 points.

The rumour persisted the whole afternoon and was supported by flaring headlines in some of the evening papers. Finally a press despatch from Paris explained that the report was due to misinterpretation of M. Demozie's announcement.—Reuter.

M. POINCARÉ'S SCHEME

Small Emergency Committee: No More Paper Just Yet

Paris, July 22.

M. Poincaré's Government will most likely be in the nature of an emergency committee composed of only half a dozen ministers.

At a night sitting last night the

Chamber adopted a bill authorizing the Minister of Finance to arrange an agreement with the Banque under which the Minister will return to the Banque de France currencies held by the Treasury and also authorizing an increase in the limit to the note issue by a sum corresponding to the sale of currencies which will be carried out.

Morgan Credits Adopted

Later.

The Senate has adopted the Bill dealing with the Morgan credits, which was submitted by M. Demozie. Parliament rose at ten minutes past three o'clock this morning. The remainder of the Morgan loan, which the Finance Ministry will hand over to the Banque de France, amounts to \$33,000,000. It is now possible for the Treasury to meet its obligations for the current month without resort to inflation.

A NEW EXPEDIENT

A National Union for National Safety

July 22.

The majority of papers are in favour of the formation of a Ministry of national union or national safety, thereby endorsing a manifesto, signed by 230 Deputies, which was presented to President Doumergue yesterday, to the effect that such a Government alone could save the country.

It is asserted that M. Poincaré is endeavouring to enlist the services of M. Briand, General Sarrau and M. Paul Boncour, as Ministers.

"L'Ere Nouvelle" warns whatever Government may arise that with an empty treasury and rising public indignation one false step would be fatal.—Reuter.

WASHINGTON IMPATIENT

Sympathy Tempered with Impatience: No More Loans Yet

Washington, July 21.

The sympathy of officials with France's financial difficulties is tempered with impatience over the frequent upset of the French Cabinet.

There is every indication that France has been informed that no loans will be forthcoming from America with the sanction of the Government until the French Cabinet has secured the confidence of Parliament and when the Debt Agreement between France and America has been ratified.—Reuter.

COMMUNAL TROUBLES IN INDIA

Viceroy's Disclaimer That Government is Indifferent

Simla, July 18.

Speaking at a banquet at the Chelmsford Club (which was founded to promote friendly intercourse between the communities of India) the Viceroy, Lord Irwin, dealt exhaustively with the present communal troubles in India.

He vigorously disclaimed insinuations that the Government was indifferent to or even welcomed these disorders and dwelt on the measures that the Central Government, in conjunction with the local Governments, was taking to cope with the situation, and the impartiality of the authorities. The Viceroy concluded with a general appeal for tolerance and forbearance.—Reuter.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

Australian Reluctance to Attend Because of Canada's Absence

Melbourne, July 20.

In the House of Representatives to-day Mr. Stanley Bruce, Prime Minister of Australia, stated that it was not desirable that he should go to Great Britain unless the Imperial Conference was representative of the whole Empire. If Canada were absent it would make the Conference one from which no great results would flow.—Reuter.

A PROTECTION PLEA FOR INDIAN COTTON

Alleged Unfair Competition in Japanese Mills on Score of Labour

Bombay, July 19.

That its cotton industry is of paramount importance to India and should, therefore, be protected by the Government, is an opinion expressed by the Bombay Mill-Owners' Association in the course of a long statement submitted to the Tariff Board which is inquiring into the textile industry. The Association stresses the unfair nature of the competition from Japanese mills, which are allowed to work two shifts for 20 hours a day and employ women and children at night. The statement also ascribes the present depression to depreciated foreign exchanges, especially the Japanese, increased wages in Bombay and excessive taxation.

Suggestions to remedy the present position include a proportionate increase duty on goods from competing countries equal to that country's depreciation of exchange and protection against countries working double shifts with female and child labour which, in the case of Japan, should be about eight per cent. and five per cent. respectively. Further suggestions are: reduction of taxation to the lowest limit, including abolition of duties on machinery and mill-stores and the company super-tax; further steps which should be taken by the Government of India include reduction of railway freights and negotiations with steamship companies with a view to reduction of freights to all export markets, in which connexion it is suggested that the Government of India should follow the example of Japan in subsidizing shipping lines, the appointment of trade commissioners to assist the industry in the adoption of a scientific tariff.

The industry requires additional protection equivalent to 13 per cent. against foreign countries and further additional protection for allowances of depreciation.

The Association maintains that the existence of 337 competing mills in India would prevent a rise in the cost of cloth and expresses the opinion that if the sterling exchange were brought down to 1s. 4d. (gold) and Japanese mills were made to work on shift without employing women and children at night, the Indian cotton industry could stand on its own legs and would not require protection.—Reuter.

AMERICA AND THE LEAGUE

Small Acceptance of United States' Reservations

Washington, July 20.

Out of the forty-two countries invited to accept the United States' Senate's reservations on which America would be willing to join the World Court only Cuba, Greece and Liberia have accepted.

Nineteen other countries merely acknowledged the communication while six countries reserved their decision. Fourteen countries, including Great Britain and Japan, have not replied. Nevertheless, officials of the State Department are optimistic that ultimate assent will be obtained for American adherence.

They also believe that the American rejection of the invitation of the League of Nations to its September Conference will not influence the decision of the participating Governments.—Reuter.

INCENDIARISM AT DUNKIRK

Docker's Strike and a Recent Series of Fire

Dunkirk, July 18.

Incendiarism is suspected in connexion with the recent series of fires here. The strike of dockers was followed by a fire which destroyed a large warehouse at the Port, the damage being estimated at Frs. 1,000,000. Two men were seen escaping from the warehouse when the fire broke out.

Four hundred police are now guarding the Port.—Reuter.

THE ALLIES, THEIR DEBTS AND AMERICA

Frank Statements in House of Commons on Attitude of United States: Revision of Settlements Expected Within 20 Years: Dawes' Plan Suggested for France

Washington, July 17.

Replying to Mr. Frederick Peabody, a Massachusetts lawyer, who recently sent an open letter to President Coolidge proposing cancellation of War debts, Mr. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, writes that the Government of the United States would be shirking its duty as the trustee of the taxpayers if it sanctioned such a cancellation. Mr. Mellon declares that the American people have not demanded cancellation of War debts. He cannot agree that England is on the edge of destruction. Great Britain has a very sound heart as her recent solution of the general strike has shown all other countries. The people of Great Britain are in monetary difficulties but the very acuteness of the disease has brought about a clear understanding of its causes and the proper remedies. "I do not despair for Europe," Mr. Mellon adds.—Reuter.

London, July 19.

A debate in the House of Commons this evening on the French Debt Settlement was noteworthy for the very frank statements made with regard to the attitude of the United States to debts.

Commander Hilton-Young pointed out that, in a few years, Great Britain would be paying \$38,000,000 a year to the United States while she could not hope to receive more than \$38,500,000 for her debts from all sources. He contended that the debts should not be dealt with on a strictly commercial basis for the sake of Anglo-American relations in the future.

Mr. Snowden's View

Mr. Philip Snowden formerly Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Labour Government, declared that he did not regard Mr. Churchill's promise to consider representations from France for a modification of the Agreement as in any way binding on any future British Government. He asserted that Britain's continental debtors owed her £2,000,000,000 on which she was paying £100,000,000 a year in interest, while she was receiving less than £20,000,000 a year from her debtors. He declared that the American debt settlement was very unfortunate. But for it the way would have been open for complete cancellation of debts.

Mr. Snowden declared that America, in 15 years' time, would be getting the whole of the reparations paid by Germany and none of the European Allies would be getting a single penny. That position could not permanently endure (cheers). He suggested that the countries of Europe would have to assist France as they had assisted Germany, Austria and Hungary by means of the Dawes' plan.

Mr. Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the course of a lengthy speech in defence of the debt settlements, said that the British Govern-

ment inclined to the view that within 20 years there would be a revision of all the war debts.

He emphasized that if France raised the question of modification of annual payments Great Britain would be perfectly free to argue to the contrary.

Mr. Mellon's Letter

Mr. Churchill, referring to the letter of Mr. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, written on July 18 opposing cancellation of debts, alluded to a passage in the letter (which was not contained in the Reuter report) in which Mr. Mellon was represented as having stated that Great Britain had borrowed a large proportion of her debts for purely commercial, as distinct from war, purposes, including, amongst other things, furnishing India with silver.

Mr. Churchill said that this was a complete misapprehension of the facts of the case (Loud Ministerial cheers).

The misapprehension was so serious that it almost made him doubt the authenticity of the passage.

He emphasized that all the United States loans to the Allies were specifically limited by Act of Congress to war purposes, and every cent was spent in the United States.

Mr. Churchill declared that between 1917 and the end of the War, Britain spent over \$7,000,000,000 in the United States of which she borrowed \$4,000,000,000. The silver loan for India was treated quite separately from war debts and was fully repaid in 1923 (Ministerial cheers).

He concluded by saying that there was a good deal of resentment and ill-feeling with regard to these debts and it was very important that this resentment should not be increased by any misunderstanding of the facts.—Reuter.

FRENCH GOLD DEPOSIT WITH BRITAIN

The Origin of the Non-Interest-Bearing Debt

London, July 19.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, questioned about the non-interest-bearing debt of \$33,000,000 which France owes Great Britain, said that this sum was the equivalent of the gold transferred to Great Britain by France in 1916 against advances made to France under the Paris Agreement of August 24, 1916. He believed that the gold was now in the vaults of the Federal Bank of the United States. It was sent to America during the War: it had never been in the British gold reserve.—Reuter.

S. AFRICA AND DUTCH EAST INDIES

Possibilities of Trade and Shipping Entente

Johannesburg, July 21.

It is stated that the Premier, General Hertzog, and the Minister of Finance, Mr. N. G. Havenga, take a very favourable view of the proposals for business relations between South Africa and the Dutch East Indies.

There is every likelihood that the Union Government will adopt the suggestion to send a deputation to the East Indies to report on the possibilities of trade and shipping facilities.—Reuter.

OIL RIGHTS IN CANADA

New Company to Be Formed

London, July 16.

The Hudson's Bay Company have entered into an arrangement with Mr. E. W. Marland for the exploration and development of their oil rights in Canada.

A Canadian company will be formed entitled "The Hudson's Bay Marland Oil Company."—Reuter.

THIEVES, BRISTLES AND A LAWSUIT

Liability of Owners of Cargo Vessel

London, July 17.

In the King's Bench Division to-day Mr. Justice Roche delivered judgment in favour of the plaintiffs, the owners of a cargo of bristles, in their action against the owners of the Str. City of Baroda for non-delivery of a complete cargo of bristles consisting of 21 cases. The cargo, his Lordship held, was stolen by a local gang of thieves at Tsing-tao.—Reuter.

WHITE STAR LINE SALE

Negotiations Broken Off

London, July 16.

The Morgan, Grenfell Company and the president of the International Mercantile Marine Company state that owing to present circumstances and conditions, the negotiations for the purchase of the White Star Line have been terminated by mutual consent.—Reuter.

MR. MELLON'S LATEST LETTER

Comment in the New York Press:
Two Different Points
of View
New York, July 17.

Although secrecy surrounds the sailing to Europe to-day on board the *Majestic* of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Mellon, and Mr. Pierson Morgan, ostensibly on a holiday, there is reason to believe that they may eventually participate in conversations which, it is rumoured, are being carried on in France between Mr. Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, Mr. Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, M. Moreau, Governor of the Bank of France, and Dr. Schacht, Governor of the Reichsbank.

July 21.

Europe, naked, shivering in a barrel, with the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Mellon, cosily wrapped in clothes consisting of war debt settlement banknotes, blandly remarking: "You may keep the barrel," is the subject of a cartoon in the New York "World," which, in an accompanying leader, says that Mr. Winston Churchill's rebuke contained in his speech in the House of Commons on July 19 is humiliating and fundamentally unanswerable. It adds that Mr. Mellon "with the finesse of a wild elephant" signed a public letter written probably by some bureaucrat of the Treasury which was wrong in facts and nauseating in pretensions of generosity. The paper remarks in conclusion that President Coolidge's debt policy has been merely a timid evasion to satisfy Congress.

The New York "Herald-Tribune" takes the other side on the inter-Ally debt question, protesting that the transactions with the Allies were above board and carried no legal or moral pledge of cancellation. The paper declares that Britain refunded her debt as a matter of sound national policy whereby the pound's restoration to parity has been greatly helped and Britain's position as a great commercial creditor nation strengthened.

Later.

In view of the fall of the franc and the prominence given by the press to the war debt controversies the eyes of the American public are focussed on Europe, especially France. Uneasiness is increasing with regard to the outcome of France's difficulties.

While the newspapers give prominence to reports of anti-American demonstrations in France and anti-American feeling in England, the American press hitherto has adopted a remarkably moderate tone in sympathizing with Europe's difficulties, but the man in the street is of opinion that France does not want to pay.

The Treasury has issued a statement amounting to a flat contradiction of Mr. Churchill's figures regarding British expenditure in the United States during the War.

Some politicians accuse Mr. Mellon of excessive generosity in debt settlements, particularly the Italian debt.—*Reuter*.

BRITISH FINANCE BILL

Passed Over Labour Motion for Rejection

London, July 21.

The House of Commons to-day adopted the third reading of the Financial Bill.

A Labour motion for rejection was defeated by 324 votes to 117.—*Reuter*.

RUM-RUNNING QUESTION

American-British Conference Continued

London, July 16.

The "Rum-running Conference" between British and American delegates is continuing.

The American Delegation to-day discussed the question of fraudulent registry with the British Board of Trade and the question of false clearance papers with the Customs authorities.

A representative of the Bahama Government is participating in the discussions.—*Reuter*.

LABOUR AND WUCHOW INCIDENT

Usual Attack in Parliament on Naval Officer's Firm Action

London, July 21.

Replying to Mr. C. P. Trevelyan (Labour) in the House of Commons to-day with regard to the British Senior Naval Officer at Wuchow closing the port to Chinese shipping on June 24, Sir Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, after reciting the facts of the case, said that His Majesty's Government still awaited detailed information but, in view of the instructions issued by the Canton Government that facilities should be provided, they were inclined to consider that responsibility for the incident lay with the local Chinese authorities.

Mr. Trevelyan asked whether there was any precedent for naval officers using their discretion in relations with foreign Powers without reference to the Home Government.

Sir Austen replied that there was plenty of precedent. Happily for the British Empire and the peace of the world naval officers had shown themselves very capable of using discretion (Ministerial cheers).—*Reuter*.

SATISFACTORY RUBBER POSITION

Successful Results from Restriction Policy

London, July 17.

At the annual dinner of the Incorporated Society of Planters of Malaya and London Mr. R. G. Kindersley, who presided, said that the present satisfactory position of the rubber industry was very largely due to the system of restriction in output. The opponents of restriction formed a very small minority. He was sure that valuable results would be obtained from the Rubber Research Institute of Malaya. Planting was going to be a much more scientific business in the future.

In order to obtain the best results, Mr. Kindersley said, planters must keep in touch with the Institute and consult publications on tropical agriculture. The prospects of rubber were very bright, he concluded.

Sir Frank Swettenham said that the future lay in the hand of those who owned rubber properties and had the means and the desire to extend them. If they extended planting very considerably they must not be surprised if the production of rubber became greater than the world's consumption and if prices fell below profitable production.—*Reuter*.

AMERICAN HEAT WAVE

Sweltering Temperature and Results in Cuba

New York, July 20.

The sporadic heat wave of the past fortnight has reached its apex in the Middle West where the weather is sweltering with cloudless skies and a blazing sun. The temperature to-day is over 100 degrees. Twenty-five persons have died of heat stroke at Chicago.—*Reuter*.

Havana, July 20.

In broiling weather in which the Canadians suffered severely, Cuba eliminated Canada to-day from the Lawn Tennis Davis Cup by three matches to two.—*Reuter*.

THE DECENCY ORDER

Obnoxious Regulation in New York Suspended

London, July 17.

British tourists travelling to America by third-class henceforth will be landed at New York piers like other passengers and will not be submitted to unnecessary formality. This assurance has been received by shipping circles in England in consequence of the recent outcry.—*Reuter*.

THE COAL DEADLOCK IN BRITAIN

Bishops and Free Church Men Intervening with Schemes of Compromise

London, July 17.

An influential body of Bishops and Free Church leaders have intervened in the coal stoppage and drafted a scheme to which the Miners' Executive have agreed, providing that the miners resume work at their old wages and that the Government continue its subsidy on the understanding that negotiations be reopened and a permanent settlement reached within four months. The Bishops requested Mr. Baldwin to receive a deputation. The Prime Minister acceded to their request but emphasized his refusal to consider extension of the subsidy, declaring that a settlement could only be reached between the owners and the miners themselves.—*Reuter*.

DRAMATIC DEATH OF AVIATOR

Result of Collision Between Two Seaplanes

Barcelona, July 19.

As a result of the collision of two naval seaplanes at a height of 100 metres, Lieutenant Duran, who accompanied Major Franco on his flight from Spain to the Argentine, was killed to-day.

A destroyer rescued the airmen from the sea but Lieut. Duran died from his injuries after being picked up.—*Reuter*.

THE FIRM HAND IN CALCUTTA

14 Killed, 126 Badly Injured: A Serious Situation

Calcutta, July 15.

Eight persons were killed and 107 injured in to-day's rioting. Sixty persons were arrested, mostly Mohammedans.

July 16.

The casualties in yesterday's rioting are now stated to have been 14 killed and 126 injured severely enough to be conveyed to hospital. The city to-day is normal but the police have been reinforced and armed pickets are patrolling the streets.

Police Forced to Fire on Crowds

July 19.

Further serious rioting between Hindus and Moslems occurred to-day in a suburb of Calcutta.

Owing to the disturbances the police were forced to fire. Four Mohammedans were wounded and taken to hospital.

Firing still continues.

Serious Situation

July 21.

Hindus and Mohammedans have started guerilla warfare. Many stabbings and assaults have taken place. Five persons have been killed and 17 seriously injured.

The shops are closed and the situation is extremely serious.

July 20.

A Muharrut procession to-day provoked renewed rioting. Shots were fired and one Mohammedan was killed. Nine were seriously injured. Twenty-five others, mostly Hindus, had to be confined to hospital. One had his fingers chopped off.

Severe rains fell at midnight, flooding the whole of north Calcutta, and curtailed the disturbances.

Police in Control After Days of Disorder

July 21.

The disorders of the morning spread and rioting broke out. The police were obliged to fire at a number of places and eventually controlled the situation. So far six persons have been killed and 33 seriously injured.—*Reuter*.

THE CANADIAN ELECTIONS

Ottawa, July 21.

The general election will be held on September 14.—*Reuter*.

AMERICAN MARRIAGE AT SEA

Not Legal if Performed by Captain: Domestic Fears

Washington, July 17.

Anxiety has assailed the minds of numerous couples married at sea, the validity of whose unions has become doubtful owing to a ruling by Justice Parker of the General Council of the Shipping Board that masters of Government-owned vessels are incompetent to perform marriages.

Justice Parker refrained from expressing his view on the validity of the marriages already performed though the Council is of opinion that they might be validated by the marriage statutes of the States in which the ships are registered.

The difficulty arose from the fact that the United States has got no Federal marriage laws.—*Reuter*.

CAPT. COBHAM AGAIN DELAYED

Severe Weather and Damage to Machine: Arrival in Delhi

Karachi, July 16.

Captain Cobham has not been able to take off from Bunder Abbas owing to the severe weather, which is likely to last several days.

July 17.

Captain Cobham (who is flying to Australia) damaged the lower carriage strut of his aeroplane in attempting to resume his flight to Australia yesterday. Three days' delay for repairs is certain. Thunderstorms continue.

Captain Cobham left Bunder Abbas at 3.45 this morning (Greenwich time) en route to Australia.

July 18.

Captain Cobham has arrived here from Bunder Abbas.—*Reuter*.

Delhi, July 21.

Captain Cobham has arrived.—*Reuter*.

WALLSEND BY-ELECTION

Miss Bondfield in Again With Heavy Majority

London, July 22.

The Wallsend by-election, due to the resignation of Sir Patrick Hastings, Attorney-General in the Labour Cabinet of 1924, has resulted as follows:

Miss Margaret Bondfield (Labour)	13,896
Mr. Howard (Conservative)	9,839
Mr. Curry (Liberal) ..	4,000

The figures in the last election were:

Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C., (Labour)	17,274
Mr. S. Howard (Conservative)	15,672

—*Reuter*

OBITUARY

M. Dzerzhinsky

Moscow, July 20.

The death is announced of M. Dzerzhinsky, President of the Supreme Economic Council.—*Reuter*.

LORD WILLINGTON'S NEW HONOUR

London, July 20.

The London Gazette announces that the King has appointed Viscount Willington, who succeeds Lord Byng of Vimy as Governor-General of Canada, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.—*Reuter*.

PARIS, July 15.—The papers agree in stating that never since the Armistice has the National Fete been observed with greater enthusiasm and brilliance. The military review was magnificent and picturesque, especially with the participation of Moroccan troops and the presence of the Sultan. The Maharajah of Kapurthala in white turban and a cloak of gorgeous colours was also in attendance.—*Havas*.

SMALLPOX AND RAINFALL

A New Task for Weather Experts: Foretelling Epidemics

London, July 19.

The Medical Research Council has published a pamphlet by Sir Leonard Rogers on the effect of the climate of India on smallpox, in which Sir Leonard shows that the disease generally is more prevalent in dry seasons or in low rainfall areas. The pamphlet draws the conclusion that by watching the absolute humidity in India, and possibly other continental countries, at a season when normally the humidity averages about 0.700 to 0.800, about four-fifths of the smallpox epidemics could be foreseen from two to three months ahead of time. This would enable the public health authorities to issue warnings and to take the necessary steps to minimise approaching outbreaks.—*Reuter*.

WHERE THE MONEY WENT

Transport and General Workers' Half Million Pounds

London, July 16.

The annual report of the Transport and General Workers' Union asserts that the Union's funds which at the end of 1925 amounted to £500,000 were all spent in the miners' struggle.—*Reuter*.

SOUTH AMERICAN BANK FAILURES

Suicide of Leading Banker: Shot With Revolver

Atlanta, Georgia, July 16.

Mr. R. I. Smith, President of the Atlanta Real Estate Board and a director of the Bankers' Trust Company, was found dead in his home to-day with a revolver by his side.—*Reuter*.

Note: A large number of banks in Georgia have closed their doors this week and the Bankers' Trust Company of Atlanta has filed a petition in bankruptcy.—*Reuter*.

THE NON-STOP FLIGHT RECORD

Three Thousand Miles from Paris to Omak

Paris, July 15.

Flying from Paris to Omak, 3,000 miles without a stop, Captain Girier and Lieutenant Dordillet have beaten the record of the brothers Arrachart who flew on June 23 from Le Bourget to Basra, a distance of 2,734 miles.—*Reuter*.

THE CONTROL OF YARN

Imposing Lancashire Combination

London July 18.

Over 31 prominent Lancashire cotton mill directors representing capital amounting to £55,000,000 are backing a scheme to form a combine to control yarns made from American cotton.—*Reuter*.

AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT

To be Opened by the Duke of York at Canberra

Melbourne, July 19.

Lord Stonehaven, Governor-General of Australia, announces that the Duke of York will open the Parliament at Canberra.—*Reuter*.

U. S. LEGATION ENDANGERED

Geneva, July 17.

Owing to the United States Legation at Berne receiving several threatening letters with reference to the Sacco and Vanzetti affair the Swiss police have taken measures to protect the Legation and Consulate and their personnel throughout the country.—*Reuter*.

SATURDAY'S TELEGRAMS

FRENCH CABINET FORMED

M. Poincaré's Ministry with M. Briand in Charge of Foreign Affairs: Radical-Socialists the Real Difficulty To be Dealt With

UNFRIENDLY DEMONSTRATIONS IN PARIS

British and American Tourists Hooted by Crowds on the Boulevards

Paris, July 23.

of an interview with a delegation of the inter-party Republic group, at present comprising about 300 members, who were anxious to know that M. Poincaré's Government would include their adequate representation. M. Poincaré pointed out that he would be impotent in the Ministry of Finance unless at the same time he headed the Government. The Premier promised to prove that his Government was constituted solely to save the State without thoughts of reprisal.

Later.

M. Poincaré has formed a Cabinet as follows:
M. Poincaré, Premier and Minister of Finance.
M. Briand, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
General Sarraut, Minister of the Interior.
M. Herriot, Minister of Public Instruction.
M. Leygues, Minister of Marine.
M. Painlevé, Minister of War.
M. Tardieu, Minister of Public Works.
M. Marin, Minister of Pensions.
M. Perrier, Minister of the Colonies.
M. Bokanowski, Minister of Commerce.
The portfolios of Labour and Agriculture have not yet been allotted.—Reuter.

London, July 22.

Francs opened to-day at 209 to the £. They are now 213.5.

Later.

French francs closed at 217.5 and Belgian at 212.5.—Reuter.

Some Effects of the Fall

Paris, July 22.

Shopkeepers are reluctant to sell their goods owing to the fall of the franc. One angrily told a customer, who complained that his order had been incorrectly carried out, that he would take the goods back rather than correct the mistake as the goods were now worth twice the price when the order was given.

People are laying in large stocks of clothing, furniture and coal. There is a boom in motorcars and other articles that will not depreciate.

The preference for investment in foreign securities is becoming more marked on the Bourse and at banks.

M. Herriot has declined to be the Radical Socialist Party's candidate for the Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies, which he vacated when he became Premier.

Later.

M. Raoul Peret, former Minister of Finance, has been elected President of the Chamber.

M. Poincaré's Main Difficulty

M. Poincaré reassured the Left groups of Parliament in the course

DEMONSTRATION IN PARIS

Paris, July 23.

A crowd yesterday evening collected at a point in the boulevards where motor-coaches assemble for their daily tour of the Capital and hooted foreign passengers. The demonstrators were so threatening that passengers were compelled to descend. Finally two coaches succeeded in pushing their way through the people barring the road. Police were summoned. They extricated the British and American tourists from the crowd.—Reuter.

NEW YORK SUBWAY STRIKE

A Complete Failure: Leader's Advice to Men

New York, July 22.

Mr. Lavin, leader of the underground motormen and switchmen who have been on strike since July 6 declares that they have lost and advises them to march to the company's yards to-day and ask for reinstatement.—Reuter.

HEAT WAVE IN NEW YORK

New York, July 22.

The city is struggling to survive the unprecedented heat-wave. The temperature is above 96. There have been numerous cases of heat-stroke and deaths from drowsiness.

Temperature Going Up

Later.

The city is sweltering in the heat wave. The temperature was 97 in the shade to-day.

Seven deaths took place yesterday. Other victims include eight women and two girls, killed, thirty-two persons were injured, some fatally, by the capsizing of a charabanc in which a number of "Brooklynites" were engaged in a day's outing on the Hudson River to escape the stifling town.—Reuter.

ARGUMENT BETWEEN TREASURIES

British Reply to American Statement on How the Money was Spent

London, July 22.

The British Treasury has issued a statement replying to the United States Treasury statement alleging that the British borrowings in the United States during the War were largely for commercial and not War purposes.

After reaffirming that the money borrowed was spent for the purpose of the War the statement declares that but for the fact that the United States did not feel able to entering the War to relieve Britain of the burden of covering the sterling requirements of her Continental allies Britain would have been able to meet, from the resources she placed at the disposal of the Allies, her expenditure in America; and, in all human probability, the British debt to the United States would never have been incurred.

The statement remarks in conclusion that the facts set forth therein show that no case for discriminating against Britain can be founded upon her use of the money borrowed from the United States for the prosecution of the War. Britain did not complain of the adverse discrimination with which she had been treated, but when the reasons assigned for such discrimination clearly arise from misconception of facts the necessary corrections of fact must be made.—Reuter.

BOXING

British Welterweight Champion Retains Title

London, July 22.

In a 20 round contest for the British Welterweight Championship at Holland Park Hall to-night, the holder, Jack Hood, defeated Harry Mason on points.

They had weighed in during the afternoon and both were well under weight.

Aided by his advantage in height and reach Hood was generally better at long-range work. Mason was quick and elusive, however, but frequently rushed in and held in clinches and the referee had to warn him at the end of the tenth round, when Hood was leading well on points. Mason attacked fiercely and made up some ground in the next four rounds but after that Hood forged ahead. Mason fought splendidly in the last round and tried very hard for a knockout but Hood weathered the storm and won a very popular victory.—Reuter.

HOME CRICKET

Australia v. Scotland a Draw

London, July 22.

The two-day cricket match between Scotland and the Australians ended at Edinburgh to-day in a draw.

The weather to-day was cold and showery and the last part of the match was played in driving rain.

The Australians, who overnight had made 208 for one wicket in reply to the Scottish score of 94, completed their first innings to-day for 563.

Woodfull only added one run to 1's score of 93, but Gregory hit up 87, Ryder made 106 and the wicket-keeper, Oldfield, 62 not out. Sievwright took three wickets for 122.

Scotland had made 106 for four wickets in their second innings when stumps were drawn. Frowes was top scorer with 50.—Reuter.

OBITUARY

Vice Admiral Saito

Tokyo, July 23.

Vice-Admiral Shichigoro Saito, Vice Chief of the Naval Staff, has died from cancer.—Reuter.

Col. W. Roebbling

New York, July 22.

The death is announced of Col. Washington Roebbling, who built the Brooklyn Bridge.—Reuter.

MUNICIPAL GAZETTE NEWS

Consul-General for Belgium.

A letter from Mr. J. Van Haute, Consul-General for Belgium, informs the Council that he returned from Peking on July 14, and resumed charge of the Consulate-General for Belgium on July 15.

Consul-General for Denmark.

A letter from Mr. S. Langkjaer, Consul-General for Denmark, informs the Council that, during the absence of Mr. Langkjaer for about four weeks from July 19, Vice-Consul C. Brun will be in charge of the Consulate-General for Denmark.

Health Report for June.

The health of the community during the month was satisfactory, there being no unusual incidence of any communicable disease. The death rates among both Foreigners and Chinese were about normal.

Smallpox was almost absent, there being only one death among Foreigners, in the case of a Japanese infant eight months old, who had not been vaccinated.

Scarlet Fever was still present, but showed a marked decline. There were fifteen cases notified among Foreigners, one of which was fatal. Among the Chinese, fifty-one cases were reported, compared with eighty-seven last month, making altogether 514 up to the present, during the year.

The first death from Diphtheria

this year, among Foreigners, occurred during the month, in the case of a Russian child four years old. Cholera.—One case was notified among Foreigners, and one among the Chinese. In both the diagnosis was confirmed in the Municipal Laboratory. The Foreign case was of an Indian who was reported to have eaten raw melon. The attention of the Public is drawn to the Cholera Notice, for only by scrupulously following its instructions can freedom from infection be assured.

Milk.—One hundred and fifty-two samples were taken for analysis, and though thirteen were of rather poor quality, yet in no case was adulteration found.

Ice Cream.—Twenty-eight samples were taken for bacteriological examination, but only four reached the highest standard. Six samples were found to be unsafe for human consumption. The makers were cautioned.

The coffin dump, off the Kiaochow Road, which has been a serious nuisance during the last four years, has now been completely cleared and closed.

Here follow Tables of Vital Statistics, Communicable Diseases and of the work of the Food, Dairies and Markets Division, Sanitation Division, Venereal Diseases Clinic and Municipal Laboratories, Hospitals and Slaughterhouse.

C. NOEL DAVIS,

Commissioner of Public Health.

Henderson's Magazine Monthly
Something for Everybody
Editorial and Advertising Offices:
47 PEKING ROAD, SHANGHAI
Forty Cents — or
\$5.00 per annum post paid

NEW MAP OF SHANGHAI

Prepared by the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL and published, with their permission, by the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Scale: 1,200 feet to one inch.
Size: 60 inches by 25 inches.

Area covered: The Point (Yangtszepoo) to west of Hangjao Golf Links (including Baboon Road); the Rifle Range to Kiangnan Dock.

Municipal Districts, Tram Routes, etc., shown in different colours.

Printed on special map paper by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, Ltd.

THIS Map of Shanghai is compiled by the Shanghai Municipal Council, and contains all the information extant at the date of its production. It is the only authoritative Map of Shanghai existent; it is correct in scale, detail and nomenclature, and is copyright.

A map of Shanghai should be in the hands of every ratepayer. Without one it is impossible to follow the life and growth of the Settlement and its surroundings, or the position of affairs in times of civil disturbance and war.

For tram routes, distances, and for excursions in the country the new map will be found invaluable.

Price: Five Dollars

On Sale at
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS OFFICE
The Bund, Shanghai

INDISPOSITION OF DUTCH QUEEN

Chill Enlarged Into Severe Bronchitis by Rumour

Amsterdam, July 22.

The Geneva correspondent of "De Telegraaf" states that reports regarding the health of the Queen of the Netherlands, who is ill with bronchitis at St. Beatenberg, Switzerland, where she has been on holiday, are satisfactory, but Professor Otto Naegeli of Zurich University was summoned to St. Beatenberg yesterday.—Reuter.

Berne, July 22.

The Queen of the Netherlands is much better.

Reports that Her Majesty is suffering from a severe attack of bronchitis are greatly exaggerated; she has only a slight chill.—Reuter.

CAPT. COBHAM AT ALLAHABAD

Allahabad, July 22.

Captain Alan Cobham arrived here to-day from Delhi in the course of his flight to Australia.—Reuter.

Now at Calcutta

Calcutta, July 23.

Captain Cobham arrived here to-day en route to Australia.—Reuter.

FROM THE FOUR WINDS

THE GREAT EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS AT CHICAGO

Unsurpassed Scenes of Splendour and Enthusiasm on the Arrival of the Papal Legate and Other Cardinals and Clergy from All the World

FROM IRENE CORBALLY KUHN

Chicago, Ill., June 17.

Not since the American troops returned from the World War has Chicago welcomed anyone so enthusiastically as yesterday when it greeted Cardinal Bonzano, papal delegate to the 28th international Eucharistic Congress, and the eight other cardinals who accompanied him from abroad.

Automobile horns and sirens stop of buildings along the boulevard mingled with locomotive whistles and bells when the specially built "red" train which conveyed the cardinals from New York to Chicago, arrived in the yards of the Illinois Central line. The noise continued for fully 15 minutes until the motorcycle policeman cleared the boulevard of last-minute "jay" walkers and the great triumphal procession started up Michigan Boulevard to Holy Name Cathedral.

The Procession of Cardinals

From my office window, looking out upon the boulevard from the third story, I witnessed this triumphal procession that marked the entry into Chicago of ten cardinals of the Roman Catholic church—the greatest number of cardinals ever gathered together in the United States—for this great Eucharistic Congress which opens formally on Sunday, June 20.

Five or six more cardinals are expected in the city before the formal opening. Already there are thousands of clergymen here, from simple parish priests and missionaries from far-off lands, to monsignori, bishops and archbishops. Two bishops from China are present, and many Chinese Catholic visitors. One of the Chinese delegations present is headed by Sir Joseph Lo Pa Hong, K.S.G., Chinese capitalist, who is called in the American press "the Rockefeller of China." He is reputed to be worth many millions of dollars and is said to support 3,000 Chinese Catholics. He is accompanied on his trip here by his son, Ignatius Lo, who speaks English, French and German, as well as his native tongue, fluently; and by Nicholas Tsu and his son, Francis, a student in the United States.

The Chinese Gift

They are the personal guests of Edward N. Hurley, formerly head of the United States Shipping Board. The Chinese delegation brought with them the most gorgeous set of liturgical garments that has yet arrived in the city although such garments have arrived from every part of the world. The garments included a chasuble, four dalmatics, a cope, a stole, a maniple and a benediction veil. All are gold embroidered and are thickly studded with pearls, beryl, jade and agates. The design, gold embroidered, represented wheat, symbolical of the bread of the Eucharist, and grapes, symbolical of its wine.

Sir Joseph presented these garments, made at St. Joseph's Hospice, in China, to Cardinal Mundelein, of Chicago, and won from him the promise that they would be worn by Cardinal Bonzano, the papal delegate, when he pontificates at the mass which opens Children's Day, June 21, at Soldiers' Field, in the city.

From my vantage point in my office overlooking the Boulevard, I heard the blare of trumpets before the procession came into sight. Thousands of people lining either side of Michigan boulevard began clapping enthusiastically as the mounted police of the city, leading the procession, came into view. After them came a brass band, then companies of firemen, boy scouts, youths in white, with sashes and ties, the papal colours, hundreds of clergymen, thousands of laymen, Knights of Columbus,

open motor cars each containing one of the visiting cardinals in his scarlet robes, attended by lesser dignitaries of the church whose robes, shaded from deep purple to amethyst. Mayor Dever and Chief of Police Collins followed the procession of cardinals and then, finally, in a big automobile, came Cardinal Bonzano, the papal delegate, wearing his scarlet and gold robes, and Cardinal Mundelein, (who met the papal delegate at the railroad station), also in the brilliant vestments of his rank.

The Papal Delegate

The papal delegate made an unforgettable picture in his scarlet robes as he smiled on the crowds and blessed them. Respectfully, the Catholics in the throngs crossed themselves or knelt in the street, while the thousands of those of other creeds watched in respectful silence as the car went by. The papal delegate is a handsome man, youthful in appearance for his years, and with an intense spirituality about him that softens the fine features and gives a child-like sweetness to his face. As he blessed the crowds to the right and left he did not forget the eager onlookers from the office buildings rearing their heights into the sky. He looked up occasionally as he passed a particularly high building, smiling at the faces in the open windows, three, five, eight, ten, 15 stories about the street, lifting his hand high in benediction.

The cardinals who are present in Chicago for this magnificent spectacle of religion which is being held for the first time in the United States, and for the second time in North America, are, besides Cardinal Bonzano, and Cardinal Mundelein, who is resident in Chicago, Cardinal Patrick O'Donnell, primate of all Ireland; Cardinal Patrick J. Hayes, archbishop of New York; Cardinal Alessius Charost, archbishop of Rennes; Cardinal Reigy Casanova, archbishop of Toledo and primate of Spain; Cardinal Denis J. Dougherty of Philadelphia; Cardinal Louis Dubois, archbishop of Paris; Cardinal Michael von Faulhaber, archbishop of Munich, who travelled incognito to the United States; Cardinal Frederick Gustavus Piff, archbishop of Vienna; Cardinal John Czeronch, archbishop of Strigonia, and primate of Hungary. Cardinal O'Connell of Boston will arrive on Sunday, as well some four or five other cardinals.

From All the World

Bishops, archbishops and priests from every quarter of the globe, from Algiers, Australia, South America, Canada, England, and other far-off places are here or are arriving hourly. To these clergymen from the four ends of the earth Chicago is opening her arms in welcome. And her welcome is extended to the one and one-half million laymen who, according to conservative estimates, will be in this mid-west metropolis between now and the end of next week when the Congress closes. The railroads estimate that they will bring to Chicago for each of the four days the congress is in session, 600,000 visitors. Many more are arriving by motor. The Catholic population of Chicago is in excess of a million so that there will be in attendance at this 28 Eucharistic congress more than two and a half million people.

The city is en fête. Buildings everywhere are decorated with the national colours, and with the white and gold papal colours, as well as with papal shields and with wheat and grape representations of the bread and wine of the Eucharist. The concrete posts surmounted by white globes—the city lighting system, at every corner and in between

streets, are draped with white and gold banners and are topped by clusters of American and papal flags. Electric lights and coloured pennons are strung from one light to another, for miles along the principal boulevards and streets.

The Great Pageant

Nearly all the nations of the world will be represented at this great pageant on the shores of Lake Michigan. The outstanding figure of the Congress of course is John Cardinal Bonzano, personal representative of Pope Pius XI, appointed by the Pope to carry his message and special blessing to sons and daughters of the church gathered for the congress. The papal legate stands in the same relation to the head of the church that a viceroy does to the ruler of an earthly kingdom and, as such, is entitled to special honours in certain points, as imposing as those which would be accorded the Pope himself were his visit to a foreign land possible.

First a Missionary in China

Cardinal Bonzano began his career as a missionary to China in 1890. He was rector of a Chinese church for six years. Twice he fell victim to yellow fever in the Orient and a result he was recalled to Rome. He is well known in important circles for he was Papal Nuncio in Washington for ten years and acted as liaison between President Wilson and the people in 1916 in negotiations which brought an exchange of communications between the Vatican and the White House, resulting in a tentative proposal to the powers at war, for a peace conference. Cardinal Bonzano during his stay in Washington was as popular among non-Catholics as among those of his own faith and he never made a discrimination of creed among friends. "Dogma is no measuring stick for friendship," he said recently. "In American friendship walks out to meet one everywhere."

The Cardinal's Special

As Cardinal Bonzano looked out upon the thousands of eager faces to-day, welcoming him to Chicago as his car moved slowly up the boulevard, he must have realized the striking truth of his own statement; for never was such a welcome accorded president, prince or potentate before. For their journey from New York to Chicago the papal delegate and the foreign cardinals travelled in a special train of Pullman cars, made expressly for them and for the occasion. The cars were painted cardinal red, even the wheels and running gear receiving this brilliant colour. The legate had a car to himself, containing five rooms, all appointments bearing his insignia. Directly behind the locomotive was a combined lounge and library with specially selected books. Next came three luxurious compartment cars, each having six compartments and three drawing rooms. Another car had ten finely appointed compartments. The dining car was equipped with extra fine linen and the silverware was engraved with the coat of arms of Cardinal Bonzano.

Railroad officials all along the route demonstrated their eagerness to do their share toward displaying American hospitality and regard for visitors. The "cardinal's special" had the right of way over every other train on the road. It was preceded one signal stop by a pilot train, as an extra precaution. As the special passed from one road division into another, the general manager of that division came aboard and was personally responsible for the safety of the train and its passengers while the train was in his division.

A Fitting Stage

The Cardinals went direct from this train to the motor cars, and proceeded in the magnificent parade before alluded to, up Michigan Boulevard to the Holy Name Cathedral where they gave thanks for their safe conduct to the seat of the great Eucharistic Congress.

The visiting princes of the church were enthusiastic about the city and were unanimous in their expressed satisfaction of the choice of Chicago as the seat of the 28th congress. Chicago is, naturally, a beautiful city, and careful planning has done much to make it even more beautiful. The system of parks and boulevards, among the most

extensive in America, provides a verdant background for the modern buildings, fine homes and lofty edifices. Soldiers' Field, where some of the open air services will be held, is in the heart of the city, between Michigan Boulevard and Lake Michigan. One hundred and sixty thousand people can be accommodated in the stadium here.

Mundelein, where the great Eucharistic procession will be held, is 40 miles north of the city, on the shores of the lake, in a beautifully wooded section. The grounds of the diocesan seminary of St. Mary of the Lake where the congress will hold its closing exercises, are particularly lovely and their natural beauty has been enhanced by weeks of careful planning and preparations in gardening and building.

Pageantry and Beauty

The Holy Name Cathedral in the city has been decorated in lavish and truly magnificent style. Above the portals of the altar is an immense shield bearing a representation of the Eucharist. All about the altar is a draping of white velvet, sparkling with gold and silver, and of silver cloth. Above is a huge golden sunburst in which the Eucharist will repose all next week. Flood lights play on the marble altar and strike into flame the triple crown of gold and silver, tipped with a golden cross, that signifies to the faithful that Jesus Christ is to be crowned king of the world in the ceremonies of next week. A great throne to the right of the altar has been erected for the papal delegate.

How the Congress Began

The unequalled pageantry and beauty of this great spectacle is causing thousands everywhere to inquire into the beginnings of the Eucharistic Congress. It is not an annual occurrence, but within recent years, has been held every two years. It had its first real beginning at Lille, in 1881. Madame Marie Martha Tamisier, a wealthy Frenchwoman of Tours, who devoted her life to the Eucharist, was the originator of the idea. After many trials she emerged finally with a strong faith which enabled her to devote herself unremittingly to her mission. She became a familiar figure in the anterooms of bishops and cardinals, humbly petitioning for interviews. Through an American, Bishop Dubois of Galveston, Texas, she was able at last to bring her hopes and plans to the attention of Pope Leo XII. By this time, largely through her efforts, Eucharistic celebrations had been held at various places throughout France, particularly at Paris, Avignon and Anvers. Bishop Dubois went to Rome after his interview with Mmc. Tamisier and on his return told her that Pope Leo XIII had approved her plans.

She spent endless hours then in asking men in all walks of life to sign a huge petition for a Eucharistic Congress. She enlisted bishops and priests to her side to carry out her idea, and worked with particular energy for another local demonstration at Faverney.

The Papal Approval

At Faverney there were delegates from Spain, Belgium, Mexico and Chile, so that the local congress, it was shown, had than assumed the complexion of an international congress. Three years later there was a larger congress at Nimes but the International Eucharistic Congress, as such, with the full approval and active support of the Pope did not come into being until 1881 at Lille. Three thousand pilgrims attended the first congress there; in 1886, in Paris, 20,000 of the laity and 1,500 members of the clergy were in attendance. Antwerp, Brussels, Jerusalem, Lourdes, Rome, Madrid, Cologne, Vienna, Malta, Amsterdam and other cities have been chosen for the congress. In 1908 the Congress met in London and in 1910 it assembled for the first time on the North American continent, at Montreal.

During the World War the congress was suspended but in Rome, in 1922, it was even more successful than before the war. In Amsterdam in 1924 more than 50,000 people walked in the Eucharistic procession. Chicago's Eucharistic Congress bids fair to be the largest and most brilliant of all.

The first aim of the Congress is a purely spiritual one and for

more than a year now Cardinal Mundelein has directed efforts toward securing the reception of Holy Communion on the part of all Catholic residents of Chicago and all Catholic visitors daily during the congress. It is expected that two million Catholic men, women and children will approach the communion railing in Catholic churches in Chicago on Sunday, June 20, the opening day of the congress.

The Daily Programme

Monday, June 21, will be Children's Day. Sixty thousand boys and girls from the higher grades of the parochial schools will sing the Gregorian Mass of the Angels in the open air stadium at Soldiers' Field. One hundred and sixty thousand people can be accommodated in the stadium.

Tuesday, June 22, will be Women's Day. Wednesday will be devoted to the topic of higher education. The congress will close on Thursday, June 24, with the imposing Eucharistic procession through the lovely grounds of the diocesan seminary of St. Mary of the Lake at Mundelein.

Some conception of the world interest in this congress may be found in the fact that more than 450 newspaper correspondents from countries all over the world have been sent to Chicago to report on the congress in full.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE WITH CHINA

Hopes of an Improved Business in Flour and Butter

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Melbourne, June 2.

In spite of the decrease in cereal output caused by drought conditions, early in 1926, the export shipments have not been quite so disastrously affected as was at first expected. Taking the figures for the State of Victoria alone, last month showed export shipments which were computed to value £748,913 (against the shipments worth £1,973,284, for May of last year). The United Kingdom was the chief customer taking £488,271 cents while Norway, Canary Islands each exceeded £130, 000 cents; and Germany came next in order of custom with Italy and Belgium following.

The destinations of the flour shipments for the same period valued at £146,724 were the United Kingdom, South Africa, Java, New Zealand, Egypt and British Malaya with smaller quantities for some other overseas buyers. These shipments were £83,830 below the value of the previous month and £45,765 below that of the same month (May 1925). In regard to the export of Australian flour to China the general feeling among the Melbourne merchants is rising to optimism of better trade in the future. The Chamber of Commerce in Melbourne feels that in spite of many disadvantages the position for the year 1926-26 has not been as bad as it might have been.

The dairy produce merchants are also looking forward to increased exports to China and the East. During the last month their main shipments were sent to Java, being some 341,700 lb. weight of butter. Other Eastern countries Sumatra, Malaya, the Celebes, Netherlands East Indies and China, aggregated 565,190 lb. of butter, while the United Kingdom took some 157,800 lb. Smaller quantities in addition were shipped to various other ports and the total value of the butter export was £60,219 against the previous year's £77,899. Thus it is seen that although drought conditions have had the effect of a definite decrease of output and export, the depreciation of trade is not as great as it was at first anticipated.

For the first time in journalistic history, the date line, "North Pole," was legitimately used on May 12 on a news item. It was a wireless story of flight of the "Norge," received by the New York "Times" as a part of the service describing the flight of that dirigible from Spitzbergen to Nome. The dirigible was in instantaneous communication with the world as it crossed the Pole, whereas it required months for Admiral Robert E. Peary to inform the world in 1909 that he had discovered the Pole.

OUR AUSTRALIAN LETTER

The Commonwealth's Finances: Some Empire Politics: Rice Growing Prospects Down Under: Murder of a Popular Chinese Resident

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Melbourne, June 2.

The House of Representative would seem to be in a spending mood. Various bills, all dealing with one or another channel for output of finance, have been passed through the House in debates of no long duration. One of the items is the provision for expenditure needed to carry out the Government's intended referendum upon the question of alteration to the constitution of the Commonwealth, in order that the Federal Parliament may have a more free hand in regard to industrial and commercial matters. This referendum is expected to cost the country at least £1,000,000. Another item is one dealing with the provision of pensions of High Court judges which if the full maximum cost is reached, will cost something in the neighbourhood of £10,000,000; no mean sum for a population of 6,000,000 persons, including a high percentage of children, and non-earning women. An item which would seem of practical value to a young country was one of £350,000 for scientific and industrial research. But, the new industrial Arbitration Court bids fair to be an expensive luxury with £8,000 per annum for a Chief Judge and two other judges, with pension rights of half salary after 15 years' service. It sounds little enough, yet, when one reviews the past, and recollects that a certain ex-official gentleman of Australia's younger days was paid an annual sum of £2,000 for a term very nearly extending into the thirties, after his retirement and emigration to the Home Land, where he afterwards held a high and responsible position. No one begrudges any judge a long life, but too many claims upon half salary pensions might mount up to a prohibitive sum for a growing populace of tender years, should the aggregate of longevity among Arbitration Court judges prove near to three score years and each 15 years of service. Additionally to the above items was discussed the meeting of the cost of removal for 539 civil servants and their dependents from Melbourne to the Federal Capital, Canberra.

The Empire Political Tour

The itinerary of the Empire political tour to be taken by members of parliaments from the various parts of the Empire is practically complete. The members who are expected in Australia early in September next, are, some 16 from the United Kingdom, eight from Canada; six from South Africa; four from the Irish Free State; four from New Zealand and two members each from India and Newfoundland, while one member each is expected from Malta and Southern Rhodesia. The Commonwealth is prepared to welcome 40 members in all, and among them will be Mrs. Tawse Jollie, the authoress of Southern Rhodesia.

Sydney is preparing to greet the first arrivals, who will proceed from there to the North, where they will be eagerly awaited in Brisbane. The second arrivals will reach Perth about the 22nd of the month, and proceed from the Western capital to join their confreres in Queensland, which State they are not expected to leave until October 4. The cost of the tour will be borne by the Commonwealth, which even if it proved of some expense, will be of little consequence to the taxpayers if the success of this tour is as great as that achieved at the time of the Press Conference. The advertising possibilities of the tour to the advantage of the Commonwealth are too obvious for need of comment, and it lies with the various public bodies in Australia to further their own interests and those of the resources of the country to the uttermost while these Empire representatives are here.

Water conservation schemes are to be shown to the visitors. The Burrinjuck Weir, Australia's largest reservoir, and reputed as the third in size in the world will be visited in the eastern watershed, from which situation it sends forth irrigation supplies to the vineyards,

wheat farms and citrus orchards of the wonderful Riverina district. Another large reservoir, known as the Hume, is also to be visited, while the State of Victoria will for four days place at the disposal of the tourists their "Reso," or agricultural development train, for further extending their knowledge of our land. The lecture carriages on this train will make it possible to learn of the soil qualities in the various districts passed through and the adaptability to industry and commerce. The wide scope offered by the areas of Queensland and Western Australia will prove beyond the observation of the casual visitor. Nevertheless, it is hoped to give a faint impression of their wide possibilities which to the countries of the Empire seeking outlets for surplus population should be interesting, and lend point to an optimistic outlook.

Rice in Australia

As far back as 1908 when a party of Federal politicians visited the Northern Territory of Australia the prospects of growing rice in the Commonwealth was spoken of as a possibility. The fine low-lying country adjoining the rivers and the undulating areas which could be conveniently cultivated and irrigated from those rivers were declared suitable for the growing of rice. The late ex-Senator T. D. Chataway, who was a member of the expedition, in conversation with some Chinese in the Territory became enthusiastic over the prospects of settling the north, by inducing white men to cultivate rice. The idea received no support, but upon the irrigation along the level country bordering the Murrumbidgee; now known as the Leeton and Griffith irrigation areas, fed by the Burrinjuck Weir, becoming an accomplished fact, he again broached rice growing during the season in North country. Years passed by, and the advocates to the growing of rice increased and when a report arrived in this country of rice being harvested in America with machinery it was urged that the ordinary wheat harvester or the reaper and binder might be able to handle the crop with every prospect of success. Farmers in the Leeton area were induced to experiment. One grower averaged 150 bushels per acre from 12 acres. It is considered that 15,000 acres planted should produce sufficient rice for Australia's present requirements while 30,000 acres or more were available to be planted and yet permit of a thorough system of fallowing land and cropping it in alternate years.

The quality of the crops vary somewhat but excellent results have been obtained. This gives promise, owing to the easy handling of the crops and the good price ranging, that much larger areas will be under rice next year. The Minister for Customs, Mr. Pratten, M.H.R., is willing to put the question of assistance to the rice growers before the Tariff Board immediately for consideration, in order that either a form of protection or bounty may be arranged for, such questions finalized, and the decision of the government be made known to the rice growers before the sowing season arrives for the next crop.

Murder of Chinese Gardener

A very popular Chinese who diligently worked a market garden in the town of Mansfield was the victim of a particularly brutal murder on May 22 last. Lim Kwong, who had resided in the district for two years and was known as a courteous man without, to anybody's knowledge, an enemy in the world, had awakened with the ringing of his alarm clock at the hour of six in the morning. It is assumed that he dressed and opened his door with the intention of commencing his morning's work when he was brutally struck upon the face, the blow being followed with another which broke his skull. He had some money in his house and it is thought that the murderer knew this and that was the mo-

tive for the crime. A white woman living near Lim Kwong sent her little boy over early in the morning to get her usual supply of vegetables for the day. The child, startled at the grim sight which met his eyes when he approached the house of the Chinese, ran shrieking from the scene. Neighbours were aroused and the police called.

Since that date the police have been diligently searching for the murderer, but so far no arrest has been made, though the description of a man named Lovett has been issued to all parts of Australia. This man Lovett passed through the township on a bicycle, and at a later date he discarded a shirt from which he had torn out both sleeves and generally behaved in a very suspicious manner. Another strong incentive for the police to want Lovett is the fact that he appeared to possess, in the several towns he is known to have passed through, a considerable sum in small money—mainly sixpences and threepences. It is known that much of Lim Kwong's money was in small coin and it is assumed that this may be some of the money stolen from the murdered man.

In this case the police appear to be possessed of a strong clue, but in the murder of Colonel Tullock of reward of £500 for the apprehension of the murderer has been offered, the police admitting that they are at a dead end. There is growing a feeling of dis-satisfaction that murders have been committed and appear to be on the increase, and no satisfactory ending to the trials have taken place. The last man hanged in this State was Murray, who suffered the extreme penalty for being a participant in the Glenferrie bank hold-up. Since then the juries appear unwilling to bring in a verdict without the rider of "mercy." This is rarely overlooked when it comes to the final act, so several brutal crimes have ended in a mere 10 years imprisonment and in one case only seven years.

Australia's Finance

There has been a feeling of chagrin experienced by the Australians at the recent accusation of "Boom" levelled at their business methods by a prominent business man of the Empire who paid a short visit to Sydney but a little time ago. What hurt rather more than the accusation of a tendency to "boom" was a prediction which was made at the same time that Australia was also likely to "bust." This last was really more serious in its aspect, and the fact that it might be taken seriously into consideration by those who were not familiar with ourselves and our land. Lord Stradbroke, has proved a great champion of our cause, and the Prime Minister, Mr. Bruce is greatly cheered by the statements of Victoria's ex-Governor, which must carry some greater weight on account of his residence and travels in the Commonwealth.

The matter in regard to booming is not to our discredit in a age of great advertising interest, as one must move with the times and keep in the "swim," the more consequential accusation does not need answering as those wishing to invest monies in Australia cannot do better than study the trade figures of the past and their growth. Business methods have not changed very greatly, and the enthusiasts will not put industry back what ever else they may do. Even the stagnation of the Northern Territory is giving way against the work of enthusiasts with its advancement as their ideal. The year 1924-25 shows a slight increase of population, the first signs for a long time now, an increase of Savings Bank deposits, and in Mining output. While the cotton yield shows great promise for the future, giving returns of 27,252 lb. as against 7,000 lb. the previous year. The cotton industry is expected to emerge from the experimental stages next year. In addition exports exceeded imports and increased in value by £39,944. It is true that Australia has a Public Debt of £965,870,844 the gross public debts of the states being at £102-4-3 per head and the aggregate of States and Commonwealth is a burden of £162-17-11 per head. This sounds large to carry, but are not all things at the stage of adolescence and growing to maturity building the foundations for the immediate future; and at the stage of greatest expense? Ask any parent! To ease the bur-

den of the constructional expenditure are the credit balances shown in trade and finance. The 18 Australian Banks possessed of £37,804,045 capital and £25,280,880 reserve and undivided profits, the Savings Bank accounts are equal to £30-17-5 per head of population and the assets of 35 assurance companies exceeded £95,000,000 while the policies assured a sum of over £40 per head of population. In addition 162 friendly societies showed a matter of £20 per member after all disbursements were met. The Commonwealth consolidated revenue equalled £11-14-6 per head of population, Customs and excise £6-6-8, with some £2-13-3 from other channels. The total expenditure for the past year was equal to £11-12-9 per head of population, and it is quite probable that the Commonwealth and its people will continue to forge ahead to thrive and grow fat in spite of any tendency to advertise largely.

Melbourne's Railway Tragedy

At six o'clock each evening the Melbourne suburban trains are crowded with the weary workers who are eagerly hurrying home to their cosy fireside corners. In the misery of rain and cold wind last week the usual packed carriages of a Caulfield and Chelsea train conveyed the workers as far as the Caulfield junction station. Here a disruption of the service by "race specials" held the train up from proceeding to its destination. Through some, as yet undiscovered, flaw in the systematic working of the signals or signal controllers an Oakleigh train, which had to pass through the same platform as the Chelsea train to continue to its destination west of the Chelsea line; failed to see any signal to stop, and the automatic cut off did not prevent it from entering the same section as the first train. Seeing the Chelsea train too late to prevent an accident the driver of the motor of the Oakleigh train did all he could to minimise the tragedy. Unfortunately it was beyond his power to do a great deal, the distance being too short to pull up all together, and the last carriages of the Chelsea train being of lighter calibre than those of the Oakleigh one they were telescoped and badly crushed, pinning the unlucky passengers between steel and with falling glass around them. Three lads were killed, 28 people were badly injured mostly in legs, thigh, or with fractured pelvis. Several of these casualties are but hardly off the danger list yet.

As is not infrequent some of the victims of the accident were not reported as casualties until days had passed. One lad, whose adopted brother was killed, was in such a state of excitement and despair that he managed to reach his home in Chelsea, 10 miles from Caulfield, catching a following train to the former station and walking some distance home to his mother with a fractured thigh. The three lads who were killed all belonged to the little seaside suburb of Chelsea, and lived in the same street. The village was sleepless throughout the night and most of the inhabitants spent the night at the station awaiting news of the injured which the railway department telephoned through from time to time. Parents and near relatives stayed at the various hospitals with the critically hurt, and it was an anxious night for the tiny town in which every soul is personally known to the other townspeople. The majority of victims were young people of Chelsea, from 15 to 20 years of age. They were all friends and made a practice of coming home together each night in carriages which were always approximate to one another. One girl of 16 although seriously hurt tried to cheer the other girls, and prevented them from hysterical screaming. One lad who died while the rescue work was in progress, begged that the ambulance men see to a friend first. It would seem that for all that is said of the younger generations that when put to the test they prove true and loyal. The little girl of 15 who sacrificed herself for her two baby sisters in the Bush fires at Noojee has been welcomed back to her home town, which is being re-built. It is feared that her sacrifice will not and with her hours of torture and steadfastness in the flames, and an effort is being made to raise some capital to provide her an income during her long years of inactivity as an invalid.

OUR INDIAN LETTER

The Cairo-Karachi Air Service: Passages Being Booked Already in India

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Calcutta, June 19.

It is interesting to learn that passages have already been booked for the first trips on the Cairo-Karachi Air Service which opens in January of next year. The passengers include many Indian Army officers who are anxious to save a week on their homeward journey, besides, no doubt, being intrigued by the novel circumstances of the trip: The air ships are now actually in course of construction. Two are being built by the Government and the Airship Guarantee Company initiated by Commander Burney. Meanwhile, it is definitely stated that the Egyptian base will be ready by December 31, and as great progress is also reported from Karachi there seems no reason why the service should not be opened on January 1, 1927 as intended.

New World Teacher

By 600 votes to three the Convention of the Theosophical Society at a meeting held at the Queen's Hall, London, has accepted Mrs. Besant's protégé as the new world teacher. This new move, as I indicated in a previous letter, was presaged some months back, by the announcement of Mrs. Besant's conviction that Mr. Krishnamurti's body was to be chosen as the vehicle of the coming teacher and by her strange story to the effect that when Mr. Krishnamurti was speaking on a certain occasion a strange voice of striking clarity was heard issuing from his mouth which proclaimed the imminence of a new message of hope to the world. His claims have not passed unchallenged.

Keen criticism of this new departure was recently made at the London Lodge of the Society by Mr. Loftus Hare, formerly Director of Studies in Comparative Religion and Philosophy to the Theosophical Society in England and Wales, who gave his listeners the benefit of his studies and alleged that many inconsistencies had been introduced into Theosophical thought by the Besant-Leadbetter school, concluding his address in the following scathing words:—"The new World Teacher will preach neither Christianity or Buddhism. He will let loose a flood of Leadbetterism and call it Divine Wisdom." It would appear, however, that the Theosophical Society remains staunch in its adherence to Mrs. Besant and Mr. Leadbetter inasmuch as Krishnamurti has been accepted almost unanimously.

M. C. C.'s Visit to India

More details have come to hand of the M.C.C.'s visit to India. It is stated that the party will consist of 16 players, eleven of whom will be amateurs. The captaincy is uncertain. It was at first thought that the Hon Mr. F. S. G. Calthorpe of Warwick would skipper the team but he may not be able to come and, in this event, the Hon. L. H. Tennyson of Hampshire will be chosen. The team, it is expected, will consist chiefly of young players and will probably include G.T.S. Stevens (Middlesex), G. O. Allen (Middlesex), J. H. Entoven (Cambridge), D. R. Jardine (Surrey), L. G. Crawley (Cambridge), Hammond (Gloucester), Watson (Lancashire) and Fenley (Surrey), all of them in the very front rank of English cricketers.

Communal Riots at Rawalpindi

Communal feeling which has been latent in all parts of India since the disturbances in Calcutta recently broke out afresh in Rawalpindi where very serious riots have been experienced. This time the culprits seem to have been the Sikhs who are alleged to have played music before a mosque and to have refused to desist when requested to. Several attacks were made on private property and it is stated that no fewer than 170 shops were burnt in the grain market, besides ten godowns, one private house, two motor cars and 21 iron safes. The last mentioned item appears to indicate that the gondas have been at work again and that the riots were quite as much due to the desire of the lawless elements for loot as to any genuine outburst of

religious fanaticism. Fourteen were killed and 50 wounded in this latest outbreak.

Transfer of Sylhet

Last January, it will be remembered, the Assam Legislative Council adopted two resolutions, one of which recommended the transfer of the district of Sylhet to Bengal whilst the other stipulated that the future status of Assam as a Governor's Province should not be prejudiced. The announcement is now made that the Secretary of State has ruled that the transfer to Bengal could not be dissociated from the question of the future form of administration of the Province of Assam. The Government of India has agreed with this ruling and has decided to reserve these two questions for consideration by a Statutory Commission to be appointed in 1929, under the provisions of Section 84 A of the Government of India Act.

Reform In Indore State

Since the abdication of the Maharajah of Mumtaz Begum notoriety the State of Indore seems to have been undergoing a drastic cleaning up. A policy of retrenchment has been steadily pursued and it is noteworthy that a saving of Rs 22,000 has alone been effected by the abolition of the establishment for the maintenance of dancing and singing girls and their musicians. The expenses in connexion with the private estates of the ruler indeed have been ruthlessly curtailed, over one lakh of rupees a year having already been saved whilst the reduction of a further five lakhs is anticipated. In fact, the whole State has been reorganized on more economical lines and retrenchments have been effected in most of the departments.

New Story of Lord Reading

The romantic story of Lord Reading's early days when he shipped as a cabin boy is now well-known to all the world. Not so the following episode given in a Jewish Liberal newspaper "Cologne" which publishes an interesting communication from a big firm of potato and vegetable brokers at Magdeburg, Messrs. Junker and Heynemann. It says: "Rufus Isaacs was sent to Germany by his father, Joseph Isaacs, who had a big potato and fruit business in London, to buy potatoes for his firm. He accordingly came to Magdeburg to our firm which had business relations with his father, and bought potatoes which he shipped to England. He remained with our firm for a year as a voluntary worker to learn business, and was greatly befriended by the then proprietor, Herr Gustav Heynemann, head of the Jewish community in Magdeburg who died two years ago. Among the latter's effects a photograph of Rufus Isaacs taken during his stay in Magdeburg in 1877 was found. This photograph was sent to Lord Reading at Simla. A copy of the photograph was retained by the firm, showing young Rufus at the age 17 dressed in old fashioned clothes of that period. By his side is a chair on which is an open book. By this and by his intellectual features one can see that even then he gave unmistakable evidence of the cleverness which raised him to his great eminence and made his name."

NAGASAKI, July 20.—The Boy Scouts of Nanyang University who are on board the Nagasaki Maru en route to Kobe, touched Nagasaki to-day and were given a warm reception by the Nagasaki contingent of Boy Scouts. They will sail for Kobe this evening.—Reuter.

Not content with the sins Japan has already committed towards China (from the students' point of view), the Shanghai Students' League is now highly indignant about a sin that country might possibly commit in the near future. The League is enraged to hear of the proposed Asiatic League conference to be held in Japan shortly, and in a letter to Mr. Yu Ya-ching expresses indignation in no uncertain terms. While agreeing (albeit with reluctance) that the ideals of the Conference are good, the League points out that Japan is likely to take advantage of the League to carry out aggressive schemes towards China. If, the letter says, Japan really means friendship she should be open minded and give up "her policy of aggression."

OUR PARIS LETTER

Abd el Krim's Surrender: What the Politicians Cost by Their Obstinacy

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT
Paris, May 28.

Abd el Krim's surrender is hailed with great relief in France, for many reasons. It re-establishes the national prestige in the Moslem world, it stops a financial leak and helps the recovery of the franc, and it enables France to escape the consequences of the great mistake which was made by negotiating with the Riff leader.

He missed his chance, and overreached himself. Had he been sagacious instead of merely cunning, he would have come out of the affair with flying colours, but he chose to use the negotiations as a means of gaining time to strengthen his defences. That he was ever allowed to parley shows how little the real aspects of warfare with African peoples are understood by the politicians who are in control of France's empire. What was coming was clearly foreshadowed in Marshal Lyautey's report of December 1924. He told the Government that the withdrawal of the Spanish forces would most certainly be followed by a Riff attack on the French sphere, but the Cartellists put him down as an alarmist. Even after the attack developed they would not send the reinforcements he asked for, and finally they had to send Marshal Pétain to organize a big military campaign.

They would have saved a vast amount of blood and treasure by taking Marshal Lyautey's advice from the first, and their preference of talk to action was shown up to the last in proposing the Oudjda negotiations and giving Abd el Krim a chance to come out with the honours of war. The effect on the other Moslem peoples would have been disastrous to French prestige, and Abd el Krim's blunder in not releasing his prisoners and accepting a settlement was a great stroke of luck for France.

The Financial Problem

The theory that Parliament is all-powerful in the management of the national affairs and that the function of a Government is to follow the lead of the Parliamentary majority was responsible for the failure to dispose of Abd el Krim at the right time. Many of the Socialist and Radical deputies want to apply the same principle to the financial problem and the stabilization of French currency.

The decision of the Government to appoint a committee of experts to draw up a comprehensive programme of fiscal and financial reform, in the hope of obtaining results similar to those achieved in England, has already excited opposition. M. Vincent Auriol, one of the leading Socialists, fears that some internal Daves plan is being hatched and that the committee of experts will gradually assume powers which rightly belong to the elected representatives of the nation. When an attempt was made yesterday in the Chamber to have an immediate discussion of the financial reform question, M. Briand very rightly declined to be hurried or to indicate his plan until it had taken shape. All that is known at present is that the Government has resolved to appoint a committee of experts, which will most probably be under the presidency of M. Serret, formerly Under-Secretary for Finance and honorary Governor of the Bank of France.

The Bureaucrats' Resistance

It is extremely doubtful whether the committee will be given anything like the powers entrusted to the Cunliffe and Incheape committees in England, and it is still more doubtful whether the united wisdom of the experts will produce any real results. Nothing effective can be done without a reorganization of the fiscal system, which is extremely complicated and unwieldy, and one can hardly conceive any non-political body in France developing sufficient authority to overcome the resistance of a whole army of permanent officials to whose interest it is to keep things as they are.

One might almost say that the committee of experts is condemned in advance, because it will have to contend not only against red-tape but against the instinctive suspicion aroused by the words "finan-

cier" and "expert" in the minds of not only members of Parliament but in those of their constituents as well. If the committee's report consists merely of a series of platonic recommendations it will do no good, and if it suggests really comprehensive reforms it will arouse the jealousy of Parliament. Its creation was undoubtedly a strategic move by M. Briand, coming under the category known as "creating a diversion."

Superficial Remedies

In the meantime, the financial malady continues to be treated with outward local applications. It is announced that a stricter watch will be kept on French firms that fail to repatriate capital. This means that when a French merchant or manufacturer has obtained payment for his goods in some other country, he must convert the money into francs within three months.

While the franc was steadily declining, many French merchants naturally kept their money abroad, in anticipation that they would obtain a larger number of francs for it if they waited. By so doing they are held to have deprived their own country of part of its available capital, and they are now reminded that they are not entitled to manage their own business as they please and they may be fined or imprisoned if they do not exchange their sterling or dollars or guilders for francs.

It is also announced that banks and other dealers in currency must not give mail credits to persons or firms residing abroad. These are credits in francs, asked for by telegram or telephone, on the understanding that the amount will be covered by mail. When speculation is very active in the exchange market, there is sometimes delay in remitting, and credits accumulate to an inconvenient extent. For this reason the Minister of Finance has decided not to tolerate the system.

These restrictions on trade are more likely to do harm than good, and they are in direct contradiction to the opinions expressed in London a few days ago by some eminent British and American bankers, who were asked what they thought should be done to solve the French problem. These gentlemen actually recommended that the French law prohibiting the export of capital should be rescinded! They were no doubt psychologists, convinced that the greater freedom is given to a man to send his money abroad the less likely he is to do it.

The Capital Levy

It may be a perfectly correct view of the operations of the human mind in matters of money, but it has very little chance of being accepted in France, where the Socialists and many of their Radical allies still hanker after a capital levy and would fight tooth and nail against any slackening of the present restrictions. France is not ripe for liberty so far as this question is concerned. As the "Temps" remarks:

"The abolition of the restrictions at present placed on the movements of capital will have to be carried out sooner or later, but it cannot be done without danger until our financial and political methods have undergone very considerable alterations. If it is true that the best means of attracting capital to France is not to interfere with its being taken out again, it is none the less evident that the removal of all barriers, so long as French fortunes are subject to fiscal oppression and exposed to Socialistic enterprises, and so long as exchange movements of a violent nature threaten to decrease their intrinsic value of such fortunes, might accelerate the flight of capital instead of stopping it."

THE plan of the Japanese Foreign Office to have all Japanese consuls in India and the Indies meet at Batavia for a trade conference has been dropped and, instead, all these consuls and trade agents will be called to Tokyo for a grand conference this autumn. Beside the consular officials, those who will take part in the gathering to promote Japanese trade will include members of the staffs of the Department of Finance, Commerce and Industry, Communications and Agriculture, with deputations, representing importers and exporters, shipping and insurance companies, bankers and delegates from the chambers of commerce.

M. BRIAND'S DIFFICULT TASK

Solution of Financial Problem Hindered by Parliament Manoeuvring: Troubles with the Family of "Esq.": A Century Ago: How a Bargain was Missed

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Paris, June 3.

M. Briand's Cabinet adopted a distinctly unusual course at the end of last week. They issued a sort of declaration of policy on the financial question in the form of a *communiqué*, which was given out to the newspapers and was thus communicated to the public instead of being first made to the Chamber. The question at the moment was whether there should be a debate within a few days or whether the Government should be given an indefinite period to mature its plans before announcing them. The Socialists, who are anxious to trip M. Briand up before the summer vacation, urged that it was of the highest importance to the country to know how the finances were to be managed, but M. Briand declined to have his hand forced, and his manifesto was a hint that he felt himself supported by the mass of non-political opinion.

A Distasteful Course

The result was that when the question came up again three days later, a good many of the Radical Socialists did not dare to vote against him, and he obtained a substantial majority. The old Parliamentary hand thus scored another success. The financial problem, however, cannot be solved by Parliamentary manoeuvring, and the Government has evidently been compelled to take the advice of financiers—a course which all French statesmen seem to dislike heartily, because they are sure to be accused sooner or later of having accepted a bribe.

The Bank of France is to open accounts in foreign currencies, so that Frenchmen will no longer have any excuse for keeping their capital out of the country. The Government has also appointed a committee of experts with instructions to watch the exchange market and advise the authorities. This is purely a technical matter, the committee not being invested with any administrative powers, and, therefore, in no way resembling the Geddes Committee which brought about such remarkable reforms in England. Some day, perhaps, if M. Briand remains in office, he may get down to the root of the matter, but he has not attempted it yet.

The "Esq." Family

We are at the beginning of the season in which the British tourist invades France and gets into all sorts of difficulties through ignorance of the manners and customs of the people. Letters are a fruitful source of trouble. The Poste Restante is a most useful institution, but not all the clerks in charge of Poste Restante letters can be expected to know that "Esq." at the end of a name is simply a substitute or an alternative for "Mr." at the front of it. The Poste Restante clerk may sometimes wonder at the "Esqs." and think that John Williams Esq. and Alfred Smith Esq. are members of a very numerous clan. Many so addressed are docketed under "E." Then there is trouble. Mr. John Williams knows that a certain letter has been addressed to him "poste restante," but when he applies for it the clerk searches in vain in the "W" box, nobody thinks of looking in the "E" box, and Mr. Williams departs calling down anathemas on the postal service.

Another source of friction is postage. In an imperfect world such as this, it is unfortunately the case that foreign costs more than inland postage. Everyone ought to know this, but everyone does not, and British people writing to friends travelling abroad calmly put on just the same amount in stamps as if the letter were intended for a town only a few miles away. This cheerful ignorance, or carelessness, leads to a heap of trouble. The postal service in one country or the other, or perhaps both, takes notice, the delivery is delayed to the annoyance of the recipient, and when he is charged double the deficiency, he is also annoyed with the sender.

A Bargain Missed

The almighty dollar did not turn its attention to a remarkable curios-

ity put up for sale the other day—the draft of the last communication issued from the French headquarters at the end of the war. This draft was signed by Marshal Pétain, who added, in a spirit of pardonable exultation: "*Ferné pour cause de victoire.*"

The document was put up for auction in aid of the association of men of letters who fought in the war, and it was purchased for frs 40,000 by a young Frenchman who lives in the provinces and is stated to have made up his mind that under no circumstances will he allow such a relic to leave the country. In all probability he will eventually hand it over to the War Museum, which certainly seems the right place for it.

The document attracted a great many people to the sale, and the literary ex-combatants, many of whom have seen hard times since the military organization of the great war was "closed on account of victory," will benefit considerably.

Good prices were realized for other manuscripts and books. Mme. Rachilde, one of the most original writers now before the public, herself sold the MSS of "*Monsieur Venus*" for Frs. 1,000. In all, the sale brought in Frs. 65,000.

The Good Old Days

M. Yves de Constantin has provided Parisians with subjects of conversation of a somewhat melancholy interest by publishing some account-books kept by his great-grandfather, an officer who served under Napoleon, remained in the army after the return of the Bourbons, and lived in Paris until about the end of the reign of Charles X.

The value of money a century ago, as shown in the Chevalier de Constantin's accounts, fills the present generation with envy. The Chevalier paid his household 12 frs 50c and his cook 15frs a month. To-day the 12 frs 50c would be 25frs. His shoes were made to measure at 10frs, his gloves cost him 2fr 15c, he had a room at an hotel in the Place Vendôme when he was a bachelor for 2fr a day, he paid 4fr 40c for a stall at the Opera and dined at a decent restaurant for 1fr 18c. He used to buy partridges for six sous apiece and turkeys for 50 sous (50 francs to-day) When he stocked his farm in Périgord he paid 34frs for a calf, 4fr 10c for a sheep and 310fr for a pair of oxen. His agricultural labourers lived on a wage ranging from 12 to 15 sous a day. We have changed all that.

WEDDING

Birt—Stephen

New has already been received by telegram of the marriage of Mrs. A. G. Stephen to Dr. Birt. Further details now arrive by mail. The wedding took place at 2.15 p.m. on June 14, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. Mrs. Stephen wore a mauve frock and hat with a bouquet of sweet peas, and looked charming. She was given away by Sir James Stewart Lockhart and General Sir George McDonagh was best man.

The guests included the Duchess of Rutland, Lady Stewart Lockhart and Miss Lockhart, Lady McDonagh, Sir Newton and Lady Stobhill, Lady Jardine, Sir Charles Addis and Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Mrs. John Liddell, Mrs. Ronald Macleod, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, (Mrs. Stephen's sister), the Misses Stephen, the Misses Leveson and Mr. C. Mansell Reece.

Following the service a reception was held at the Hotel Metropole and Dr. and Mrs. Birt left for Paris the next day.

A BRONZE image of Benten-sama, the Japanese Goddess of Mercy, was unveiled on June 19 in the park of Tokyo's Yoshiwara, the famous licenced quarter, as a memorial to the 720 girls of the quarter killed in the 1923 earthquake. Mayor Nakamura of Tokyo, many leading citizens and 2000 licenced prostitutes attended the ceremony.

OUR AMERICAN LETTER

Customs Collections \$600 Millions: Predictions for Remainder of 1926: Niagara In Danger: Bringing the Moon Nearer—A Giant Telescope

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

San Francisco, June 21.

America's continuing prosperity is reflected in the announcement by the Treasury that Customs collections for the year ended June 30 will amount to nearly \$600,000,000.

Receipts are expected to surpass official estimates by at least 40 million dollars, which establishes an all-time record. To date collections exceed last year by more than 30 million. For all appearances the imports will reach the significant total of \$4,600,000,000, the tariff collections amounting to approximately 13 per cent. of this figure, and the cost to the Government to effect Tariff collections will work out at something like three cents on the dollar. The Canadian border control is given credit for more than \$1,000,000 increase in Customs receipts, and the official report says that "a big quantity of agricultural products and merchandise formerly smuggled over the border was diverted through the Customs Port." The stupendous vitality of New York as the premier port of the United States is emphasized again this year. "Lil' ol' New York," as the people affectionately designate the metropolis, easily maintains its record as the principal port of entry, and during the ten months of the year (ended May 1) its collections netted no less than \$272,000,000, or 54 per cent. of the entire Customs return at that date.

But New York, though immensely important as the figures show, is by no means controlling the country's trade as she used to. Not so long ago she was credited with over 70 per cent. of the country's collections. But to-day there are other pebbles on the beach.

Since the war particularly there has been a tendency to divert imports to other ports. Boston, for example, makes a heavy gain this year, and is even expected to surpass Philadelphia for second Customs honours. Philadelphia, however, will rank third, New Orleans (which, some say, will within a few years take the premier position among United States ports), Chicago will be fifth, Baltimore sixth, and San Francisco seventh. And Los Angeles? That meteoric city is not classified in the records I have before me, which will undoubtedly mean that a fiery objection will be raised in regard to trade returns just as, recently, the "City of the Angels" was very peeved because her population in official estimates were placed as below that of her Pacific coast rival, San Francisco.

What of the Immediate Future?

These figures leave no room for doubt as to the remarkable prosperity that this country continues to enjoy. Astrologers, however, are predicting considerable turmoil in several directions during the third and last quarters of this year. The rising position of Uranus and Mars is predicted to bring a revolutionary spirit to disturb the country generally. Among the factors specially dealt with, I notice that "the prohibition problem will continue to be a thorn in the flesh, and its dastardly deceitful schemes will be exposed, and may prove to be its downfall, owing to underhandedness and grafting." A cycle of great change and unrest appears to be practically due to sweep the North American continent, and among the astonishing events forecast are tornadoes, earthquake shocks and fearful storms, which will take place with alarming severity in the eastern and central states and extend as far north as Canada.

By the time this gets into print great excitement of public indignation should be sweeping the country, the Government "being opposed by a blaze of public criticism concerning war and European relationships, which will shake the Government, when there will be some public reaction of policy." Great scandals and corruptions will arise from bootlegging conspiracies, which can scarcely be worse than they are to-day.

There is no aspect of public life in the United States at the present time that is more revolting than prohibition and its attendant troubles. One tires of reading about it. The journalist tires of writing of it. Take up any periodical you will—daily, weekly, monthly, popular or scientific—and you find the pages smudged with scandal on this question. It appears that every party stoops to the basest means of gaining a point. I have heard it said that even the W. C. T. U. is buying votes in Congress. And when one remembers the excellent officials that dictate the policy of this organization and the tens of thousands of high-principled women making up the membership, such an accusation is hard to believe. But a public challenge has been made to this effect, and so far has not been denied. Certain it is, however, that in "politics" the most scurrilous grafting is being carried on by both West and Drys. So acute is the feeling that the principle for which each party is fighting is entirely overclouded by heat of temper and excess of emotion.

To Protect Niagara

The very sight of Niagara Falls almost gives the lie that this marvellous outburst of Nature's force would need protection. Yet I read that they do need protection, and that quite urgently. Men in middle life in the East will remember, when they were boys, the great hue and cry made when water from these glorious Falls was first diverted to the purpose of industrial power. It was generally derided, and ingenious mathematicians were employed to show that such an such an amount of water being taken from the Falls for the generation of power for industrial plants would not only lessen their beauty, but in time would cause them to dry up. But these mathematicians, flogging a dead cat, themselves soon dried up, and the obliging Falls have ever since continued to supply a rapidly increasing quantity of horse-power to turn the wheels of industry.

I notice now, however, that Canada and the United States are to join forces for the preservation of the beauties of Niagara Falls, which are threatened with partial destruction by erosion and the diversion of waters. According to a prominent United States official, who has announced that a joint engineering enquiry is forthwith to be conducted, a break has developed in the escarpment at the centre of the magnificent Horseshoe Falls, creating a "v"-shaped notch into which an increasing volume of water is concentrating, thereby impoverishing the flow of the water over the two wings of the falls and greatly lessening their impressive scenic effect. This notch, says the report I am reading, has broken down at the rate of seven feet a year, and thus the falls are "gradually committing suicide."

The problem, then, is naturally one for engineers. I find that it long been the opinion of experts that the situation can be remedied, and one suggested is the construction of small islands at a point above the notch to divert the water and spread it over the wings of the falls.

At the time the committee now appointed will discuss this matter, they will also go into that of power possibilities in an effort to ascertain if any more water may be used in industry without lessening the beauties of the Falls. No matter what expense the United States and the Canadian Governments are put to in maintaining this scenic wonder of the world, it will be a permanent investment. Those readers who have not stood on the Canadian side of Niagara and watched in sheer wonder that marvellous volume of water owe it to themselves to make the visit. I would advise all men, young and old, who have it in their bonnets that they are to undergo the process of having all egotism washed out of them by donning oilskins—these are supplied on the Canadian side for a dime or so—and ventur-

ing straight down under the falls. For a moment they will splutter and gasp. As they feel the rush of that mighty force all round them, hanging on to a small rail on the bridge erected by which visitors may venture down below the water's enormous curve, they will recall their schoolboy definition of the atom and probably want to make a hurried exit. Niagara is one of the world marvels which makes the thinker stand in reverence before the force that Nature hands to man.

The "Columbus of the Skies"

While talking in this strain, it may be of interest to many readers to learn that the moon will soon be brought to within a visual distance of, some say, less than a hundred miles from our earth, and objects on the moon which are only 300 yards in length will be seen by astronomers when a reflecting telescope now under construction for Prof. George W. Ritchey (formerly of the faculty of the University of Chicago) is completed. The professor has been called "the Columbus of the skies." It is said that after he had built the two largest telescopes in the United States—at Mount Wilson and Yerkes—he found a lack of interest and financial backing in his own country, and was forced to go abroad. The result is "that France will probably attempt to claim the most important astronomical discoveries of the 20th century, just as she claims most of the great inventions of the last hundred years." Of course, France supplied the funds. She will become the possessor of the largest reflecting telescope in the world.

The new Ritchey construction for reflecting telescopes which is an improvement on the astronomical instruments he installed at Mount Wilson, is based on a large honeycomb of glass cells, supporting the mirror. The honeycomb, connected by a series of ventilating apertures, permits the air to circulate freely round the reflector and aids in keeping a constant temperature. The professor—according to a Paris report—"has discovered universes greater than our own, at a distance of 500,000 light years from the earth. It takes half a million years for a ray of light, travelling at a terrific rate of speed, to reach our earth after it has left the star. If such a universe were suddenly to be snuffed out of existence, the fact would not be known on our planet until 500,000 years after it had happened."

And yet, in the face of such stupefying knowledge, the average man worries whether his rubber shares go up a point or drop a point!

Brother Chang and Brother Wu

I have often complained of the dearth of China news. The following, taken from the "New York Herald Tribune," is so sound that I feel it is worth while reprinting:

"The spectacle of Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-liu taking an oath which binds them to mutual loyalty as 'blood brothers' is one which most stir the risibilities of any one who has watched the doings of the last half-dozen years in China. And this in spite of a desire seriously to weigh the meaning of events in that unhappy country. There is in this ancient Chinese ceremony performed by these two inveterate enemies a suggestion of opera bout which insists upon obtruding itself. The memory of Chang's mortal insult when he referred to Wu as 'an unimportant subordinate' will not down. Nor will the more recent pronouncements of Wu when he referred to his prisoner in the Yangtze Valley after his betrayal by Feng Yu-hsiang, and the world was curious to know whether he would attack his recent betrayer or his traditional enemy. With a magniloquence worthy of Thucydides, he announced: 'My quarrel with Feng is personal, but Chang is the enemy of my country.'"

"Ever since their joint victory over Tz'u Chai-fai and his Anfu friends in 1920 these two chieftains have intrigued, bribed, manoeuvred and fought against each other for the control of Peking. Now one has been on top, now the other. But in whatever one fortune favoured with her fleeting smile could count upon the other for an early attempt to dislodge him. Not until the increasing success of Marshal Feng threatened to eclipse them both did they think to lay aside their differences and join forces to expel the newcomer. Few who had watched them, and themselves least of all, could think but that the moment they achieved their common aim they would again turn upon each other and renew their old struggle for the mastery of Peking."

THE Japanese Emperor, who was able to leave his bed for the first time in many months, three weeks ago, is to go to the seaside at Hayama, near Yokohama, for the hot months.

TAX REDUCTION IN THE U. S. A.

Enormous Surplus of Present Fiscal Year: Effect of Lower Income Tax: President's Attitude: Revision in 1927: The Fortunate Americans

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

San Francisco, June 25.

In all probability there will be a surplus of no less than \$390,000,000 for the present fiscal year, but in spite of this President Coolidge sees no immediate hope for a further reduction of taxes, due, he declares, to the uncertainty of the future income of the Government. He is consequently being charged with a right-about face policy, for when, some five months ago, it was estimated that the surplus would be less than 100,000,000 dollars, the President said that "continued prosperity should furnish a surplus which will permit a further tax reduction within the next few years."

When one remembers the enormous cuts that were made recently, which rendered the American by far the least taxed among all Western nations, any dissatisfaction expressed because next year will bring no further reductions seems unreasonable. What would the British people think if they had a surplus of \$390,000,000—or the French, or the German people! What a miracle it would be for the Briton draving, say, £1,000 a year, to have to pay no income tax, for this is the amount that a man must earn in this country before he is eligible to pay any.

It is disclosed, however, that this enormous surplus is the outcome of a lowered tax on incomes, demonstrating the truth of the argument of the President and of Mr. Mellon that a lowering of the schedules and surtaxes would put more money into industry and construction, and bring proportionately heavier returns. That the U.S. Government will finish the year with so large a surplus is a distinct triumph for the chief executive, who has made efficiency and economy his leading concern. Moreover, America's national debt has been reduced by some 835 million dollars during the year. From 1921 to 1925, the United States Government has reduced expenditures more than two billion dollars, and at the same time states, counties and other governmental units increased their expenditures by more than four billions,—which, as I have previously remarked in these letters, is cause for serious concern.

Heavy Return for the Year

Some of the following high spots of national finance are extremely enlightening, showing that, literally, the United States has more money than she knows what to do with.

The outstanding debt to-day is figured at \$19,680,000,000, with \$835,000,000 obligations retired during the year. The difference of nearly \$300,000,000 between actual surplus and surplus estimated in January was due, as I say above, to income taxes, which will approach \$2,000,000,000 by the end of the fiscal year (as June receipts have been estimated at \$440,000,000, compared with \$377,000,000 last June). Total receipts from the income and profit tax will exceed the 1925 figure by approximately \$250,000,000. In spite of this the President says:

"It would be unfortunate to raise hopes of further tax relief until we are sure that the state of our finances justifies it. There is no such surety. Business was quick to anticipate the last tax reduction; it was justified in so doing. To raise such hopes at this time might be to encourage business to anticipate again, as it did in 1925, further tax reduction. This might have a detrimental effect upon the stabilization of the country under the present tax law."

"Our revenue this year from income and profits tax includes about \$350,000,000 of back taxes. We do not anticipate such accrual of back taxes in the future. Rather will they materially diminish and reach an estimated total of only about \$100,000,000 in 1928."

"We are approaching the time for the consideration of the estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year 1928. I have expressed to the Director of the Budget the hope that these estimates can be kept within a limit of \$3,200,000, exclusive of the Postal Service and tax refunds. It may become imperative before the Budget is finally completed substantially to reduce that figure. This will depend entirely upon our revenue

outlook for 1928, concerning which we will have better information a few months ahead.

Pessimistic or Shrewd?

"I say to you frankly that the outlook to-day is not encouraging." This may be undue pessimism, or it may be the essence of sound finance. According to the President, what gives cause for grave concern is the phenomenal rise in state and other expenditure over which the Federal Government has no control. But all the same, I fancy that any other Director of the Budget in any of the countries of Europe would feel the reverse of discouragement if he could show the people a similarly interesting return.

It has since become known, that the definiteness of the impression given by the press to the idea that tax reduction was out of the question for a long time is disturbing the President's advisers. It is claimed that the President at the time he made his speech was not acquainted with the detailed figures regarding the surplus. When he knew definitely, he made it clear that the reduction of taxes need not be regarded as a closed book, but that until the tax receipts for the fiscal year ending June, 1927, are known, it is futile to discuss reduction possibilities. This statement probably was made also with the view of keeping Congress on the bit, and not allowing that body, to return to its usual spending habits. Some writers even declare that the President's speech is susceptible of more optimistic construction than any of the others he has delivered in recent years in discussing the budget and future deficits.

President Coolidge say that his plans call for a budget which, on the basis of present receipts, would bring a surplus of \$185,000,000 for the fiscal year ending in June of next year. He has as a rule pointed either to a deficit or a relatively small surplus like \$70,000,000. This time he speaks of \$185,000,000 as a rather narrow margin for an unexpected surplus, and says that unlooked for contingencies may wipe this out or at least reduce it substantially. This, of course, is always a possibility, no matter what the predicted surplus might be. Yet past experience has shown that Government estimates on surpluses are conservative. So that if the present condition of business is maintained and Congress again keeps within the budget, it would not be surprising if there were another \$350,000,000 surplus in June, 1927.

Tax Revision in 1927.

This would then mean certain tax revision at the session of Congress beginning in December, 1927. The pressure to make the reduction effective with the payments in March of 1928 would be much the same as it was last February. The year 1928 is a presidential year, and if there is a possible chance for the Republican majority to go to the country with a record of another substantial tax reduction, no politically-minded leader would miss the opportunity. So that if business runs on as it has been going, and if Congress can still be harnessed to economy, it seems by no means an impossibility that the American people will secure another reduction in the taxation on all money they make from January 1 next. Far from the prospect being discouraging, it seems likely that with such a surplus the President's hand will be forced. At the present time, therefore with a standard of living higher than that of any nation, with more spending power, with prospects of further spending power, Americans, if they only knew it, are the most favoured mortals on this planet. Indeed, as some are frank enough to admit, they possess to-day more than they deserve.

THE Chinese Press reports that the Sino-Austrian Commercial Pact will become effective on September 15 next.

THE KIDNAPPING OF AIMEE McPHERSON

Story of Her Disappearance: Famous Evangelist's Infamous Treatment by Her Captors: Miraculous Escape

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

San Francisco, June 25.

I have purposely refrained from commenting upon the strange disappearance of Mrs. Aimee Semple McPherson, the famous evangelist of Los Angeles, for the reason that it was, against all circumstantial evidence, believed that she was still alive. Your readers may remember that, on May 18, Mrs. McPherson went down to one of the beaches some distance out of Los Angeles for a swim. She was accompanied by her secretary. In the absence of the latter on some errand, Aimee McPherson was kidnapped, but it was generally concluded that she had been drowned and that her body had been carried away by the current. Owing to her great popularity in all parts of the United States, as well as in England and other countries, her strange disappearance created widespread interest, and from places as far remote as Calgary and cities in Mexico came reports that she had been seen on the street by people who knew her. The most unlikely stories were given currency regarding reasons for her wishing either to do away with herself or to withdraw from the world-fame temple of religion which she has for years controlled with such dynamic power as a speaker and a healer.

Some of the New Thought people declared that she had outgrown her preaching, and, being desirous that her church work should not suffer, she had elected to make an escape into the Californian mountains. Some said that she had turned to Yogi philosophy and practice and that was the reason she could not carry on her work any longer. Some attributed her disappearance to a love affair, while others claimed that financial embarrassments were at the bottom of it all. But all along officials claimed that she was alive. Her mother offered a \$25,000 reward for any authentic information regarding her daughter, and all that reasonably could have been expected was done by the police in an attempt to trace her.

A Blood-curdling Story

As I say, I purposely refrained from commenting upon this peculiar disappearance of the lady, for when the officials refused to allow her will to be probated, demanding first proof of her death, I felt that in due course she would turn up again in civilization. And this happened on the 23rd instant, when a message was received that she had appeared in the town of Douglas, Ariz., and had unfolded a tale which is hardly believable.

Mrs. McPherson told of her abduction from Ocean Park, California, a trip across the border to Mexico, and of how she escaped and ran until she fell with exhaustion. Sighting a mountain, the famous Nigger Head mountain, 10 miles from Sonora, Mexico—she made for it and about dusk found a road which led her to the slag dumps of some copper smelters, and struggling on at last reached the outskirts of Agua Prieta. Approaching a house occupied by some Mexicans, she called for help, but none would offer her assistance even when she fell unconscious. An American then took her to a hospital at Douglas, Ariz., and there she was called up by a Mr. McCafferty, a newspaperman who had known her many years ago in Denver, who was able to notify the Los Angeles police and Mrs. McPherson's mother (Mrs. Kennedy). She arrived quivering with exhaustion, her hair had been cut off, she was covered with mud, and was in a semi-unconscious state when her fellow-national found her. To McCafferty she related her story of how, when her secretary had gone on her errand, she was approached by some people who asked her to come to heal their baby, which they had brought in their automobile. Unsuspectingly, Mrs. McPherson went to see the child in the car. When she approached, however, a coat was thrown over her head and she was pushed into the car. "That was the last I knew until I came to, on a bed, like a hospital cot (she said). It was a room with a window almost completely closed. I was violently

different husband, were born to her. Her beginning was humble on a farm at Ingersoll, Ontario, Canada, —this place Ingersoll being described as merely "a wide place in the road." Her early life was crammed with religious training, for from the age of three she was taken to Bible school by her ardent mother. As soon as she was able to travel alone, she was sent six miles to church. Some times she made the trip in a buggy, and at others was trundled along on the handlebars of a bicycle ridden by her mother. According to her own version, she "became an infidel" at 17. Being alarmed at the strides she was making in worldliness, her mother took her to a Pentecostal Mission near her own home in Canada, where her religious faith was revived. She was converted. Robert Semple was the minister was converted her. His reward was to receive her in marriage, and of this marriage Roberta Semple, now 16 years old, was born. With her husband, a typical "horse and buggy" preacher, Aimee made frequent trips to isolated places in Canada, and after some time they went to England, where they conducted revival meetings with success.

Some of the "North China" readers will doubtless remember the death of Robert Semple in China some years ago, for after leaving England the pair came to China. A year and a half after his death, the famous evangelist married Mr. McPherson, but to the woman who had become a "powerful preacher" domestic life did not appeal, the result being that she left her husband and returned to Canada. Her divorce came in due course.

During all this time her finances were slender, and her fame had not yet waxed to the height where she was recognized all over the world. But she again started touring as an evangelist and "faith healer," and after a number of moderately successful campaigns, opened a revival at Denver. This so "established" her that she rapidly mounted the ladder of fame, until her accomplishments led to the erection of the Angelus Temple in Los Angeles, where more than a million dollars in collections were said to have flowed over the altar.

Mrs. McPherson recently went to England, and in London it was reported that not for many a decade had there come such a forceful message from such a forceful personality. It is to be supposed that in due course she will appear in the Angelus Temple, where, in her absence, the work has been conducted by her mother, Mrs. Kennedy.

CHINA SEEN FROM LONDON

Seizures of Salt: Murders of British: and Feebleness of Diplomacy

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, June 24.

The situation in China is by no means improving and the questions in the House show the anxiety of Members. I append them to date:—

Colonel Day asked the Secretary of State of War how many officers and other ranks are in China; what are the regiments; and where are they stationed.

Sir L. Worthington Evans: I would refer the hon. Member to pages 28 and 29 of the current Army Estimates. The distribution of the units concerned is shown on page 134 of the current Army List.

Mr. Foot Mitchell asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether, in view of the violation of international agreements, such as the raiding of the Salt Tax, the murders of British subjects, the serious position of British shareholders who have invested their savings in the railways in China, and the ineffectiveness of diplomatic remonstrances, the Government will consider the desirability of taking further action, international or otherwise, to enforce the observance by China of her obligations and undertakings.

Sir A. Chamberlain: For the general attitude of His Majesty's Government at the present juncture, I would refer the hon. Member to an answer I returned to the hon. Member of the Southeast Essex (Mr. Looker) on June 14. I am still in close consultation with His Majesty's Minister, Peking, as to measures to

BRITAIN NOT QUITE DONE FOR

Impressions Abroad Not Justified by Facts: What Has Been Done Since the War: Plenty of Good Produce at Competitive Prices

So many writers appear almost leagued in conspiracy to prove that England is done for that we take pleasure in printing this letter received by Messrs. Innes & Riddle from Mr. E. R. Canning who is the managing director of Messrs. W. Canning & Co., Ltd., Birmingham and also happens to be the Chairman of Mr. Austin Chamberlain's Division in Birmingham.

On my visit last year to the U.S.A., I gained the impression, plus the reports received from my brother, Mr. T. R. Canning, who is now on a world tour, that there seems to be an impression abroad that England is going downhill—that the Labour position is so unsatisfactory that we shall gradually be ousted from international commerce.

We have just experienced, for the first time in the nation's history a General Strike of certain workers, and I think probably the view of the matter overseas may lead to a wrong impression.

After the part England took in the war, our Government have acted as no other European nation has done—they have brought the country to the reality of things, they have honoured our debts with foreign nations, and have brought our sterling exchange to pre-war value. This has not been accomplished without causing great inconvenience to every section of the community, both those subject to income tax and to the weekly wage-earner.

Inevitable Result of War

There has been in the country a very unsatisfactory element in the case of young men, who, during the war, left school, were too young to enlist in the Army, and earned extraordinary high wages for youths. For a lad just leaving school to be able to take home £2 to £3 per week, and even in the coal mining trade still more—has left a very dissatisfied young man at the present time, who, now he is some years older, is not able to earn the money he did during the war.

We have also the position which is a great trouble, that the sheltered occupations such as building, printing, transport, municipal service etc., where the workers are not subject to the competition of foreign workers, are being paid more money in comparison to the skilled workers in competitive industry.

meet the attack on the salt administration at Tientsin, and every effort is being made to investigate the circumstances of the two recent murders of British subjects, in order that the responsibility for them may be fixed.

Mr. Foot Mitchell: Will the right hon. Gentleman suspend the tariff and other negotiations with the so-called Chinese authority until such time as existing Treaty rights are respected.

Sir A. Chamberlain: The Tariff negotiations are being conducted by several Powers besides this country, and it is very desirable, if possible, that the Powers should act in harmony.

The following is the answer referred to given to Mr. Looker on the June 14:—

The serious state of affairs in China, and the breaches of international obligations to which the hon. Member refers have engaged the anxious attention of H. M. Government for some time past. The difficulties are greatly increased by the fact that, as there is no central Government, it is not possible to deal with these matters through the ordinary channels. H. M. Government have taken full account of these difficulties in the instructions sent to H. M. Minister at Peking, who is in close touch with the delegates of the other Powers attending the Tariff Conference, and is also acting in cooperation with the representatives of the Powers more nearly affected by the attack on the salt administration at Tientsin. For the present H. M. Government are of opinion that no useful purpose would be served by any more formal consultation with the Powers who were signatories to the Washington Treaty.)

There has been a good deal of discussion with regard to the position of Railway investors and I believe

The consequence was that at the time of the General Strike there was not a single trade involved that was subject to foreign competition, such as ship builders, cotton and woollen workers, etc. Engineers were at work till the last day of the strike.

The transport workers—the greatest in number and the least intelligent of the population, better paid than ever they have been in their lives, held up the country to ransom, which was firmly resisted.

The general working conditions in England to-day are not bad, although there is room for improvement between masters and men, there is a very different spirit to what is conveyed in the papers.

Wage-Earner's Savings Increase

The men are working well; the prices of goods are competitive in the world's markets; the cost of living is down; the general prosperity of the nation is good, as proved by the recent Budget; and the savings of the working people in purchase of National Savings Certificates of £1 each last year amounted to £35,000,000, an increase of over £7,000,000 in the previous year.

In addition Birmingham has its own Municipal Bank which is wholly patronized by the wage-earning class. The total deposits amount to more than 34 millions sterling and the transactions last year were considerably over a million.

There need be no fear about the delivery of goods of British quality at competitive prices, and a good word in contradiction of malicious rumours that Britain is "down and out" is only bare justice.

This is my personal view of the position, and I am only broad-casting this information with a view to removing a misapprehension as to England in difficulties.

Our numbers of staff and work-people, 585, worked throughout the period, with the exception of nine chemical workers who returned to work before the end of the strike.

that the following are the railway loans which have been fully paid:—

Chinese Imperial Railways Loan, 1899	(Peking-Mukden Railway)
Shanghai-Nanking Railway Loan, 1903	
Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Loan, 1908	
Honan Railway Loan, 1905	

All the above are sterling issues. In addition there are three franc loans of which there is here no recent information but which are believed to be fully paid to date. These are:—

Peking-Hankow Railway Loan, 1905	
Chengtingfu-Taiyuanfu Railway Loan, 1903	
Kaifengfu-Honanfu Railway Loan, 1903, 1907	

PIMPLES OVER FACE AND HANDS

Of a Wet Nature. Very Itchy. Lost Sleep. Cuticura Heals.

"My trouble started with small pimples on my nose which gradually spread all over my face and hands. They were of a wet nature and very itchy so that I could not sleep. My face and hands were disfigured for two years.

"I was treated without any benefit. I sent for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and it helped me. I purchased more and now I am completely healed."

(Signed) Miss J. Bullock, 9, Hawkestone St., Princess Park, Liverpool, Eng.

Clear the pores of impurities by daily use of Cuticura Soap with touches of Cuticura Ointment as needed to soothe and heal. Cuticura Talcum is fragrant and refreshing.

Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. For sample and free address, see every 6 boxes Ltd., 31, Banner St., London, E. C. 1.

Write for mail order with 2/-.

Try the Cuticura Shaving Stick.

SPECIAL ARTICLES

THE PARABLE OF THE RICH FOOL

Sermon Preached by the Rev. A. C. S. Trivett in Holy Trinity Cathedral on Sunday Morning, July 4, 1926

"A man's life consisted not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth," Luke 12:15.

This is the text of what is familiarly known as the parable of the rich fool. We all know the story.

"The ground of a certain rich man brought forth plentifully; and he thought within himself, saying, What shall I do, because I have no room where to bestow my fruits? And he said this will I do: I will pull down my barns, and build greater; and there will I bestow all my fruits and my goods. And I will say to my soul, Soul, thou hast much good laid up for many years; Take thine ease, eat, drink, and be merry.

"But God said unto him, Thou fool, this night thy soul shall be required of thee: then whose shall those things be, which thou hast provided?"

"So is he that layeth up treasure for himself, and is not rich toward God."

Most Respectable

Now I find no indication in the story of the slightest criticism of the man's conduct or behaviour. There is no suggestion of dishonesty or of sharp practice in his dealings with others. We are not given to understand that he was a hard master or in anyway abused his servants. There was no wickedness or depravity about him. On the other hand, he was a most respectable individual. He was rich but there was no wickedness in that. It was all honestly come by. He had acquired a splendid property. The soil was rich and he farmed skillfully. He was wise in his rotation of crops and the harvests were excellent. He is depicted as one who possessed not only skill but forethought and diligence.

From the point of view of the world he was a just and successful man, but Our Lord calls him a fool. And a fool we shall see he was. "And so is every one that layeth up treasure for himself and is not rich toward God."

The Supreme Concerns

When Jesus terms the man in the parable a fool He means that he is one who misses the proper significance of life and has no perception of its true values. This man was so taken up with his farm, his crops, his herds, his buying and his selling that he had never a thought for the momentous interests of life. He neglected the supreme concerns, death, judgment, eternity, God. Life for him was just the matter of making a living, provision for the wants of the body, eating and drinking and creature comforts. He has no sense of responsibility, no thought of God or of the hereafter. And Our Lord calls him a fool. And in passing it is the same word St. Paul uses in his chapter on the resurrection to describe the man who will not believe in the hereafter.

And so the Parable teaches us that although worldly success is an excellent thing if rightly achieved, worldly success is not everything. An outstanding business man after a long and successful career, speaking to business men said "I think that there will be three questions put to each one of us on the Day of Judgment.

1. Did you make all you could?
2. How did you make it?
3. What use did you make of it?"

And one of these questions would have convicted the man in the parable. He could have passed the first with the utmost credit. He had made all he could, he had missed no chance. He was a clever farmer, he had skill in crops and herds and understood the ways of the market and he had prospered amazingly in his harvesting and breeding and buying and selling. And it was all to his credit. And as for the second question. How did you make it? He would have passed that too. It is not suggested as we have observed that he had been guilty of any dishonesty, any sharp practice, any unfair dealing

in the conduct of his affairs. But what use had he made of it? There the man had failed and it was on this count that he stands judged, indeed a fool.

Where Your Treasure is

Notice his mistakes and how foolish they proved him to be. To begin with he made the mistake of hoarding up wealth for his own selfish ends. Until he could say, "Soul, thou hast much goods laid up for many years." In modern times the parable would have substituted for barns, stocks and shares, bonds and mortgages, investments. There is an old saying of St. Ambrose "You have for the depositories of your wealth, the poor, the widows' houses and the children's mouths." And there is a saying of Our Lord's that is too often forgotten. "Where your treasure is there will your heart be also." The truth of the statement is abundantly proven. The words are a warning that we all do well to heed. God pity the man whose heart dwells in a barn or a bank vault.

And then the second mistake he made was in supposing that his hoarded wealth would ensure happiness. That his riches would be a comfort to him. How often has it been proven that great riches are a curse and not a blessing. Instead of bringing peace and happiness they bring cares and are a burden. Some one has said that "the nearest approach we have in modern times to the old disease of possession of devils is exhibited when a man is possessed of the money he thinks he possesses."

A Common Error

And the third mistake the man made was the greatest of all. He left out of his thoughts all consideration of the God who made and owned him, he talks about my barns, my fruits and even my soul. The utter absence of any idea of, or reference to God is very noticeable. Unfortunately the mistake is a common one. We need not look far to-day for men who have made and are making the same great mistake. Who in the rush of business or the pursuit of pleasure have not a moment to spare for thought of their Maker, nor a word of thanks for all the gifts and mercies they have received. No sense of gratitude. No thought of responsibility. There are two things a man may never forget, and should he attempt to do so God will speedily remind him of them. The one, that what he calls his own is not his own, it has been lent him by God. And the other that what has been lent him by God is intended to be used for him.

And this mistake leads inevitably to another, the mistaken thought that the soul has no higher needs than the body. "Soul, take thine ease, eat, drink."

Forgotten

So he is a fool, a miserable failure. He had forgotten God, he had gained the world, but having gained it he found he could not keep it. There is a grim Italian saying "that our last robe is made without pockets," and the supremely important question for each one of us is here suggested. What sort of things are we living for and setting our hearts upon. The things which need pockets or which the heart carries. Have the years brought us broader lands and fuller barns. There are good things, but we cannot take them with us. Better, much better if they have brought us true riches, heavenly treasure. Love and gentleness and patience and courage and hope, generosity, more spiritual mindedness, a deeper knowledge of God, a closer intimacy with Christ, a fuller sympathy with His mind and will.

"For a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth." As the world judges success, as the world judges

morals, we may have attained a high place. But how do we stand this morning in the sight of God, what does He say? We have been looking at the rich man, look now at ourselves. Are we rich toward God? Rich in those things which God loves and which bring us near to Him. Rich in love, in character, in good words, in deeds of kindness, in labours, in gifts for the salvation of men.

Paupers at Last

Or, have we no treasure of this kind. Have we made the mistakes of the rich man in the story? Are we rated as he was, a fool. Have we made his mistake of thinking earthly riches can bring us peace and happiness? Have we left God altogether out of our lives and our thoughts and our calculations. God says "Thou fool," one night there will come the call. "This night thy soul shall be required of thee." Owners of millions will be found paupers then. "So is every one that is not rich toward God, a fool." And in the day of judgment, I use the word in its true and awful meaning, a damned fool.

EDUCATION IN CHINA

Student's Effect to Show the Evil Effect of Foreign Influence: Public Opinion

By B. GRAFTON

The mutual friendship between the Anglo-Saxon and the Chinese of the old stamp is accountable for on the grounds of complete misunderstanding. The calm oriental mind views with unceasing astonishment the restlessness of the man from across the seas, his boundless energies, his thirst for statistics and his zeal for logic and sound reasoning, but as they have made the possessor of the same a rich and likable neighbour the Chinese accepts him without the trouble of trying to understand him. On the other hand the Westerner stands amazed at the Chinese satisfaction with things as they are, their indifference to the facts of the civilization under which they live and most of all at their calm indifference to their self-confessed inconsistencies, but notwithstanding all genuinely likes the Chinese.

Illogicalities

When one of the younger Chinese endeavours to use western logic he often makes a brave beginning but bogs down hopelessly before he gets anywhere. An example of this will be found in the "Chinese Recorder" for July in which a Mr. Shen endeavours to write up the above subject. It is evident that he is following the "rules" of writing for he gives us "background, developments, inferences, reasons, proposals and conclusions" all at great length. For non-logical minds it is not bad reading but there are certain very delicious lapses.

For instance—and it is plain that he is fervently espousing the cause of the student in politics—he quotes Chancellor Tsai of Peking as urging that "Educational work should be left entirely to educationalists. It should be absolutely free from political and religious influences." Mr. Shen probably never considered or will be able to see the logical requirements on the other side—viz., that educationalists and students should leave politics and religion entirely and severally alone.

Nor has he probably ever given a thought as to how the educationalists would ever arrive in their positions. Who would appoint them? From whom would they draw their support? He argues elsewhere in the same article for government regulations but he is evidently concerned only for regulating foreign-managed schools.

Mr. Shen speaks of the "Evil effects that have resulted from the maintenance of education in China by foreigners." Education is the most important function of the civil administration of a nation. Foreigners have come to China and freely established schools without having them registered or examined by the Chinese authorities. This amounts to interference with the educational rights of the nation.

Perhaps Mr. Shen is making a distinction between "government" and "civil administration" as opposed to "politics." If so how can he fail to

admit that there has been no government in China since the Manchus abdicated?

Who Are They?

We wonder who are the "Chinese authorities" who should examine all foreigners who are engaged in educational work in China. We are told in the Notes on Contributors that Mr. Shen is a graduate of Soochow University. If I am not mistaken that institution, or its foundation schools at least, was established many years before the then existing Chinese government had ever established so much as a single government school. If the same is true of that school as is true of many others, it furnished part of the men who were called on by the government to install the new system of education. If Mr. Shen should become an educationalist with the powers that such should enjoy we should doubtless see him withdrawing recognition from his alma mater because in educating him China's educational rights had been interfered with!

But although Mr. Shen argues so warmly for government control in some paragraphs, he gives the whole game away in another. "The government, though prepared to respond to petitions and popular movements really has no consistent and definite policy of its own." Exactly so! Further comment unnecessary.

Public Opinion

He continues: "Public opinion is at work in China, slowly but steadily: only it is not organized and articulated through the proper channel or government machinery." Exactly so again. The next paragraph is the most delicious of all. "And that accounts for the slowing down of many things which would have been done had conditions been otherwise." What an unconscious humourist Mr. Shen is!

Finally Mr. Shen declares solemnly that the "depth, reality and potential power of this movement is beyond measure and imagination." It did appear to have some power a year ago, when after May 30 the Chinese people seemed to give themselves over for awhile to the luxury of swatting a few foreigners who were scattered throughout the interior, but there was a singular lack of anything like power later on in the year. Did we see the schools showing any powers during the wars of the fall and winter? Not in North Kiangsu. At the first approach of any army the students fled in panic and their educationalists were always just a little bit ahead of them in the race. It may be unsportsmanlike but it is a fact that these same educationalists found very convenient refuge in those very schools that are accused of having "violated China's educational rights."

We hope Mr. Shen will write again. He is very enjoyable, but we would warn him that if he ever gets out from the borders of a foreign concession he will find that the present government of the province in which he lives has very decided ideas about education and everything else in the five provinces. And not the least of those ideas is that he will not turn over the whole matter of education to the so-called educationalists. The foreign concessions are the only places remaining in China from which clarion calls can be safely issued.

FROM THE CROW'S NEST

"Oh, Mummy, do look, quick!" cried little Damiu, leaning so far out the window that he was nearly precipitated into Szechuen Road. "Damiu," reproved his mother, "how often must I tell you not to call me 'mummy'? I am no Egyptian relic. And don't lean so far from the sill. Mother's little boy will fall into the street and be killed, and what would she do then? Besides, there's quite enough mess in Szechuen Road as it is."

"Only do look, Mother," he repeated, wriggling perilously about. "See how funny the street looks, and how people are standing about as if they could not move. Oo-oo-oo, there's a motor-car stuck! Goody! It's just like the flies on the patent paper in the kitchen!"

"Yes, son," replied mother gravely, "and now you know just how the poor little flies feel when

they are stuck and cannot fly about freely as Nature intended they should."

"Ought I to release the flies?" asked the youngster, much interested.

"No, Damiu," she replied hastily. "Flies are a pest."

"Then it is quite proper for people to be stuck in the street?" he suggested. "Are people a pest, Mother?"

"Frequently, son. But it is very, very wrong to cause them to be stuck in the street."

"What makes them to be stuck?"

"It is the asphalt, Damiu."

"What is asphalt, Mother?"

"It is a paving material which differs from everything, and everybody in Shanghai. It never becomes hardened."

"Ought it to become hardened, Mother?"

"Yes, Damiu; but if it did it would annoy the Street Fairies."

"Do tell me about the Street Fairies," cried the youngster, eagerly. "Are they good fairies, Mother?"

"They are very good to themselves, my son."

"Would it annoy anyone else if the asphalt hardened?"

"Yes, dear. It would annoy sellers of white shoes, vendors of tyres, chiropodists for richa coolies, and many others. It would also interfere with the good work of the Omnibus, and that would be a great pity."

"But who are the Street Fairies, Mother? Do they come in the night?"

"Only in the summer," explained his mother, "and then just as we are dropping off to sleep. They are always careful to wake us up, else we might not believe in Street Fairies."

"How do they wake us up, Mother? Do they knock on the door?"

"No, Damiu, they pound on the pavement, to let us know they have come. In winter, they come only in the day time, when the sun is warm. The Street Fairies do not like the cold weather. The windows are closed, and we might not hear them."

"Have I ever seen them, Mother?"

"Many times, dear. Only, when they come in the day time, they do not look like fairies, but just like Chinese labourers, so that no one shall suspect they are fairies. On a hot night, they resemble fairies, all except the wings."

"But just what do they do, Mother?" asked the much-puzzled youngster.

"It is not easy to understand, dear, so listen carefully to mother. In the first place, they are full of ideas. They have a new one every minute. For instance, one of them is sure that a certain pipe is not comfortable. So they come and pull up the pavement and arrange the pipe differently. Then another has an idea that the pipe was more comfortable the first way. So they come back and pull up the pavement, and fix the pipe as it was. This time they smooth the pavement nicely. Then a third fairy remembers that if bus passengers are not bumped about, they will be unhappy. So the Fairies come again and make the street rough. Then the first one is quite certain that the pipe has been disturbed by all this, so he induces the others to come back once more and make it comfortable."

"But if they do all this in the night, how is it the Sand Man does not make them sleepy?"

"Oh, the Street Fairies! Sand Man comes only in the day time, darling. He always chooses a windy day for his coming."

"Does this put the Street Fairies to sleep, Mother?"

"No, dear, but it helps the people who look after other people's eyes. Watch carefully, and you will see him come along in a moment. He will sprinkle sand where the people are stuck, and this will get in between richa coolies' toes, and in to people's eyes, and will make motorists use language my little boy must never repeat."

"But do the Street Fairies never get stuck on the asphalt, Mother?"

"No, dear, but they frequently get stuck with it."

"But what's the good of the Street Fairies? I can't see any."

"Nor can anyone else, Damiu," answered Mother.

R. R. L. F.

WHAT IS WRONG WITH CHINA?

A Chinese View of His Country: China's Wandering: Some History: Reform Decrees: The Revolution: Anti-Foreign Movements: The Wrong Remedy

BY CHING LIN-HSIA

The writer of the following article is a British returned student, who studied at the Mill Hill School, London and at Glasgow and Edinburgh Universities, and was the prizeman of his year in International Law. In 1922, he was appointed Secretary to the Chinese Commission for the Retrocession of Weihaiwei; he is at present Dean of the Southern University, head of the Political Science Department of the Chi Tze University and Professor of International Law at the Shanghai College of Commerce of the National Southeastern University.

I undertake to write this series of articles with a great deal of hesitation; for it is so much easier and more pleasant to speak of the good points of people and to be blind to their faults than to conduct a discussion upon their shortcomings with a view to arrive at some just and friendly criticism.

"There is so much bad in the best of us, And so much good in the worst of us, That it ill behoves any of us To find fault with the rest of us."

Indeed, while negative fault-finding helps nobody, constructive criticism is needed by almost every one of us. To find fault with a nation is especially difficult. Now what is China? Nations are but abstractions in its strict connotation in the sense that it is not attached to any one definite physical object. Some go so far as to say that national life and consciousness are independent of and over and above the life and consciousness of the people that compose it. When we speak of a national characteristic or outlook we are usually thinking of the average or representative citizen of that nation; and average is after all one form of abstraction, as there is probably no such average person in flesh and blood.

Bearing in mind the above limitations we shall now proceed with our discussion. It may immensely help in our subsequent discussion if we can start with some sort of background of the history of our own time—a genesis of China's wandering in the Wilderness.

The Wanderer

China's wandering may be said to begin with the imperial flight to Jehol in 1860. It is true that China had suffered defeats before this, but her equanimity was never disturbed until the invasion of North China by the allied forces of England and France. It was through the burning of the Summer Palace and the humiliation of their flight that reality was brought home for the first time to the power that was. Meng-chang Teeng and Li Hung-chang were convinced that what was wrong with China was the lack of a modern navy. A strong navy was the one thing needful to protect the Summer Palace, the capital or even the whole of the Middle Kingdom. During the next 25 years, boys were sent to English naval colleges, ships were ordered from abroad, naval colleges were opened in China, Weihaiwei and Port Arthur were fortified.

This is a piece of work that will go down in history as a great tragedy, well-done and yet unrewarded, begun in glory and ended in humiliation. We all know how and wherefore the Chinese Navy was defeated. The nine-tenths of the funds which should have gone to the upkeep and provisioning of the Navy and the maintenance of the Coast Defences had been diverted by Li Lien-ying, the Chief Eunuch, to the Palace, and much of them to his own pocket, so the ships' crews were unaffected, and their ordnance defective, in the hour of need. But to the nation at large, this Navy that had been the hope of China proved a delusion. Ships and officers that had taken the nation 20 years to gather and train vanished in a few days at the hands of the Japanese in 1894.

The Reform Decrees

The second historic attempt to answer the question—What is wrong with China?—was found in the Hundred Days of Reform, and the coup d'état of 1898. Men like K'ang Yu-wei knew the real cause of the defeat of 1894; they saw China's great weakness lay with the want of an enlightened government to direct the affairs of the

state. Had there been a more enlightened and efficient government in Peking, the Chinese Navy would not have met the fate that it did. Those famous Reform Decrees that followed one after another in rapid succession, revealed a mind that was looking forward to a modern government after the European model with a constitutional monarch. It was this attempt and subsequent failure of the "Political Reform of 1898" that sowed the seed of the Revolution of 1911, though Mr. K'ang Yu-wei may not admit it. Most of us are familiar with the fate of this Reform. K'ang Yu-wei played a desperate game against the powers of darkness in high places. It was a battle against great odds, and he was doomed to fail. When that failed, failed with it Emperor Kuang Hsu's one chance he had of ruling China.

The third crisis that made China realize that there was something wrong with her was the Boxer Rising of 1900. The crisis, all the horror of that abomination of desolation in her capital and the hardships of her wandering in the wilderness, had brought home to the Empress Dowager, as it had never done before, the inherent weakness of her country and the stern necessity for remedial measures. She now determined to adopt new measures and to break with those hoary traditions of the past which, as she had learned, were the first cause of the rottenness of the state. As an irony of fate, her subsequent policy became in fact a justification of those very measures which the Emperor Kuang Hsu had so enthusiastically inaugurated in 1898.

Many reforms were introduced through Yuan Shih-kai and Chang Chih-tung, of which three in point of their importance upon the subsequent course of events are worthy of special notice. After much careful deliberation she decided that unless the whole system of classical examinations were abolished, root and branch, no tinkering with western learning could be of any practical use. Hence, in 1904, upon the advice of Yuan Shih-kai, approved by Chang Chih-tung, a Decree was issued finally abolishing the old system of examinations and making graduation at one of the modern colleges the only recognized path to official employment. The Empress next showed attention towards the introduction of constitutional government by sending an Imperial Commission to study the various systems in foreign countries, and their results. In the famous edict of 1906 we find the following passage:—

"China's great and increasing danger to-day is largely due to her unwise adherence to antiquated methods. . . . Our Imperial Commissioners have reported to us that the prosperity and power of foreign nations are largely due to the principles of constitutional government based on the will of the people."

The third and last of her important remedial measures was the organization of the new army along modern lines under Yuan Shih-kai. This new army became the nucleus of all the Chinese armies to-day in the different provinces as well as the seed of the time-honoured tuchun problem.

The Revolution

The fourth and the last attempt made at saving China was the Revolution of 1911. The revolutionary party in the first instance grew impatient at the tardiness and even became suspicious of the sincerity of the Manchu régime in the granting of a constitution, and in the second instance became exasperated at the organized corrup-

tion of officials and dangerously inefficient Manchu government. The younger Chinese in their hour of desperation and hopelessness displayed a decided anti-Manchu proclivity. Since it was the Manchus who were to blame for all the past misdeeds, they therefore looked to the overthrow of the Manchus as the only solution of all national troubles. "What is wrong with China?" "It is the Manchu mis-rule." If only they could overthrow the Manchu régime to-day, China would be among the saved in the paradise to-morrow. So we readily imagine what high hopes Young China cherished at the establishment of the New Republic.

Every one of us is familiar with the somewhat inglorious history of the past 15 years. It has been a disappointment all through. It has been to the Chinese people nothing but a forlorn hope. Things seem to look worse instead of better; the "path of the state" becomes more difficult daily. In short, the problem—What is wrong with China?—while it seemed fairly simple and not incapable of solution, has now become exceedingly complex and confused. Again, the various solutions proposed and adopted as remedial measures, instead of being assets, are left to us in the nature of liabilities. Finally, the worst of all is the fact that the average Chinese is a disillusioned man and begins to lose faith in the healing power of any measure.

As I sometimes muse upon the history of China of the past 60 years, I cannot help feeling that the national destiny is guided by something above and beyond our human effort; it has been largely swayed by force of circumstances and human equations. With the same honest endeavour made in a slightly dissimilar circumstance or in the hands of different actors, history might have run along a totally different course. This is perhaps true of all history. These are but vain regrets. We all are pragmatists in this age. The attempts that have failed to produce the desired results must be wrong. We are still in search of an answer to the question. What is wrong with China?

A Mass of Incongruity

It may be pertinent to inquire here: Has this 60 years of baptism of fire left us no indication for our future guidance? Is there no moral in that tragic tale that I have just told? In this connexion, following the traditional figure of speech, I wish to liken the state to a ship. In the leisurely days which seem only a dream now, when there was no rivalry, no competition, with clear blue sky above, smooth water beneath, sailing in that backwater she was the very monarch of all she surveyed. She had little idea of her archaic and antiquated condition. As soon as she was called upon to race with other ships in the open sea, she became painfully conscious of her many defects.

Different suggestions for improvement were made. One said what she needed was a steam engine; another said a new sail; yet another, a new iron body and yet another, a new captain. Each of these remedies was taken and tried in turn, and we might have guessed the result. She now became a floating mass of incongruous parts, full of confusion and in danger of being shipwrecked. The moral is simple enough. A ship that is to weather the storm of the deep can not be built and transformed in such an easy-going fashion. The building of a ship is not a haphazard business. Longfellow has a beautiful account of it.

"Build me straight, O worthy Master,
Staunch and strong, a goodly vessel,
That shall laugh at all disaster,
And with wave and whirlwind
wrestle!"

Choose the timbers with greatest care;
Of all that are unsound beware;
For only what is sound and strong
To this vessel shall belong;
Cedar of Maine and Georgia pine
Here together shall combine."

The lesson of the building of a ship is invaluable to those who have to do with the building of the state. There have been political thinkers who regarded the state as one form of organism. They have gone too far. But there is not the slightest doubt that the state must be a homogeneous whole, possessing harmony and unity of purpose, all her different and component parts being well fitted together. To change the metaphor, new wine should not be put into old bottles. "Else the bottles break and the wine runneth out and the bottles perish; but they put new wine into new bottles, and both are preserved." This then is but a tentative interpretation of the events that have now become history.

The Anti-Foreign Movement

But the problem is still with us and there is no denying that something must be wrong with China. Amidst such appalling situations and in face of an unparalleled crisis, this burning question becomes a challenge to every patriotic Chinese and possesses an absorbing interest to all the peoples of the world. It is only natural that different people will have different views on this question: What is wrong with China? Let me dispose of one of them in this article. I refer to the Anti-Foreign Movement.

It is no use to pretend that there is not such a thing. The sooner we face this fact, the better it will be for all. The anti-foreign movement has several causes. It is in the first place the result of an accumulated feeling of injustice, of the age-long wrong the foreign nations have done to China, real and imaginary. They point to the aggressive policy and encroachment, political and economic, of the Powers as the sores and wounds upon the bleeding "Sick Man of the

East." The subject is too well-known to need any amplification. In the second place, the movement is a kind of rebellious retaliation against the traditional attitude of the foreign residents in China towards the Chinese, namely, the attitude of superiority and the policy of deliberate discrimination. We find echo of it in the manifesto of the Shanghai Chinese General Chamber of Commerce. "As racial equality is absolutely essential to the success of co-operation between foreigners and Chinese in this cosmopolitan city, we appeal to all fair-minded foreigners for the immediate removal of the barriers between the Chinese and foreign communities created by the disastrous policy of racial discrimination in political and social affairs."

The third and, for our present discussion, the most important element in the whole anti-foreign movement is the belief in the back of their minds that foreigners are held responsible for all troubles and miseries in China. What is wrong with China? Foreigners are at the bottom of all the unhappiness in our land, they would say. Here is their argument: 'Was not China a happy country before foreigners came? Opium, wars, defeat, cession, tariff treaty, the opening of treaty ports, the granting of extraterritorial privileges, leases, indemnities, humiliations, national impoverishment, revolutions, loans, importation of armaments and many others are all directly and indirectly traceable to foreign origin. The foreigners therefore have been the undoing of China; they have brought sorrow to China. Their logic seems to be that the salvation of China consists in driving out all foreigners. This is also known as the "Hands-off China Movement," partly a Russian importation. It is this that has given rise to the misapprehension of the possibility of a recrudescence of the Boxer Trouble of 1900.

The Wrong Remedy

Personally I am quite certain that this is a wrong remedy in the sense that it can never cure all the ills as they thought it would, and moreover it is not likely to succeed. Even if we suppose that foreigners were all to blame for all the present miseries, these miseries would not instantly cease as soon as foreigners leave our shores. For better or for worse, they have done their deed and left their mark upon the life and history of the Chinese people. The wiser man is one who realizes that we never can put the clock back and the only course open to every high-minded man is to summon up his courage and advance on chaos and the dark. We must bear our full share of our blame.

This anti-foreign movement is a declaration of non-co-operation, which is contrary to human nature. It is not difficult to show that the great destiny of nations is a common one and co-operation is the key to life and society in the future. This is no platitude but reality. The simplest form of co-operation consists of mutual goodwill and the giving of a helping hand whenever needed. We have to admit that foreigners and Chinese alike have been short-sighted in their outlook and policy. Foreigners have been often too anxious to gain a temporary advantage, overlooking the larger issue and the feelings of the Chinese people. Chinese are too apt to regard the coming of the Europeans as an accident and a temporary misfortune, so they tolerate the latter as unpleasant fellow-passengers on a ferry boat crossing a narrow stream. All this is a misreading of history and misinterpretation of the situation.

The coming together of the East and the West is not an accident but the inevitable outcome of the world progress, and is destined to establish permanent relations. We are living in one of those peculiarly active periods of human history of the intermingling of races and civilizations, so that the nations of the world may all become the heirs, jointly and individually, of the world civilization, each bringing her peculiar offering and contribution that has descended from the older centres of human activity. It is only the underdeveloped, the out-of-the-way, half-civilized states that do not feel the pervading influence of these worldwide forces expressing themselves in all international actions and co-operations.



DR. CHING-LIN HSIA

NEW PRECEDENTS IN PEKING

Diplomatic Body Actively Engaged in Tearing Up the Protocol of 1901: Chang Tso-lin's Soldiers Occupy Legation Quarter Wall Unchecked

FROM RODNEY GILBERT

Peking, July 15.

It may be vaguely remembered by a few oldtimers in China that on September 7, 1901, a document was signed in Peking by the diplomatic representatives of 11 Powers and by the plenipotentiaries of the Chinese Government which, while it was still in effect, was colloquially known as the Boxer Protocol. Of course that was away back in the dark ages before Wilson, Lenin and Sun Yat-sen, so this document embodied a lot of cruel Imperialistic provisions, imposing upon poor old China a number of very unequal compacts on

mop his eyes and said: "If you thay that naughty word again I won't eat my thoup!" So we guard ourselves closely, of course, and don't make such breaks.

Another Clause Dead

But, as I have said, there are times when we have to be stern and steel ourselves to review this chapter of our all-but-dead past and that is when we can record the death of another clause. It should be written in golden letters that such a happy event came to pass on June 26, 1926, by the bountiful grace of Marshal

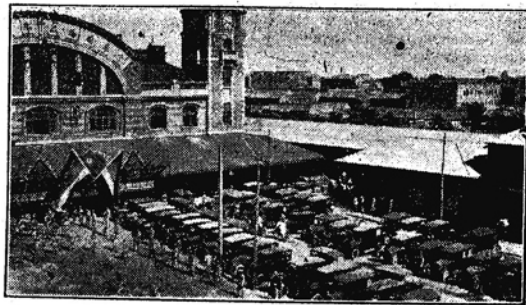
shreds, can be effectually silenced by reference to the events of this glorious June 26. Remember the date, friends, so that you can put flowers before your Minister's picture on its anniversary.

A Benighted Officer

I have to record with sorrow that one feature of the programme miscarried, and that was the occupation of the city wall between the railway station where they were spreading yellow earth for the Exalted One and the alien Quarter where the sympathetic understanders abide. This section of the Wall was in charge of the American Marines; and in charge of the Marines was an officer with a reactionary mind, one of those terrible die-hard people who cannot see that times have changed. So when the brave fellows in grey came down along the wall from the Chien Men tower and were about to shoo all the Marines and civilian aliens off of it so that none of this humble breed might overlook the roof that sheltered the Presence, what did this benighted officer do but shoo them back and that without even offering them tea! I blush for my compatriots but there are dark souls born into even the happiest climes! The bold boys in grey of course went back, not that they had to, but because someone might have got nervous and let off a shot if they hadn't; and then they would all have run, the whole whole army would have run, the grand galaxy of generals at the station would have run, and the train carrying the Marshal (*sotto voce*) would have backed right out to Fentai and he would never have walked the yellow earth! Luckily that did not happen.

But This Is Dreadful!

When the action of this wicked officer came to the ears of the civil element in the American Legation consternation reigned. Shudders went round and round that little group in the understandingest of all sympathetically understanding Legations. The thought of what Marshal Chang might think and say was devastating. It was too late to invite the dear boys in grey to return. They had passed the block house and had seen the naughty Marine officer look at them so hard and cruelly, and they weren't coming



WHERE THEY SPREAD THE YELLOW EARTH
Swarms of motor-cars and long files of soldiers waiting at the Chien Men East Station—"New Precedents in Peking."

nese Secretary of the American Legation, was moved by some reactionary impulse that must persist in him to go forth and quote the hated Protocol to them, we were really proud of them because they just tilted their noses in the air and refused to speak to him. This is the only way to put the Imperialist in his place.

Blocking the Water Gate

At the Water Gate, meanwhile, a much nobler group of boys in grey had crossed the despised line that follows the outer boundary of the wall and had planted a machine-gun in the gateway pointing right up the street on which front the British Legation, the Japanese Legation, the Italian Legation, the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Wagons-Lits Hotel, and the offices of the American Naval, Commercial and Military Attachés. All they had to do was touch the trigger and the most diverting scene would have ensued, with aliens that fancy themselves popping in and out of doorways like rabbits. Of course there was no foreign guard at this gate. That was given up long ago so there were no armed aliens to embarrass. The boys switched the machine-gun about for a while, playfully pointing it at such aliens as had got the foolish notion that they wanted to go through to the station and then, just when they were wearying of this sport, they discovered that there were steel gates that could be

sible it was to get through until after the Presence had passed.

Among those who shortly arrived was Sir Francis Aglen, a very exalted official of the Chinese Government of course, but for all that only a foreigner. It would have embarrassed you to have heard him argue and insist that he had to go through to catch his train, and you would have felt proud of the little private in grey who stood adamant and refused to let him pass. Then came the Belgian Minister and again you would have blushed to have witnessed his persistence. It is with a real glow that I can record that he was properly jostled for trying to push through.

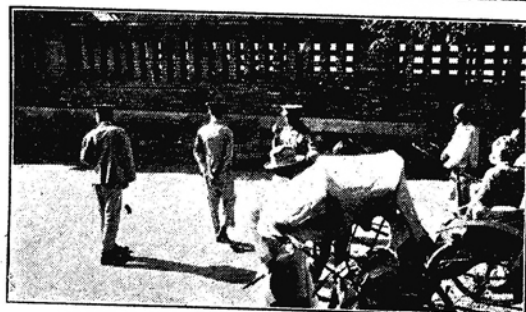
Of course the Marshal (*sotto voce*) arrived at last, at 5 p.m. on the dot to be precise, and when he had been whisked away in his car and the vast number of boys in grey were withdrawn, the aliens were graciously allowed to go and come in the station and examine with proper awe and humility the yellow earth whereon the Exalted One had trod.

Disgraceful Case of Major Barker

The was indeed a day of conspicuous triumphs, but you must not think that they are isolated. Scarcely a day passes that is not marked by bright little happenings. Some weeks ago, for instance, a certain Major A. Barker, D.S.O., M.C., who represents a British firm in Peking, was trundling along the highway between Peking and Tungechow upon which a number of Chang Chung-chang's immaculate Shantung heroes were also traveling, taking up their due share of the roadway, which was most of it. Instead of getting off the motor road, descending from his car and standing, hat in hand, while the Great Ones passed, this Major Barker had the temerity to try to pass them. There's a survival of the old Imperialistic attitude for you! In trying to crowd past the Shantung warriors this Major Barker's car tipped over a son of Han in a risha and spilled him in the ditch and then, instead of thanking a merciful Heaven that he was in a car and could make a run for it, he had the effrontery to stop his car, leap out and help the unseated son of Han to his feet. If this wasn't a challenge to the noble soldiery I should like to know what was? There he was, a despised alien, unarmed; and they a large body of men, heavily armed. He had dared to run around them and had committed the further offence of upsetting a son of Han. What could they do but unbuckle their heavy belts, with the brass buckles on them and fall upon him *en masse*, giving him a most unmerciful beating?

Who Cares?

Now you might think that this was the end of it, but you don't



PEKING WALL STREET EAST ENTRANCE
City Police, within Legation Quarter, holding up traffic and refusing foreigners permission to go out—"New Precedents in Peking."

back any more. But we had to show that we did not mean it, so sent up orders to the Marines, which in the excitement of a painful moment were garbled somehow. Which way they were garbled no one knows, but we must put the kindest interpretation upon it. At any rate it was first ordered that of the foreigners on the wall none, civilian or military, was to dare to peep over the wall at the great Presence when it arrived, which was, of course, meekly obeyed. Then, to spoil it all, came another interpretation, probably the invention of that reactionary officer, to the effect that anyone but the wicked marines might look over as much as he liked. Of course we all felt very much ashamed at this and nobly refrained from looking, but meanwhile other triumphs were being registered.

The boys in grey who held the several eastern approaches to the Quarter and presented the points of their bayonets at the tummies of such aliens as were bold enough to venture that way took their stands well inside the dotted line that marks the Legation Quarter boundary on the map in Mr. MacMurray's compilation of treaties, and turned back quite a few alien officers in uniform and other would-be extruders with a proper air of contempt and authority. When Mr. W. R. Peck, Chi-

closed, gates put there away back in the dark period which we are proud to forget, with the idea of as making the gateway "defensible," what the wretched treaty puts it. What could be cleverer than to shut their own gates on the alien? No sooner conceived than executed! But the little steel door in the big steel barrier was left open so that the boys could divert themselves by telling insistent aliens how impos-



"WHAT ABOUT IT?" SAYS THE COOLIE
A Marine Officer held up in Legation Quarter, just by the American Legation, by Fengtien soldiers. He went back—"New Precedents in Peking."



THE STEEL BARRIER AT THE WATER GATE
Fengtien soldiers held the gate within the Legation Quarter and refused Sir Francis Aglen, Inspector-General of Customs permission to pass. He waited six hours—"New Precedents in Peking."

the absurdly inadequate ground that her Sovereign Ruler, a number of her high officials and a few hundred thousand of her loyal subjects, had undertaken to exterminate the foreigners in the country (obviously a sovereign right) and had bent particular efforts towards the elimination of the Corps Diplomatique of those days. This latter effort, as all contemporary foreign testimony agrees, was a highly laudable one and would have relieved many Governments of paying return passage for a whole host of be-medalled persons whom they did not really want any more.

This Wicked Document

At any rate this wicked document, with all its ruthless clauses, was actually signed and those of us who are not in a position to rejoice because we were then too young to have anything to do with it can at least be thankful that most of its clauses have long since died of neglect, while the balance though still technically operative are only kept on paper in secure hiding places about the Legations in order that they may be brought out at rare intervals, on moonless nights, to be read to newly arrived young Legation secretaries so that their blushes may be hid by merciful darkness, and their tears of shame may fall unseen while they ruminate upon the sinful policies of those heathenish days and resolve to walk in the brighter and better paths, guided by a broad humanitarian spirit, sweetly and patiently conciliatory in all things.

By tacit agreement among those of us who are not actually included among the diplomatic elect but who like to hug close to them and bask in their iridescence, this most unequal of all unequal treaties is never mentioned among us except when we can dance at the wake of one of its pernicious clauses. This is not only the best way, but the easiest way—and we always follow the easiest way in Peking—because it would not do us any good to mention a protocol clause if we felt like it. It's bad form for one thing, because it disturbs the serenity of the elect; and then just think how it does hurt the feelings of our dear sensitive Chinese friends, the Generals, to hear it mentioned! Just think how you'd feel if you were out dining with General Chang Chung-chang, that noble leader of a hundred thousand burning patriots, and by some slip of the tongue you happened to say Protocol! Wouldn't it be terrible! And how would you ever face your Legation friends again if the General commenced to

Chang Tso-lin and a dozen or more of our gentle and gracious plenipotentiaries. I mean that odious clause which provided for the fencing off of the Legation Quarter, putting it under the exclusive control of the Legations and giving them the right to make it defensible. I can now record that the precedent of the inviolability of the Legation Quarter is dead, that armed men entered it on June 26, pointing rifles and machine-guns down two of the main streets of the Quarter and refusing foreigners egress from the Quarter by these routes; that no serious attempt was made to dislodge them and no protest against their action subsequently entered. Yet they say that Comrade Karakhan does not function as Dean of the Corps!

Soldiers on the Wall

That was the day that Marshal Chang Tso-lin came to Peking to bless such of the community as could get within a quarter of a mile of him with the light of his countenance. Naturally the Exalted One had to be protected and the humble populace, plus that exemplary community of the meek and lowly, the Diplomatic Body, had to mind it's p's and q's; and so it was ordained quite rightly that no one of a lower social degree than a Chinese private was to be allowed to come within pistol shot of the Presence. This of course excluded the bulk of the Chinese civilian population and the entire foreign population. To make sure that the latter did not arrogate to themselves a social rank higher than that of their betters in the grey uniform, it was ordained that that section of the city wall overlooking the Chien station should be cleared of the humble aliens, in or out of uniform, while strong guards of the privileged class should occupy the approaches to the alien Quarter and cove them into due respect by a display of deadly weapons.

Any who attempted to disobey these regulations were to be dealt with in a manner that would forcibly remind them of their proper humility. It is to be recorded with genuine satisfaction that, with one exception, these orders were executed and that precedents were at last established which blot out that hateful clause about the defensibility of the alien Quarter. Henceforth any band of sincere patriots can take up positions within the Quarter from which they can satisfy their legitimate aspirations by wiping out the alien population; and any reactionary Imperialist among them, who shows a tendency to hark back to the dark ages and quote treaties which China has so bravely torn to

Know how these reactionary minds work. Without thought for the fact that the times have changed and that we approach diplomacy in an enlightened spirit these days, this Major Barker went to his Legation and actually lodged a complaint which the Legation had to forward to the Waichiaoou, whence it was sent as a matter of form to the high military commanders.

Courteous even in the most humours situations, the military deigned to make a reply, after a fitting delay, which was somewhat as follows: "We know of the case. The foreigners assaulted our troops who defended themselves as best they could. Unfortunately the case cannot be investigated further because we cannot identify the men involved." Here was a highly satisfactory answer and, in the circumstances a most restrained one, as the Legation in question had the sense to recognize at once but which, we fear, this Major Barker has not yet comprehended. Some minds are very slow to reflect the beauty of the new dawn.

The Aeroplane Business

Then there is the case of that man Doisy who flew from Paris to Peking and probably thought he was quite some person when he had done it; but it took a couple of the brave boys in grey to show him how high he stood in the estimation of the guardians of China's noble civilization when they met him out driving in the Western Hills. They stuck a couple of Mauser pistols under his nose and made him give them a ride into town. Of course his Legation did not do anything, being sensible business people with the aeroplane business to foster.

In addition to these things we have our little incidents every day on the Paomachang road, the road to the Race Course, where our sagacious rulers have planted a detachment of Li Ching-lin's mutinous troops to chasten the spirits of these uppish Paomachang-ites. In 1920 the police built a motor road to Paomachang to please a retired chief of gendarmerie who has a cottage there and then, of course, left it to the alien intruders, who took to using it, to keep it up. Why should any branch of the Chinese Government pay for the upkeep of a public convenience when the alien is there to do it for them? The aliens did contribute large sums annually and a portion of these contributions the police chiefs were good enough to expend upon the repairs to the road; but, as anyone might expect, these truculent Paomachang-ites came in due course to think that because they made the road possible they had a right to run on it.

Li Ching-lin's Heroes

They cannot get it into their heads in Paomachang, where they are a particularly reactionary and medieval-minded crowd, that rights are inherent in no one in this country but a son of Han. At any rate Li Ching-lin's men are taking some of the assurance out of them. You ought to see the road since they've been on it for two months with their grain carts! And these bold boys never fail to make it perfectly clear, moreover, who owns the road. When they come along with their carts, the alien motorists get off the motor road and into the cart road where he belongs, and if he resists—we'll they have their rifles and bayonets. Just the other day they did splendidly in making a bank manager, who was riding proudly along with his wife and children, get off the road by jabbing their bayonet, through the window of his limousine at him. Another Britisher had his topee smashed down over his eyes so forcibly that he almost removed his brow, and ears in getting it off, when he did not abandon the motor road for the cart road quickly enough. Needless to say these brave fellows of General Li's never let any alien pass without cursing him as he deserves—that is, in rich, rich, rich, vulgarly, and they laugh mightily and make a display of their rifles when anyone resents it.

Pretty Sainly Now

Now these things would not mean so much, would not be such conspicuous additions to China's sovereign rights, if the triumphs were registered a thousand miles from the nearest Consulate; but they go on here under the very noses of our Plenipotentiaries, evidence to the timidist Chinese and to the most obdurate alien that times have changed. What is more significant still, the foreigners are almost out

of the habit of going to their Legations about these things. However dark their own hearts, they know that the rosy fingers of the dawn that has broken over Russia has touched the blessed Quarter and that if they carry their antiquated ideas of treaty rights thither they will be gently rebuked for their pains with—"Be meek and inherit the earth, my son, inherit the earth—two feet by six of it!"

Yes, take it all in all, we're pretty saintly now; and, under the guidance of those beautiful souls in the Quarter, there will soon be few minds among us that will not be gladly ready for the grand immolation. If we did not have that gruesome Taku ultimatum to live down, I might have even brighter things to report. You simply cannot imagine how that has disheartened the dear Generals! And now there is that shocking case on the West River, brought up by that Commander Fitzgerald, which has cast a heavy shadow over the Legation Quarter and the higher Chinese circles. I wish we had Commander Fitzgerald here in our Legation atmosphere for a time. We'd soon take the starch out of him. We should soon show him how we're bringing the brotherhood of man into real effect, with noble old China the big brother, of course, and we the little brothers who get our candy stolen and our faces slapped, as Confucius long ago proved it should be.

NE SUTOR SUPRA CREPIDAM

BY ARTIFEX

The writer of this article, in the "Manchester Guardian" is a well-known English churchman. Interestingly in itself, the article is doubly valuable for the wide applications it possesses.

Now that the strike is over we ought all to be very careful both what we say and how we say it, lest we rip up partly closed wounds. But there is one side issue that interests me particularly, on which I should like to say something. I do not suppose that many people will agree with me. But I have always tried, in this column, to say exactly what I think. And I should like to do so now. The Archbishop of Canterbury, in the sermon broadcast on Sunday, May 9, "denied that the churches were helpless or apathetic." Even if I had had no evidence that such charges had been made against the churches I should not have doubted that they had been. For the ordinary Englishman, while always forward to denounce "priestly interference," "politics in the pulpit," and the rest of it, is really the most willingly priest-ridden of men, and in all times of trouble begins to abuse the Church for not doing he hardly knows what. But quite apart from what the Archbishop said, I have first-hand evidence of this kind of thing in the recent troubles. At a meeting at which I was present a proposal to approach the Prime Minister was resisted by one speaker on the ground that, as the Church had done nothing in the earlier stages of the dispute, "demand justice for the miners," it was now too late to save the face of the Church. But why should the Church have done anything during the earlier stages of the dispute? Here was a matter of immense complexity, involving a great number of questions of fact upon which it was not possible that the ordinary man should know anything. It was being discussed by two bodies of men, representative of the mineowners and the miners, who had all the facts at their fingers' ends. And it was being discussed under the guidance of a man to whom even those most opposed to his general policy would not deny the title of a sincere Christian and one earnestly desirous of peace and goodwill. Why, then, should the Church have interfered at all at that stage?

The Demand to Speak Out

When the strike began the best attitude for all those not possessed of special knowledge would seem to have been that indicated by the words of the Epistle for the week: "Let every man be swift to hear, slow to speak, slow to wrath." For it always seems to me that demands that the Church should "speak out and demand justice" are, when looked at closely, little more than demands that the influence and prestige of the Church should be thrown on the side that the speaker

happens to favour. When, for instance, during the war, men were clamouring for a Papal pronouncement as to the side on which justice lay, M. Clemenceau said: "Nous n'attendons que ce miracle pour nous ranger sous votre loi." But does anyone suppose that if the Pope had declared wholeheartedly for the Central Powers M. Clemenceau would indeed have hastened to submit? Obviously, what was at the back of his mind was the conviction that the Pope must know that France was in the right and ought to say so. Well, no doubt if the Pope had done so the Catholic Church would have gained (temporarily) in France and England, and lost equally in Germany and Austria. But would not the balance in the long run have been wholly on the side of loss?

Lasting Injury

And personally I am sure that lasting injury to the cause of the Church, and, a thing which I fear yet more, to the cause of true religion, must result from these constant demands that the Church should intervene in economic and political matters. I am quite ready to concede that the whole of life falls within the rightful purview of the Church. But then I have a wide view of what is meant by the word "Church." Trained economists trying to solve difficult problems of commerce justly, and members of Parliament seeking to legislate for the benefit of the whole nation, seem to me to be members of the Church, and their work to be part of what the Church is doing. On the other hand clerical interference in secular matters appears to me an unmixt evil. Surely the witness of history is unanimous that clerical government, from Rome to Geneva, has been bad government, and that the evils which a nation has endured have usually been in direct proportion to the part played by clergy in public affairs. This is no discredit to the clerical profession. If the saying "A good priest, a bad politician" expresses a truth, the same might be said of a soldier or a philosopher.

Second Thoughts Best

Recent events have, I think, only supplied one more proof of this truth. From all over the country one heard of gatherings of "representative Christians" calling on the Government to promise this and that on condition that the general strike was called off. Are not many of those who voted for such resolutions glad to-day that the Government stood firm? Those constitutional principles, those gains of civil and religious liberty, which we have attained by 500 years of struggle have, thank God, not been surrendered in response to force. But it is not merely that the advice so freely tendered was in itself bad. (And I fear I must say that the advice offered by the Archbishop and Free Church leaders seems to me as bad as any, since if the strike had been withdrawn on the mineowners' promise to withdraw the new scale of wages it might have been declared again if it became necessary to reimpose that scale at any future time). I do not admit the propriety of advice at all. If a number of clergy and ministers were on a P. and O. liner which was caught in a cyclone where would their right place be? On the bridge "calling on the captain to save the ship," or even offering him advice on points of navigation? Or below calming women and children, and leading the passengers in prayer?

The Shoemaker

And, to glance for a moment at the tag at the head of this article, the advantage of the shoemaker sticking to his last is that he has more time to make boots. In how many parishes during the strike was the Church open all day long? In how many churches was there a daily celebration of Holy Communion and constant intercessions for peace? If it be objected that the people would not have come into the churches I shall first of all deny it, and then say that if it be true it is one more reason for clergy doing their own work and leaving politicians to do theirs.

The wireless station erected some time ago on the East Parade Ground in Canton, has for some time past been out of repair. It is understood that it is to be recommissioned for service to facilitate military movements. It was at one time the most powerful station in Canton and could connect with Shanghai under favourable conditions.

LAWN TENNIS AND HOW TO PLAY IT

VI.—The Service in Lawn Tennis: What Can Be Done and How to Do It: What Can't Be Done And Why Not to Do It

By SUZANNE LENGLEN

In these articles Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen has set herself to explain to the average amateur how the game should be played to secure the best result. An article from her pen will appear every Saturday in the "North-China Daily News."

There is only one service nowadays, even for girls. The underhand service is practically dead, although it is used in one or two cases, even in first class tennis.

The service is far more than a mere stroke with which to start a rally. It is a real weapon of attack which may govern the entire game. Not many players, it is true, even in the first class, can hope to win many points straight off with their service, although Mr. Patterson, and Mr. Tilden, both ex-champions, and, last season, the American, "Cannon Ball" Casey, have shown us what can be done with it in this way. Casey's fastest service, as even my own countrymen found, champions though they were, was practically untakable. That, however, is a height to which the ordinary player cannot very well hope to rise.

All the same you must remember that the service is an attack and not a defence. But here, perhaps, a word of warning.

You have two chances in the service. If the first ball does not go over the net there is a second. Consequently chances can be taken with the first, all the speed possible being put into it, with the second served more slowly and surely.

A Beginner's Common Error

One of the greatest errors which beginners make, however, in this. They blaze away at the first service, hoping it will get over somehow at express speed, and they keep on doing so even though 19 out of 20 of their first services go into the net. Then they have to be extra careful with their second, with the result that they send over a slow ball which, if their opponent is well awake, can be dealt with very severely. Thus what is an advantage can easily be turned into a disadvantage.

It is very annoying, too, in doubles, if you have a partner whose first service goes continuously into the net. It is no good your being up if the service is just going to be lobbed over somewhere into the middle of the service court. If it bounces high your opponent can drive straight at you and you have very little chance. Two moderately fast services, one of which is practically certain to go over, are far better than one lightning service into the net and one weak-kneed affair which wouldn't beat a baby.

You could practise the service, as you can practise the other strokes, against a wall if you have a back yard of any size. It is surprising what this wall practice will do, always provided there is enough room in front of the wall for half a tennis court. And now how to get the best results.

First How to Stand

I have insisted so often in this series of articles that practically every lawn tennis stroke is played sideways rather than square to the net, that it will come as no surprise to you when I say that the service follows the same rule. Stand sideways, with your left toe pointing down the court, no more than three or four inches behind the service line. A lot of players, particularly girls, stand, for some reason, a yard or even more behind the service line. Surely they realize that they lose power and speed, and that the ball sent from this extra distance goes slower to their opponent. They find that they make fewer faults in this way, but that is a lame sort of reason anyway. It is only a matter of practice.

You are standing, then, with your left side facing the net, left toe pointing down the court, right foot drawn back some distance. In your left hand you have two or three balls, according to your choice. As you throw up the first ball, the whole body is swung back, and the racket falls behind your back.

The height to which the ball is thrown differs with different players. I throw it about six feet above

my head, which I think is high enough. It must be thrown high enough to meet the middle of the racket, as it comes forward, when the arm is at full stretch. As your racket comes forward the right shoulder swings in, and the whole weight of the body, from the toes, right up through shoulder, arm, wrist and hand, works like a machine to expend all its force on the ball as it meets the centre of the strings—the only correct place to strike it of course.

The Best Still Can Learn

The force of the body coming forward carries you into your stride for the next stroke and, if the service is good, follow it to the net. I should strike the ground within a foot of your opponent's service line, or else it is too short. Of course, occasionally on a soft wet ground, when you have been serving at full speed, it is just as well to drop in a short slow one if your opponent is getting too far back. But that is only by the way.

Just one or two tips. The ball should go rather over your head than over the right shoulder. It is very useful to practise throwing the ball up, even without a racket, in order to make sure that you can get it in the right place. I once saw a world champion, whose service had gone wrong for the moment, quietly practising in a quiet corner by himself at Wimbledon. They never know too much to learn more, the best men and women, you see!

The smash, of course, is just the service taken from another part of the court, with the ball coming towards you, instead of down. In both the service and the smash the old rule must come first of all—you must never take your eye off the ball until it has left the racket. Make up your mind where you want your service or smash to go, and then, as far as direction is concerned, that must suffice.

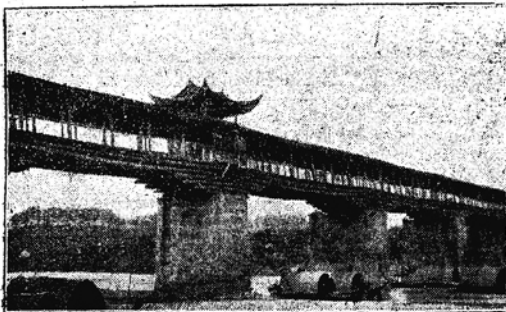
Follow Through

Don't forget, also, that follow through here is just as important, perhaps more so, than in any other stroke. You see some players' rackets stop within a foot of striking the ball. Really they ought to finish with a wide, graceful sweep, across the knees or down by the right knee, according to the sort of service which has been sent over.

Never be satisfied until your service goes over mechanically, almost without fault. It should be just a rhythmical movement from start to finish, and the more rhythm there is in it, the less effort will be needed.

Don't be satisfied, either, until you can place it either straight down the centre line, or in the opposite corner, just as you wish. A decent service will always make you a desirable partner in doubles, while a weak, futile one will cause you to be severely avoided by the best players. They don't appreciate having their heads knocked off by a smashing return of a service that has only crept about as far as the service line of their opponent's court.

Not all the students of China blindly follow their fellows in Shanghai, which, perhaps, is a very good thing for China. The Nan-king college students recently banded together and issued a manifesto strongly denouncing the Bolshevik tendencies of the Shanghai students. They point out that the Students League of China is dominated by the Shanghai students, to a large extent, and therefore, students in other parts of the country have a right to expect a certain amount of moderation, and should not be roughriden by the Communist element.



THE BEAUTIFUL OLD COVERED BRIDGE OVER THE MIN RIVER AT KIENYANG—"Exploration in Fukien".

A VOYAGE OF EXPLORATION IN FUKIEN

II.—The Most Expensive Province in China for Travel:

Boats and Bandits: The Famous Gardens of Bohea:

Scenery That Beats the Yangtze Gorges

BY FLOYD TANGIER SMITH

For travelling Fukien is one of the most expensive provinces in China, and were it not for the many navigable waterways with which the country is intersected in every direction, penetrating into the hinterland would be most difficult and expensive if not altogether impossible. The coolies from Kiangsi, who come into the province during the tea season will pick tea leaves for 60 coppers a day, but the native Fukienese wants one and sometimes two dollars a day to carry the leaves to market.

In the southeast they have another system of charges, which, while expensive, has the advantage of being fixed, so that endless argument and bargaining are avoided. There the coolies get 20 cents, big money, per 100 catties, per 10 lbs. This works out at about \$1.60 per man so that it requires no great calculation to see that an outfit with a ton of baggage would have to pay a considerable sum for an extended trip overland. One scarcely ever sees beasts of burden in Fukien, and should they be used, it is probable that they would very soon be taken possession of either by bandits or the soldiery, for the miserable natives are the victims of both and it is not infrequent, when a town has been sacked by bandits, for the punitive expedition of the military, after clearing the country of the robbers, to complete the job of looting the homes of the people they were sent to rescue.

Salvation on the Water

But the waterways are the final solution of the problem. It is true that the chief water traffic routes are also infested with bandits. But, as a rule, these robbers are more systematic in their work than those who hold up travellers in the mountain passes. They usually levy a fixed toll on the boats that pass, and frequently anyone contemplating a river trip may make arrangements before starting, by paying down a sum of money, for immunity from bandit tolls. For \$100 to \$150 a month one may hire a boat that will carry him to within a very short distance of any part of the province he may wish to reach and this is by far the most satisfactory means of getting there, although, during the time that we spent in the province, some of the rivers were so absolutely overrun with river bandits that navigation had been suspended altogether, and even the postal boats cease to run.



THE YOUNG FUKIENESSE CULTIVATE A TASTE FOR THE MOVIES—"Exploration in Fukien".

gentleman travelling in Canada for the first time, where coolies are not available and each member of the expedition is obliged to tote his own pack on his back. This gentleman could not bring himself to do without sweets altogether, but contented himself with a single tin of marmalade, and was perfectly contented and happy as long as the tin remained untouched, knowing that sweets could be had if wanted. But in a rash moment the tin was opened and the contents consumed and thereafter our friend was perfectly miserable because the outfit contained no sweets of any kind. Mentality plays a great part in such matters and for the same reason it is well not to scrutinize too closely the activities of the cook when that worthy is engaged in preparing a meal.

Variety of Scenery

Fukien is the more interesting on account of the great variety of scenery passed through, more especially as one travels out of the low hills near the sea coast into the mountain regions near the Kiangsi border. Frankly, I was much disappointed in the far famed Min river which had been described to me as the wildest and most beautiful stream in China. True, it is beautiful but there is evidence of much cultivation all along the banks and it is not until one passed well beyond Kienyang that there is any suggestion of wildness. Here the hills are more abrupt, the red grass of the lower river gives place to heavy bamboo thickets, interspersed with palm trees and the dense jungle crowds down to the very water's edge, and the noises that we hear coming from this tangle of vegetation proclaim the fact that, although invisible, there are in reality many strange forms of animal life in the depths of the forests. Yes, the Min is beautiful, and those who have seen



FOOCHOW HEAD DRESSES

Very peculiar are the head dresses worn by the women of Foochow, three formidable-looking silver daggers. Of the origin of this fashion, says Mr. Floyd Tangier Smith in his "Journey of Exploration in Fukien" there are many legends. His own favorite is as follows. The men of Foochow were attacked by a hostile tribe and decimated. But the women refused to have anything to do with their conquerors, and armed themselves with daggers for self-protection. But, in time, they reached the conclusion that a live man of another race was preferable to a dead one of their own and they allowed themselves to be wooed and won. But they still retained silver duplicates of the daggers that had once been ground to a razor edge and wore them in their hair, perhaps to remind their new husbands that they were not to be trifled with lightly.

much of it may, perhaps, be pardoned if, in their enthusiasm, they exaggerate the true facts, but there are streams in central China far more beautiful, as for example the Ching river which empties into the Yangtze just below Ichang.

The Yangtze Surpassed

On the other hand this is in a measure made up for by the wonderful country that one comes upon in some of the upper tributaries. Some 15 li short of Chi-Shi-Kai the river splits, one branch going on to Chungnan while another turns south to the important tea market of Chun-Shun Kai, and up this gorge is some of the most remarkable geological formation that it has ever been my good fortune to witness. The district is known as the Bohea Hills, and the promontories that rise out of the water are, in fact, as far as concerns mere altitude, nothing more than hills, but for sheer walls, towering crags, rushing waters and sudden twists and turns this region



WEARY FROM FOLLOWING "THE BAHREN SEAS OF WANDERING FOAM" OF THE MIN RIVER, "AJAX" AND HIS FRIENDS TAKE A REST BY A CONVENIENT RAFT—"Exploration in Fukien".

surpasses anything that I have ever seen and, in comparison, the Yangtze gorges fade into insignificance. It is most unfortunate that when I passed through this wonderful land we were being deluged with rain and any photography was altogether out of the question. I was able to take a few still exposures with the Sept which gave some idea of the extremely rugged geological formation but fell far short of doing justice to the extraordinary ruggedness of the country. The district is simply full of caves and an expedition that could remain some time there would undoubtedly be able to secure some most interesting specimens of Chiroptera or the order of bats.

The Land of Bohea

The whole industry of the upper Min is tea. For several months in the year the whole region is sparsely settled by scattered mountaineers who pass their time in hunting and fishing. But when the tea leaves are prime, hordes of coolies come over the mountain passes from Kiangsi and many of the hill sides are covered with busy pickers, while in the houses busy fingers are constantly at work sorting and grading the leaves for the market, and the sleepy river towns become seething marts of trade where buyers from all over the country congregate to buy up the crop as it is brought down from the mountains. The tea of Kuatur, and more especially from the Bohea hills district is famous all over China for its quality, and in the old days when the clipper ships used to race home from Foochow with their valuable cargoes of leaves, the whole crop from these districts was reserved for the exclusive use of the royal family in Peking. Now, however, anyone with a long enough purse and a nice taste in tea may enjoy a cup of this priceless brew.

Too Much Weather

In passing through any country one is usually impressed by some outstanding feature, and if there is an outstanding feature to Fukien I should say that it is the weather. I have never seen so much unadulterated weather to the square inch in any other part of the earth's surface and, if one travels in that country during any month but September, October or November, he should go well prepared with waterproof coats and blankets. The rain begins early in January and carries right through to the following September with scarcely an interruption. Such conditions are disconcerting at any time, but when one's particular business in life is the taking of photographs and the collection of zoological specimens, it may well be imagined that the language in camp was at times somewhat profane. It has but one advantage, which is that there

should never be a lack for a topic of conversation and I take it that the two chief occupations of the Fukienese must be brigandage and a discussion of the weather.

ORDERS have been given in the French Concession that Chinese are not to be allowed to sleep in the streets. Many Chinese are in the habit of taking their bedding on to the pavements during the hot weather, but the authorities this year have come to the conclusion that the practice is bad for public health.

THE small book, known as "The Thousand Characters," which has been read by thousands of Chinese and many foreigners, is to be revised, according to announcement. Yen Yang-chu, Fu Pao-chien, Tang Me-ju and other members of the Public Education Hastening Association, will be in charge of the revision. There are to be two divisions, one of language, used principally by city people, and the other of words more common among the peasantry. New characters will be added, other deleted. Professor Chang Yao-hsiang, Chu Chun and others have been asked to act in an advisory capacity.

THE Chinese Legation at Washington recently received a communication from the U.S. Government requesting that a Chinese representative be appointed to attend the Conference to be inaugurated there in October this year for devising means to combat tuberculosis. As it is too late to send a representative from China to attend the Conference, the Ministry of the Interior has decided to appoint Mr. Wu Hsueh-lu, as nominated by the Chinese Minister at Washington, to represent China in the Conference.

A STRENUOUS anti-Bolshevist campaign is to be carried out in Shanghai very shortly under the direct instructions and direction of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, according to the Chinese newspapers here. Marshal Sun, it appears, is tired of the ever recurring labour disputes and strikes in this part of his province, and is, moreover, alarmed at the spread of "Red" doctrines among the lower class and student Chinese. After conferring with Mr. Chen Tao-yi, Civil Governor of Kiangsu, the Marshal has issued orders to the magistrates of all the districts round about instructing them to send out and organize small groups of lecturers whose duty it will be to show the people the error of their ways. Minor detachments of men are also to be formed in all large factories for the same purpose. Labour agitators and known Bolsheviks are to be arrested.



AMONG THE RAPIDS OF THE LOWER MIN RIVER—"Exploration in Fukien".

FOX-HUNTING IN MISSISSIPPI THIRTY YEARS AGO

By T. B. GRAFTON

English readers will find the recital of some of the facts of foxhunting in the state of Mississippi thirty years ago undoubtedly queer. So queer indeed as to be devoid of interest, but some may take the trouble to see how this great sport evolved a technique of its own in the peculiar conditions of the United States.

The writer has never seen an English hunt but has many years gazed with fascinated interest at the wonderful photos that appear in the press from time to time: the lawns and well-kept fields over which the chase is apparently conducted; the swarms of dogs; the large numbers of magnificently mounted hunters, both men and women, all dressed in gala day attire, and believe me that such an array is as unintelligible to a Mississippi fox-hunter as our chase would be to the English.

In the first place anyone who attempted to ride over the terrain where our fox-hunts are conducted would pronounce a fox hunt impossible under such conditions: the wire fences, the impenetrable thickets of a semi-tropic vegetation, dense woods, unfordable streams and stretches of swamp land combine to make the hunt impossible except for the experienced woodsman who has an accurate mental plan of every road or cow path in a district ten miles square, and who has also that instinct of the hunter that enables him to guess which way the hunt will turn.

Rivalry in Hounds

But it is not of difficult terrain and the genius that surmounts the same that I am writing, but in the main of the uncanny developments in the hounds that made the sport of irresistible fascination. I lived about half-way between the homes of the greatest fox-hunters in a group of counties, about seven miles from each. Several of my nearer neighbours owned smaller packs but it was the great packs of Newman on the west and Currie on the east upon which public interest was always centered. Newman and Currie lived 15 miles apart and while eternally challenging each other to a test of the merits of their respective packs rarely were able to stage a satisfactory showdown. Each was naturally anxious to have the hunt in the district most familiar to himself and his pack, and avoid entering the other's field where he would arrive with a more or less tired pack of dogs before ever the chase was begun.

An Uncanny Leader

The great controversy between the two men was centred about the ethics of Newman's pack of which Old Riley, the most famous foxhound in Mississippi history was the sire and leader. Early in this wonderful hound's life Newman discovered him acting strangely. As hunts are always conducted there at night the voice of the hound is the only thing upon which the hunter can rely to tell him which of his pack have joined up in the chase. Riley had a way of suddenly dropping out of the chase and appearing in it again after a short interval but far ahead of the rest. One night when Newman was listening at the pack half a mile away and wondering which way the chase would turn he noticed that Riley was not speaking on the trail. A moment later his favourite hound crossed the road in front of him and leaped as if to cross a high rail fence parallel to the road. Stiffing an impulse to call the dog in, Newman watched the hound clamber to the top of the fence and sit there, listening. Riley turned his great head from side to side, cocking his huge ears first one way and then the other. Suddenly he leaped from the fence and dashed across the field, leaving Newman wondering. A moment later Riley's magnificent bass boomed out a full half mile ahead of the pack. He had guessed the course the wily fox would take, cut across the angle and picked up the trail fresh and hot. Once on the new trail Riley's great carrying voice was a summons to the remainder of the pack. At the first jumble of the chase, caused by the fox crossing a swamp or stream, and the ensuing let-up of the chorus the hounds could hear in the distance the voice of their leader. Instantly they abandoned the old trail and set out at top speed, with short yelps of announcement of their arrival. In five

minutes they were all in behind. The chase had been speeded up and intensified a dozen fold. Newman swore softly, but knew he had of made a rare discovery.

Fame Far and Wide

From that time Riley's fame spread far and wide and no doubt some of his exploits were exaggerated. Newman was quick to see and develop the new faculty in this dog and soon the whole of his pack began to pin their faith to the sagacity of the dog, who though yet young had come to be known as "Old Riley." Riley's tactics were apparently thoroughly understood by the whole of his pack. He seemed to say "The ordinary routine of nosing out trails is your job. In starting a trail I will do my full part. Once under way I expect you to attend to the business of following it in full cry. Your Sire will leave you to find which way Reynard is going after the next main obstruction. When you hear me, come one and all at top speed."

Currie Contemptuous

Currie received the news of Riley's exploits with fine scorn. "Newman boasts of a single dog. I have a full pack, a team that works in unison, using the brains of all." The various hunters enlisted on one side or the other and after awhile a test was made on half-way ground. It cannot be denied that Bob Currie's pack made a tremendous impression. They were long-limbed and lithe, deep-chested and set about the business of starting a fox with great energy. Their varied colouring added much to their appearance, some of deep solid red unmatched by any canines in several counties and some beautifully spotted. Newman's pack was somewhat undersized, of a uniform unattractive shade of yellow, typical "yaller dogs." But their great deep eyes and springing gait showed every dog lover their real character. And silently in the lead was Old Riley, his great brain-filled head well erect, his soft silky ears fanning his neck. The moon was fine, the moisture on the fields just right.

The horsemen stopped at the edge of an abandoned farm, started in their dogs and rode along the road, listening for a start. Bryant's dog Buck started a rabbit and made a hideous outcry but the old fox-hounds paid him no attention. Bryant rode across the fields and cursed his dog heartily. Buck came whimpering in, disgraced. The other hunters were silent for in the South-land there is no greater disgrace to a hunter than to have one of his fox-hounds start a rabbit. Neither Currie's nor Newman's pack had noticed Buck's frenzied bellow. They knew it was a rabbit from the tone of the big hound's voice.

Lep Speaks Up

A minute later they all reined up. A bugle-throated hound was speaking from the next hill. "Lep" remarked Currie. And rising in his stirrups gave the long southern dog-cry which cannot be represented by any combination of mere letters. It rang, over hills and valleys, and Lep answered his master's voice with a short sharp note that had the effect of calling all his pack to him. A moment more and the chorus was beautiful. Lep, Boaster, Fashion, Beaut, Jenny, and Kaintuck justified Currie's claim for perfect teamwork. The opening honours were with Currie. Newman took a good-natured lot of chaffing and his dogs soon joined in with Currie's and the chase was on.

Newman's dogs were plainly playing second fiddle but this did not for a moment deceive the old hunters present. They knew that there is a certain subtle courtesy among fox-hounds. That Newman's pack recognized the right of Currie's pack, having started the first trail, and would let them have the lead until they lost it as they invariably would at the next swamp. From that time on, it would be a free-for-all.

The trail was making a wide sweep, the shape of a bow, and the horsemen rode leisurely along the string of the same. "Old Riley has not spoken. He is not jealous is he?" one of the younger men chaffed Newman.

Newman smiled. "Riley will work up and see what that Lep dog of Currie's is like. The trail is a cold one and my dogs are getting ready for an all night run." As if in answer to his master's prophecy Riley's voice boomed out near the head of the pack. Politely, he seemed to be offering his assistance to Currie's leader but unhurriedly following. Time enough yet for an old dog.

"All Right, Master"

At the gait at which the men were riding they would cross the trail before the dogs got to the road, so the hunters reined in and listened in ecstasy to the wonderful chorus. Scott's lazy old bitch, Belle, was even stirred to action and added her rich contralto to the harmony. At the first lull, probably caused by the confusion in crossing the creek Newman's first yell pierced the night air. There was one answering note as Old Riley's voice floated back, saying as plain as dog language can say "All right, Master."

Once across the creek, Currie's pack justified its reputation by being first to find the trail. Old Riley's voice was heard no more. The Newman pack was making a poor showing. The hunters debated as to what direction in which to ride. Currie's pack was evidently surprising them all for instead of crossing the road the trail turned straight away from it, and began to fade away in the distance. Some urged to follow at top speed. Currie advised to wait, and Newman remained silent. Scott, who was one of the best hunters, although owning the poorest pack, surmised that the fox would make a quick turn and come back. He pointed out that the terrain towards which the fox was apparently heading was no fox country and that Reynard would surely double back. Newman nodded, and rode out of the group a few minutes to listen. A strange silence fell on the little group of horsemen. Where they going to see one of Riley's tricks, or was it all moonshine about his uncanny abilities.

Old Riley's Lead

They had not long to wait. Just beyond the shadows of the trees that sheltered them was a small wooden bridge, spanning the stream that trickled through the swampy land below. In the bright moonlight, in the full view of them all, Old Riley calmly trotted out of the clumps of bushes and on to the little bridge. He was unhurried and undisturbed. The bracing of the bridge was a heavy slanting beam that went up a full six feet from the floor of the bridge. The hound slowly climbed to its highest point and stopped as if frozen to stone. Once he turned his head as if to listen better, than suddenly leaped to the floor of the bridge, and ran at top speed up the long hill on the other side.

Newman slapped his old horse and galloped after. Currie was sarcastic. "Anybody can follow Newman and his fool dog if he wants to. I am going to wait here for my pack to bring the fox back."

Scott's slow voice replied "Well Bob, I've got to make a choice and I sorter think I'll follow Old Riley. Dog seems to know where he was going" and he rode away. The remainder were undecided: mostly friendly to Currie and ardent believers in his pack's superiority they were yet curious about Newman's dog. Furthermore they all admitted that Newman himself was the greatest expert on fox habits in all the river counties. Luther Blue was first to speak: "Say, Bob! Our packs are nearly out of hearing and if we ride up to the top of the next hill we will be able to hear better and get their course." Blue did not want to miss a chance of seeing something. Currie rather sullenly agreed and they all rode on after Newman and Scott.

The Note of Triumph

Half way up the hill they reined up with one movement. In the woods two hundred yards to the right and above them there rang out the unmistakable voice of Old

Riley! It was a note as yet unheard by any of that group. It was triumphant, challenging, calling! A mile away, thrashing around in the maze of a swampy tract the packs were mulling around in more or less confusion. The trail had doubled, leading in and out of the water and high grasses, and no dog had yet hit upon the expedient of making a wide circle to pick up the trail as it left the low land. Forest, a bitch in the Newman pack, was first to hear the faint notes of her trusted leader. She was a wise old dog. No use to fool around in that swamp any longer. Riley was calling and she set out emitting short shrill whining yelps to let the others know. They soon joined in behind her.

The group of riders had nearly reached the top of the hill when they came upon Newman and Scott sitting still in their saddles. Newman raised his hand "Keep quiet and see how my dogs come to Old Riley." That noble hound was leading on up the ridge straight away and to their left they could hear the remainder of the Newman pack rushing up. Newman's wonderful instinct had chosen the best spot for the sight. They had a clear vision of a meadow to the left across which the dogs must pass and a smaller meadow on the right of the road ere they reached the woods. A yellow dog is one of the hardest to see on a moonlight night and not all of the party made out the pack as they emerged into the meadow. Forest was leading, yelping only enough to keep the pack together, the latter falling in close

behind her in a solid mass. She reached the road, stopped short in it an instant to listen. Ginger never stopped but swept on, and no sooner crossed the road than he opened up in full cry. Newman's dogs had a hot trail, just one mile head of Currie's pack!

Currie's dogs, unused to Riley's brain work, had worked out the trail by this time and were opening up beautifully but they were a mile behind. What should the horsemen do? Currie would stay by his pack and could hardly be expected to call them off in order to go and catch up with Newman's speeding hounds. There was little to do except for every man to make his own choice.

The Gift Handed On

The question of the superiority of either pack was thus impossible to settle, as each worked in a style of its own. Currie declared that Riley was an outlaw, a "cutter," a cheater, without the courage and patience to follow out a trail but had to go and wander around till he hit it by chance. He declared that such tactics were fatal to team work and debasing to the chase.

Newman and his friends contended that Riley was the greatest foxhound in the world. That he speeded up hunts that otherwise were cold and slow and made the chase short but thrilling every moment.

Currie is long since dead and his pack only a memory. Newman is an old man, bent and grizzled, but a hunter still. A few years ago I asked him about his pack and he pointed out Riley who had inherited the gift of his great ancestor.

NEW CARS IN SHANGHAI.

X.—The Six-Cylinder Singer Saloon

By A SPECIAL "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" REPRESENTATIVE

The engine of the new six-cylinder Singer is rated at 14-34 h.p., the makers state that it develops 36 h.p. on the brake at 3,000 r.p.m., and according to the R.A.C. rating it is 15 h.p. In acceleration and flexibility it is of ample power for the size of the car, and that is all that really concerns the average owner.

The cylinders are cast in one piece with the top half of the crankcase, and the stroke and bore of the engine are 63 m/m by 95 m/m. Aluminium pistons and duralumin connecting rods are used. The crankshaft has three bearings, and the lubrication is by skew driven pump and through system. Oil pressure is indicated by a gauge on the dash, and can be regulated. The oil filler is accessible and a dip stick indicator, which when removed, opens a safety level outlet is used. The valves are of the overhead type, worked by push rods, and lubricated under pressure which can be regulated. The cylinder head is detachable, and the valves are enclosed in light cover.

The magneto is handy, but not so all the sparking plugs. Twin carburettors with interconnected controls and independent adjustment screws are used. Petrol feed is by vacuum tank from the main tank at the rear. The radiator is of large area, and the water is circulated by pump. The fan is belt driven, and is adjustable. The engine, clutch and gearbox are built up together and suspended at four points. The clutch is of the single dry plate type, with automatic lubrication for the thrust race bearings and the spigot. The gearbox provides three speeds forward, and the change speed lever, operating in a visible gear placed well forward, is on the off side. The steering is of the Marles patent type, cam pattern. A 12-volt electrical system is used, with the starter motor mounted in front of the fly-wheel casing on the off side, and the dynamo on the opposite side of the engine under the magneto.

Brake Adjustment

The foot brake operates internal expanding shoes on all four wheels, and the hand brake works on the rear wheels only. In all, six rods are used and provision is made for adjusting each of the rods independently, as well as in series. The propeller shaft is of the tubular open type, with fabric joints. The back axle is semi-floating with spiral bevel drive. The rear springs are

quarter elliptical, and the front springs are semi-elliptical, all are fitted with gaiters. Shock absorbers are fitted to both axles, and balloon tyres are standard. Chassis lubrication is by high pressure grease gun.

On the whole the body work is good, and the equipment of the interior is complete. The seats are covered with leather, and the cushions are pneumatic. The front seat is adjustable, and the rear seat has a disappearing arm placed in the centre of the back cushion. The driving position is comfortable, and with the exception of the electric horn button, the controls are handy. There is plenty of leg room. Four doors are provided and if the front seat is not set back to its limit, access to the rear seat is unhindered, in any case the back of the front seat is arranged to tip forward. Entrance to the driver's seat by the off side front door is possible, but a little awkward. Interior lamps, ash trays, windshield wiper, curtains for the three back windows, crank handles for winding the four door windows and kick step mats are among the standard fittings.

Behaviour on the Road

On the road the car ran fairly quietly and smoothly, but there was always a faint clatter to be heard from the overhead valves, which worked up to an unpleasant pitch when approaching the maximum speed of which the car was capable. Acceleration and sensibility of the engine would compare well with many cars of almost twice the horse power. The suspension was particularly good, and the car held the roads in a very pleasing manner. The transmission was a little noisy. The foot brake was just strong enough in retardation to give one a feeling of complete control of the car, and even on wet surfaces there was no sign of skid. The hand brake was good. The steering was exceptionally light and easy, but not firm when passing over rough roads. The clutch was very smooth, and the gear change simple. There was no sign of overheating. It should not be impossible to eliminate the valve clatter at normal speed, and if this was done I have no doubt that the Singer six-cylinder Saloon would be one of the best cars in its class on road to-day.

The local agents for Singer cars are Messrs. Alex. Campbell & Co., Ltd., and the distributors are the Shanghai Service Co.

THE BOOK PAGE

CHINA'S FOREIGN TRADE

THE FOREIGN TRADE OF CHINA.—By C. F. Remer. Pp. 24. The Commercial Press Ltd. 1924.

There is considerable satisfaction in reading a book on China in which 776 pages deal with statistical data, incontrovertible facts, definite, clear-cut information and only 10 pages with the author's opinions thereanent. It has so often been just the opposite. So much of the literature on China is a recital of what one individual believes to be so and how he would settle all things for the eternal benefit of all men. Because Dr. Remer does not do that, his book is worth reading. He gives facts, which any one else might obtain by digging, as he had dug, into the records. There is no great originality in this book, but have we in China not suffered enough from brilliant originality which drags us to unique, if rash, conclusions?

One of the most significant facts brought out by Dr. Remer is the comparative smallness of China's foreign trade. One is led to believe from Trade Commissioners and others that China is one of the great world markets. In fact, the use of the economic boycott as a political weapon is based on the assumption that China is a vast market upon which the trade and industry of the western capitalist nations depend. Dr. Sun Yat-sen apparently believed that and the Canton strikers assume that at the present time. Yet, the fact is as Dr. Remer points out:

"The foreign trade of China, has, however, never been great. Let us consider the facts. While China has, within the borders of her broad country, about 20 per cent. of the world's population, her share of the world's trade has never reached 2 per cent. It has been pointed out in the fifth chapter that the foreign trade of China was 1.5 per cent. of the international trade of the world during the years 1896-1898, and 1.7 per cent. during the years 1911-1913. In 1921 the foreign trade of China was 1.9 per cent. of the world's trade. The statistics of the trade per head of population bring out the same fact. The per capita trade of China was 1.09 Halkwan taels in 1901, 2.12 taels in 1911, and 3.77 taels in 1921. These figures, while they show a considerable growth in the trade which has been given full recognition in the preceding pages, must for present purposes be compared with similar statistics for other countries. Let the comparison be limited to the countries of the Far East. The foreign trade of India grew from 3 per cent. of the world's trade in 1896-1898 to 3.5 per cent. in 1911-1913. The foreign trade of Japan grew from 1 per cent. to 1.6 per cent. during the same years. In 1921 the per capita trade of India was twice as great as that of China and the per capita trade of Japan about 10 times as great."

The smallness of China's foreign trade may be due to many reasons, but largely because a well developed domestic industry and commerce existed long before the impact with western commerce, and this indigenous trade has not weakened to an appreciable degree by the import of foreign goods. Foreign imports, as a matter of fact, have been most successful in such commodities as do not, or did not for half a century, attempt to replace native goods. To this cause, as Dr. Remer notes, must be added poor communications, debased currencies and the fact that the bulk of the population is agricultural and static.

Dr. Remer's history of the tariff problem, broadly and impartially stated throughout the periods under discussion, is a valuable addition to the literature on this subject. It will be useful for Chinese and foreigners who suffer from fixed ideas but who possess little information on the subject to purchase Dr. Remer's book and read therein what they should know.

The story of the merchant prince and his downfall is told admirably, if without a sob. To devolve from a

merchant prince to a broker and from a broker to a salesman is a tragic fall, indeed—something akin to original sin. However, the fall of the merchant prince was nothing compared to his sufferings at the hands of the manufacturers' agents, who came out to push his particular commodity as though nothing else in the whole world mattered. Business, however, is business and the goods had to be sold—so business methods changed and are containing to change, with a large number of individuals competing for a share in the trade.

The rise of Shanghai is noted in the following paragraph:

The statistics of the distribution of the foreign trade of China among the various countries during the years 1914-1921 show a continued decline in the relative importance of Hongkong. This fact has little to do with the distribution of the trade among the countries trading with China. What it does show is the decreasing importance of Hongkong as a distributing centre. The comparative importance of Shanghai decreased somewhat during this period, but in 1921 about 40 per cent. of China's trade was through this one port and Shanghai was so much more important than any other port that the slight decline cannot be regarded as indicating any important change. The statistics show a further increase in the comparative importance of the ports of Manchuria and northern China and of the Yangtze valley.

Dr. Remer's book should find a large audience in these days, when decisions have to be reached on so many political questions which are grounded in foreign trade. It is a worthy complement to Mr. Morse's volumes and in the first chapters gives an adequate summary of the encyclopedic data his work contains. The business man, who sees his labour of years washed away in the Peking flood of talk, would do well to find out what it is all about in this book.

G. E. S.

A BOOK OF REGRETTABLE BLEMISHES

THE MIDDLE COUNTRY. A CHINESE LAD'S ADVENTURES IN HIS OWN LAND.—By Olivia Price. World Book Co. (E. Evans & Sons.)

This is one of the "Children of the World" series, one object of which is stated to be "that it will help to build up in the boys and girls of to-day, ideals of brotherhood and an understanding of other countries." It is a well-written and fascinating little volume. Its descriptions of various phases of life and travel and social customs in this part of China are very entertaining and are withal true to life. The numerous illustrations by C. Le Roy Baldridge add very much to the interest of the book.

It is unfortunate that in well-meaning lead to give the Chinese viewpoint on certain things, something less than justice is done to other people. For instance, on seeing a big open space outside the city of Soochow, the boy hero of the story is told that it is a Foreign Concession, and he asks, "What is a Foreign Concession?"

"Ah," said Mr. Wang, a little bitterly, "It is land that has been taken from China by foreigners—Europeans or Japanese."

And when at Shanghai, the boy wishes to enter one of the parks, and on learning that he is not allowed to do so he asks, "And why can't we go into a public park?"

"Ah, my son," said Mr. Wang, "because it is in the Foreign Concession, and the foreigners can keep out whom they choose."

"Did they buy it from China?"

"No. They took it from China because they defeated us in a war."

Why this misleading and incorrect statement? Does the author know of a single mow of land at Shanghai which has been taken from the Chinese unfairly, as implied in this statement?—or that has not been bought?

The Treaties gave the right of buying or renting houses, and of

leasing land... at the rates prevailing among the people equitably, and without exaction on either side."

It is very mischievous to put into the minds of young people in America and elsewhere that foreigners—Europeans and Japanese especially have "taken" land which they did not buy. How is such a misstatement going to help in promoting the ideals of brotherhood?

We are given this account of what happened when our respectable country Chinese attempted to enter the park:

"Back," said the red-turbaned guard, roughly. "Back, you dirty Chinamen. You are not allowed in here."

"Many others are going in," said Oong Bing.

"They are foreigners," said the guard, with a scowl on his dark brown face.

This reads like a libel on our Sikh fellow-citizens, who are mostly very patient with the Chinese, and usually do their duty in commendable fashion. It is very unlikely that any Sikh would speak as above in such circumstances. The story continues:—"The red-turbaned guard is only a servant of the English. He obeys the orders of his masters. He is a Sikh from India, a fierce and cruel soldier." It is a pity that the author finds nothing good to say about these patient public servants, but leaves the above description to "help build up ideals of brotherhood and an understanding of other countries!"

It may be said that the Chinese viewpoint is what is given; but mischief is done if that is the only view given, without any correction of a distorted view. These blemishes spoil an otherwise good and interesting book, which we should have liked to recommend being given to young people in the home lands, but which, in its present form, we can only hope will not be widely read. We are, however, assured that the book "will be read and enjoyed by a large share of the school children of America," which makes the blemishes referred to all the more regrettable. We hope an amended edition will soon displace the present one.

I. M.

A PROMISING FIRST NOVEL

AUTUMN FIRES.—By Phyllis Hambleton. London, Sampson Low, Marston & Co.

One is prone to commence the first effort of a novelist with mingled hopes and expectations. After glancing through the pages of Phyllis Hambleton's "Autumn Fires" at random, scanning passages here and there as some will do before venturing into the unknown, I was rather sceptical whether those passages could be woven into a story that would fulfil my hopes.

On the whole I was not disappointed. Although the main plot of "Autumn Fires" is weak, its defects are successfully camouflaged from the less critically inclined by the many potent sub-plots which the author uses with such rare skill—skill that one expects in "best sellers" but not in a first venture into the realms of authorship.

The theme upon which the story is based, the tardy development of the characters of two brothers whose every movement and thought was but the gratification of the will of an old crank, is delightful in its simplicity and realism. Even those who have not met a Stephen or Martin Herrifield in everyday life do not have to stretch their imagination to picture him if they have met his master, Master! was not that old man Herrifield's position in the lives of his two sons? What less condemning name can be applied to a man who has warped the minds of his sons by sheer domination of character? In "Autumn Fires" we are introduced to old man Herrifield. We are introduced in that passage immediately after his funeral in which Martin relieves himself of the thoughts whose expression has been suppressed by a physically crippled man, but a man who by the strength of his perverted personality, averted impending death "just to spite us" as Martin declares.

The author is also to be congratulated for her excellent character delineations, for the characters not only are skillfully

drawn but harmonize with the theme. The two brothers are just what one would expect their respective natures to be under the circumstances. We are not merely told that Stephen is "cranky and loose jointed and wore an air of dreamy melancholy" or that Martin has inherited some of his father's dominating spirit, but they live up to their portrayals from the time Martin "sat down at the head of the table with the air of a chairman addressing a board meeting" and Stephen "roused himself from his usual state of indolent dreaminess" until after the development of their characters when home for Martin and Sheila "was within the compass of each other's arms" and a new look was on Stephen's face, "the look of one who at last has conquered."

The human element was there in flying colours, in the first sentence, "The last of the mourners, wearing an air of pleasant relaxation, had been helped into the waiting motors and cabs;" in the last, "Stephen had become a man, and his house a home," and scattered throughout the book in all its forms of expression, where most needed to make it easy for us to understand and sympathize with those two unfortunate brothers, but were they so unfortunate? "All's well that ends well."

Real people cannot live in toy towns and be surrounded by toy scenery. Apparently our author is mindful of this for her people live where some of us have lived, where some of us live. How many of us have mutely gazed through the window of our train on that beauty of which Dresden is composed—"lying like a blossom that had fallen by the side of river." Probably few of us have lived in Stephen's house, but who among us has not longed to? Phyllis Hambleton seems to possess a rare comprehension of human nature. She knew that one of the chief props of her theme was the reaction of the house upon Stephen. One less adroit than she proved herself to be would very probably have lost the whole effect upon the reader through lack of knowledge of human nature or through incapacity of self-expression, through inability to make that house affect the reader as it affected Stephen. But the author built the house and garden that is one of the greatest dreams of every man and woman. That house changes Stephen's outlook upon life and we know why.

As a whole Phyllis Hambleton is to be congratulated upon her delightful novel. Although her inexperience is occasionally manifest by her neglect of several good opportunities available to emphasize different stages in the development of Stephen's character, the book is really well balanced and has none of the mass production atmosphere about it that accompanies so many of the novels of to-day.

E. W. H.

BRITAIN'S ECONOMIC PROBLEM

WEALTH, VIRTUAL WEALTH AND DEBT.—By Prof. Frederick Soddy, M.A., F.R.S., Geo. Allen, 100, Bd.

The author of this book is a Nobel prizeman and one of that group of brilliant physicists who have revealed to the world the extraordinary phenomena of radioactivity and thrown so much light on the structure of the atom. He is also a very able writer so that any book by him will be read with great interest. On the other hand, Prof. Soddy is rather a novice in the field of "Political and Economic Science" and it does not always happen that a specialist who raises a bumper harvest in one field is necessarily able to produce good crops in another. We have already an example of this in the case of Sir Oliver Lodge, another great physicist, who writes on "psychical research" with an almost complete disregard for the science of psychology and causes the infidel to scoff accordingly.

Prof. Soddy is either a seer or an illusionary and it is to be feared that readers of his book will view it with prejudice, for or against. He endeavours very rightly to indicate a true theory of real wealth on the basis of energy storage and use. It is of course true that the

stock and rate of degradation of available energy is to some degree a better indicator of real wealth and consumption than money value but the subject is much involved with "trigger action" questions to say nothing of psychological considerations. He invents the term "virtual wealth" to represent the imaginary entity corresponding to collective credit. It is however in the subject of "debt" that the author finds his widest scope. He proves to his own satisfaction that all our troubles (he seems to mean principally those of England, as not very much is said of international affairs) are due to squeeze exercised on debts, without real wealth to correspond, which have been built up by the exploitation of the cheque system, the banks being the principal culprits. He holds that finance exerts a stranglehold on the scientific expansion of agriculture and industry which practically neutralizes all the immense opportunities which science has given for the provision of a decent competence to all.

He advises control of paper currency and adjustment of purchasing value, by an almost omniscient (1) state with superhuman officials, as a panacea. He advises the annulment of the interest on part of the National Debt by its immediate repayment in £2,000,000,000 of paper currency, at the same time annulling the banks' practice of using the major part of current accounts for loans. He is also strong on the necessity of amortising all debts, making amortization a concomitant of interest payments. Does this mean anything in practice but the simple juggling with rates of interest and/or a capital levy. Several questions that suggest themselves are (1) Can it be proved that the banks actually do credit themselves (i.e. their shareholders), with so much unearned value as is indicated over and above that due to their services as distributors?

(2) What part does international trade play in the matter? Can England really be self-supporting in the manner indicated, having regard to its large population, foreign obligations and limited agricultural resources.

(3) Can a Government "monkey with" currency, credit and interest without doing more harm than good?

(4) Is not the real evil the grasping nature of the average man in every class of life, and will not this factor enter into any scheme of social structure?

He is very emphatic as to the absurdity of the contemporaneous existence of unemployment and destitution, suggesting that the labour available could be utilized were not the means and methods of production in the hands of financiers whose sole concern is the interest they receive from debts which they do not wish to be paid. One matter on which he seems very sound is the necessity of increasing agriculture in England by the application of scientific methods, but it is not very clear how he proposes to get over the present difficulty of labour costs which make agriculture unprofitable. Curiously enough, while he shows very clearly that England's real industrial capital consists largely in her coal supplies, he does not associate the present situation with the partial exhaustion of those supplies. Some portion of England's food supply must come from abroad and to pay for it some products must be exported. The food exchange value of those exports is determined by conditions abroad over which England has little control. If the total food imported is less than the deficit of home supplies there must be a shortage, which shows itself as unemployment or a reduced standard of living. Temporarily at least, one of these two alternatives seems unavoidable. Unemployment can be avoided if the unemployed will work on the land at low wages, which they are said to refuse to do. What conceivable help would Prof. Soddy's proposals provide in this dilemma? His notion seems to be to release credit which is tied up in business, for the benefit of the farmer unless he can be sure of labour at a reasonable price. Continue to a logical conclusion of his thesis and annihilate all credit and property rights, and unemployment will be increased nearly ten times since then the bulk of the population must live on agriculture and the necessary land is lacking. In places his reasoning is involved and hard to follow. This book will doubtless stir up much controversy.

HERBERT CHATLEY

THE WOMAN'S PAGE

UNFORGETTABLE MOMENTS

She Who Almost Had An Eton Crop

BY JILL O'LANTERN

A momentous sigh expressed over relief at seeing the return from the barber of Candida. For she is the only one among many acquaintances who has a head of hair like an illuminated manuscript of femininity, blond, wavy and waist-line long. In fact when she appeared in our midst once more, we grew dramatic, with profuse apologies to Shakespeare, "O thou day of the world, Comest thou smiling from the barber's great shears unclipped?"

The fact is Candida is all that is chic. But she has bemoaned before now a certain constitutional weakness in her make-up which encourages her to admire an Eton crop rather than imitate it. She declares that long hair is as out of fashion as long skirts, but continues with a comment that the mistake lies with her excellent though conventional parents, who seeing the crowning glory of her head, decided that flowing ringlets became her infancy and young girlhood more than the straight clipped outline of the barber's candour. Thus she grew up with long hair. A fatal thing, for one with a propinquity towards sentiment, believes Candida.

For now, somewhere along the line beyond young girlhood, she has acquired the habit of a crowning glory. Once a man acquaintance even encouraged her in her habit. He declared that hair such as hers was an integral part of a "womanly woman." The declaration had a telling sound to Candida. But unfortunately, not long afterward, one George B. Shaw upset her rather mincing ideals for womanly women. Candida now says herself that womanly women are *passed* though she hastens to explain that she does not find the emulators of the masculine attractive either, far, far from it.

But not long ago in the heat of the hot season, Candida decided to do a very foolish thing, so all her friends told her. Somewhat reluctantly she condemned herself for wasting precious early morning minutes combing tangles out of riotous locks. Also, the obvious ineptitude of bunched hair for present day hats formed another argument. On a certain morning she gave, therefore, what presumably was to be her last combing on a grand scale. While doing it she visualized a cropped and sleekly shining head, and gave facetious utterance to courage-propping thoughts before the amah.

"The female of the species do not lose their men friends," she said, "just because they bob their hair." The amah agreed complacently. "Nor do they like Samson lose their strength and prowess through shorn locks, though strength and prowess are to my mind unnecessary feminine attainments unless one has athletic aims which I have not." "My savvy" quoth the amah.

"St. Agnes and Godiva found hair useful" continued the comber. "So did Gibson girls who wanted monumental coiffures. But the charm of a wild sweet disarray of blond hair such as mine perished before I was born. So I shall go to the barber this after-tiffin-time and do the deed." The amah stood her ground with complete comprehension.

The moment came. The barber chosen was Shanghai's most insouciant, who through long years of clipping *à la mode* had gained an adamant personality with regard to such matters. He said, "Miss, your hair is prettier than it will be short." Even so much of his interest was manifestation of the inevitable masculine partiality for blonde locks. It has been said before now that "gentlemen prefer blondes."

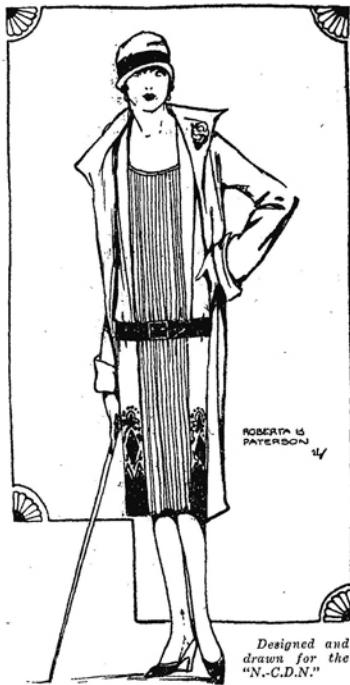
But, the scissors were raging to

be at their deadly business. They assumed an astonishing familiarity and menaced aloft. They created thoughts within the mind of Candida such as have no place within a fashionable head. The comments of all her friends flooded through these thoughts once more. For a moment it seemed as though to have the hair clipped would mean the end of its growth thereafter, that one would be doomed to a perpetual pluckedness that, in fact, it meant the plucking out by the roots of each individual hair.

Visions arose proving too much for the calm Candida. She admits to a shriek, betraying her hysterical indecision. "No," she raised her voice on high, "I only want a shampoo to-day."

"As you like, Miss," the imperturbable barber said, "But you will have to pay for the time."

But Candida knows as do we all



DRESS AND COAT OF BLACK WHITE SILK, THE SKIRT BORDERED IN BLACK AND RED AND WORN WITH A BLACK BELT AND HAT-BAND.

Designed and drawn for the "N.C.D.N."

that this thing is not finished yet, that there will be recurrent moments, that chic is chic and that in the end, one must follow the leader. Oh yes, these moments return, my dear Candida, these moments return. And even now she is showing an alarming interest in a comic yet interesting feminine manifestation known rather inaccurately as the "Wind-blown Bob."

THE SOLITARY

Life called to me in vain. Alone I pass,
Having refused her bounty with both hands,
Light as the shadow of the wind on grass,
Myself a mirage lost amongst the sands.

Margaret Sackville.

Between Ladies

"An" when Mrs. Grubbs sez you wasn't no lidy, wot did yer say?"

"I sez, 'Two negatives means a infirmity,' and knocks 'er down."

A GRIEVOUS ERROR

And Its Sorowful Result

BY DAPHNE LEROY

As the world's brightest and best bandits remark, there is nothing like a good crime story to relieve one's mind after a hard day's work. And, as this brilliant abroad and assimilated by all sorts and conditions of minds, there should come about a great shortage of crime and detective tales. I feel called upon to do my best and be ready to help avert such a calamity. Which is but another way of saying that, come what may, I am going to write a detective yarn.

THE GREAT SEAL OF CHINA

CHAPTER I

The sun was shining brilliantly that afternoon, and streaming through the open windows it gave a cheerful air to a little room in a House Somewhere in London. Its rays rested caressingly on the little armchairs with their gay puce plush covers, on the ripe tomato curtains and upon the worn but deep-toned orange carpet.

Then, suddenly but quietly, the door opened and a man, obviously a Chinese in foreign clothes entered furtively. His roving eye took in the gay armchairs, the riotous curtains, and the soul-inspiring floor-covering. He did not falter however, but still with stealthy movement, he advanced and started round the room, which must have struck him as inordinately full of all kinds of crockery, looking into this vase, under that, patting the table here and tapping the floor or walls there with deft fingers.

But hark! A step outside. The sound of feet approaching. The man glanced round him, terror-stricken. Where should he hide? The doorhandle commenced to turn, but, in a second, he dived beneath a teapoy standing in the window, and crouched there, tense with excitement and nervously chewing his finger-tips in his alarm.

CHAPTER II

Two men this time slunk into the room. By the sinister expressions they were easily recognizable as two of the most dangerous crooks alive.

Without noticing their rival they commenced to investigate the room. The elder of the two searched the tables, and in doing so stepped accidentally upon the hand, the one not being chewed, of the man beneath the teapoy. But with the greatest presence of mind the miserable man contrived to produce a loud howl like that of a cat in pain.

"Pour pussy! Poor pussy!" exclaimed the crook and he passed on.

But ere these last two had been here for five minutes the door-handle began to turn once more. And only by a great effort did they manage to conceal themselves hastily behind the armchairs before the door opened slowly for the third time.

CHAPTER III

The two men who entered were also recognizable. They were Chief Inspector Wedgewood of Scotland Yard and Detective Limoges from Brussels, who had been sent by their respective governments to find the important article said to be within these four walls, which, if appended to any document would definitely bind the government, or future rulers to various acts and obligations, subject of course to the said governments feeling like carrying out the said acts and its being convenient when the time came.

As they were still looking the door was opened yet again and an ancient man entered. It was Professor Derby, the owner of the cause of all this.

CHAPTER IV

He advanced into the room a smile upon his lips and gentle inquiry in his eyes.

As one man, the five burst from their places and fell upon him.

"Help! Help!" chirped the old man and his piteous cry did not pass unnoticed. Aid was on the way.

The men spoke. "Where is the Seal? Give it to us and we will let you go," they shouted in a breath.

The old gentleman shook with terror.

"W-what S-S-S-Seal?" he stammered.

But even as they held him, yet another person shot into the tiny apartment.

CHAPTER V

This last to enter was young and well-dressed, save for the muddy appearance of his knees. He glanced keenly about him, as was his habit. It gave such a wonderful impression of keenness and alertness.

"I am Detective Spode," he announced. "I saw in the mud six tracks leading to the house and then as I knelt on the pavement, examining this suspicious evidence with my glass I heard a cry for help. And... well, here I am," he ended modestly. "Who wants me?"

The five others fell away from the old Professor. In a bewildered manner the old man told his tale.

"I have no Seal," he cried in anguish when his tale was finished and the five, touched by his pathos, wiped away a tear.

"This is very strange," said the new Detective portentously.

And his sharp eyes fell on the tables dotted round the room and laden with vases and bowls.

"My head rings," said the Professor. (the Detective tapped it and verified this statement) "Let me go for five minutes and I will solve the problem."

And he passed out into the passage.

CHAPTER VI

Professor Derby re-entered the room. There was a smile on his massive forehead and a frown on his iron lips.

"It is all a wicked mistake," he said. "The composers have erred. That title should have read 'Great Sale of China.' You gentlemen, Kain Hi, Inspector Wedgewood, Limoges and the rest of you, should never have existed. You are but the outcome of a foolish error. But the real seal is, I am credibly informed, safe. Safe in a pawnshop in Peking."

P. S. To think I gave up tennis for all this detectivity! It makes me weep! D. L.

The Perfect Man

"History," exclaimed the Feminist speaker, "is full of examples of the perfect woman. But search as you may I defy you to find one instance of the perfect man."

"I think I could tell you of a perfect man, madam," said a crushed-looking specimen of humanity, rising at the back of the hall. "You mean yourself, I suppose?" suggested the speaker acidly.

"Oh no, not me," replied the little man sadly, "My wife's first husband."

Innocent Songster

Kind Old Lady: You say you were locked in a cage for ten years? Were you in prison, my good man?

The Tramp (sarcastically): No, mum; I was a canary.

TIME

Time checks the current of the passionate blood
Time turns ripe wisdom into senile mirth;
Time drowns the stoutest ships beneath the flood,
Time bring the noblest beauty to the earth.

Time puffs the bloom, and Time throws down the fruit
Time lays the flowers on the withered grass;
Time plucks the strings, they tremble and are mute;
Time sees the world and all its wonders pass.

Man comes with his indomitable heart,
Snatches a flower, and hums a gallant stave,
Finds joy in love or lonely peace apart
Before old Time can get him to the grave.

Time wins so soon in this unequal race—
Are we not strong enough who hold him for a space?

Oscar Lloyd in "Windsor Magazine."

THE WELL TURNED PHRASE

Compliments of Head or Heart

The art of paying well-turned compliments is rarely practised nowadays. We are too much in a hurry to think them out beforehand, and (the pleasing thought will intrude) possibly too sincere.

Women have paid compliments just as striking and just neat as those turned by men. In an age when the paying of compliments was an essential part of good manners Dr. Johnson, as an outstanding figure of his time, received more than most of his contemporaries. None seems to have pleased him better than the spontaneous remark made in the small hours of the morning by a woman listening to the conversation of Burke and himself, to the effect that no one would rise and retire to bed "unless somebody would cry 'Fire!'"

A lady, who met Whistler immediately after she had been driving by the River, became ecstatic about the effects she had seen that afternoon. "It was a perfect series of Whistlers," she exclaimed at last. "Yes, madam," replied Whistler, "Nature is creeping up."

A Woman's Smile

I like Sydney Smith's remark concerning a woman: "Her smile would force a gooseberry bush into flower." Speaking of another woman, who was receiving much attention from men at that time, he said: "She has only to appear, and the horizon immediately becomes clouded with majors."

The "acutest and pertest operations of wit and subtlety" have been called into play in thinking out compliments. Such are the description of a woman's hand, "soft as 'twere a jelly gloyd," and Pope's line referring to the cross worn by the heroine of "The Rape of the Lock," which Jews might kiss, and infidels adore. But compliments like this come from the head, and not from the heart.

After all, the "mere complimentary man" must have been a nuisance. "He will do anything for you, but if you urge him to this, he cannot or to that, he is engaged, but he will do anything."

H. J. K.

MAPS AS PICTURES

A novel idea said to have originated in America, is the use of ancient maps, framed as pictures in private houses. Original copies are beyond the means of most people, but often excellent reproductions are procurable, and John Speed's maps of Lancashire and Yorkshire, published in 1610 and reproduced some years ago are particularly interesting to Northerners. Not only do they show the towns, villages, hills, and rivers (with bridges), but they also give street plans of Lancaster and York. Several Windmills, of a type still seen occasionally, are in the neighbourhood of York. The map of Lancashire includes part of the Irish Sea with a mermaid sporting herself in it, and portraits of Henry VIII and his Queen, are of considerable educational value, as they convey to children a sense of the continuity of life and work in the country. In the same connexion very old maps of Shanghai are interesting.

MIDDLE LIFE

If I could gather all my wandering dreams
In one clear vision, then I might find rest.
But now my heart with beauty is oppressed,
There is no light from all these fitful gleams.
There is no peace beside these babbling streams—
The fretful children of a mind distract;
My eyes are dim with seeing, and my breast
Throbs with the murmur of a myriad themes.
It must be so; I must be patient still,
Glad to behold from this long lowland track
Alluring vistas. Nor may I turn back,
Even if I would, to yon smoggy, green-stopped hill.
At the road's end, whither my steps are bent,
There stands a snow-clad peak, I am content.

F. H. K.

MAIL NOTICES

INWARD

FOR SHANGHAI:—
Per M.M.S. G. Metzinger, July 24
Per O.S.K.S. Arabia Maru, " 24
Per R.D.S. Pres. Van Buren, " 26
Per P. & O. S. Macedonia, " 26
Per R.D.S. P. van Buren, " 27
Per N.Y.K.S. Hakozaki Maru, " 29

OUTWARD

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON, ETC.:—
Per L.T.S. Venezia, July 27
Per N.Y.K.S. Hakone Maru, " 27
Per R.D.S. Pres. Van Buren, " 30
Per M.M.S. Paul Lecat, " 31
Per P. & O. Delta, " Aug 3

FOR JAPAN, CANADA, U.S.A. & EUROPE:—
Per R.M.S. Emp. of Russia, July 24
Per N.Y.K.S. Taiyo Maru, " 31
FOR MANILA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND VIA HONGKONG:—
Per N.Y.K.S. Hakone Maru, July 27
Per R.D.S. Pres. Jackson, " 27

PASSENGERS

INWARD

Per str. Kiang On, July 17. From Hankow. Miss M. E. Townsend.
Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, July 17. From Ningpo. Miss Watts and Miss Geary.
Per str. Pembroke, July 17. From London. Mrs. C. H. James, Mr. C. H. James, Mrs. D. D. Oliver, Mrs. Ingram, Miss Lowes, Miss Gill, Miss Lacey.
Per str. Haeon, July 18. From Wenchow. Mr. Hanuies Keyhole.
Per str. Hsin Peking, July 19. From Ningpo. Messrs. P. W. Golding, J. A. Anderson, F. Young, K. Guaves, S. R. Owens, C. Mirney, G. D. Anderson.
Per str. Woosung, July 19. From Hankow. Mr. and Mrs. Spottiswoode, Mrs. and Master W. E. Robertson, Mrs. E. M. Buchanan, Miss Ward, Miss C. Gray, Capt. S. Frandsen, Messrs. H. Black, Micksunov and T. D. Drysdale.
Per str. Tungchow, July 19. From Tientsin. Mrs. Krasavets, Mrs. Nixon and infant, Miss Thornton, Mrs. Leyne and infant, Lt. R. F. Johnston, R. N. Mrs. Fairchild, Mrs. Griffin, Dr. and Mrs. Harding, Lt. Lu Jendie, R. N. Major Gen. Luard, C. M. G. G. Luard, Messrs. C. E. Ollerdesen, Leyne and child, S. W. Roberts, D. R. F. McMillan, C. W. Hampson, S. E. Leiry.

Per str. Kaiping, July 19. From Chinwangtao. Rev. E. G. Tewksbury, Miss Scott and Mr. C. E. Scott.
Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, July 20. From Pootoo and Ningpo. Mrs. Thomas & Sugg, Mr. V. B. Powell and children, Mr. and Mrs. Meyrier, Mr. and Mrs. Charlot, Mr. and Mrs. Donne, Mr. Tomholt, Mrs. Pawl and Miss D. Frances Drake.

Per str. Hsin Ningshao, July 21. From Ningpo. Mr. Z. Lock.
Per str. Hsin Peking, July 21. From Ningpo. Miss Trancy, Miss Magon and Mrs. Naington.
Per str. Luchow, July 22. From Amoy. Mr. Barker.

Per str. Poyang, July 22. From Hankow. Mr. Bailey.
Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, July 22. From Ningpo. Mr. Malony.
Per str. Hsin Chi, July 22. From Fochow. Miss Muir and Sister. Mrs. J. J. Gilmore.

Per str. Shuntien, July 22. From Tientsin and Chefoo. Dr. and Mrs. Taine, Mr. J. Despatovitch, Mr. Messrs. P. Tanguy, R. Drigny, D. Desfour, Piron, E. Vantours, R. Bertrand, Bertschy, J. Gulris, E. Brubius, A. Cam, D. Delarue, P. Persy, E. Girard, J. Haussmann, Jneck, N. Jung, F. Mason, P. Ruetz, P. Abaut, J. Le Boulicaut, V. Below, L. Floret, A. Geist, L. Juangue, R. Gosselin, L. Calvez, B. Thomas and A. Poggi.—For Singapore.—Mr. J. V. Botelho.—For Saigon. Mr. Guinard.—For Hongkong.—Mr. Jean Lee, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Eadlore, Miss J. Eadlore, Mr. and Mrs. N. V. Liu, Mr. N. Mackson, Mr. D. Campbell, Mr. C. Nischler, Mrs. Yuen, Mrs. D. F. Beizer, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Pan and two children, Mr. C. K. Pan, Mrs. Clare Shlimovitch.

OUTWARD

Per str. Andre-Lebon, July 17.—For Marseille.—Mr. and Mrs. Audigier, Mr. Schvov, Mr. and Mrs. J. O'Neil, Mr. Averous, Mr. and Mrs. Panon, Mr. Philippou, Mrs. Bohnert and one child, Mr. R. Lehmann, Mr. J. Channet, Mr. Tchine Taine, Mr. J. Despatovitch, Mr. Messrs. P. Tanguy, R. Drigny, D. Desfour, Piron, E. Vantours, R. Bertrand, Bertschy, J. Gulris, E. Brubius, A. Cam, D. Delarue, P. Persy, E. Girard, J. Haussmann, Jneck, N. Jung, F. Mason, P. Ruetz, P. Abaut, J. Le Boulicaut, V. Below, L. Floret, A. Geist, L. Juangue, R. Gosselin, L. Calvez, B. Thomas and A. Poggi.—For Singapore.—Mr. J. V. Botelho.—For Saigon. Mr. Guinard.—For Hongkong.—Mr. Jean Lee, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Eadlore, Miss J. Eadlore, Mr. and Mrs. N. V. Liu, Mr. N. Mackson, Mr. D. Campbell, Mr. C. Nischler, Mrs. Yuen, Mrs. D. F. Beizer, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Pan and two children, Mr. C. K. Pan, Mrs. Clare Shlimovitch.

Per str. Ranpura, July 20.—For London.—Miss G. Delcher, Mr. and Mrs. W. Buckstone and child, Mrs. Brown, Miss E. S. A. Coates, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Chapman, Mr. R. Framroy, Mr. Joseph, Fisher, Mrs. E. A. Gaff and child, Miss M. Hutson, Mr. O. Helvig, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hogben and two children, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hughes, Mrs. R. Hare, Lt. Q. F. Johnston, Rev. and Mrs. J. P. Leyne and two children, Miss G. Lemiere, Maj. Gen. C. C. Luard, Mrs. Luard, Mr. W. F. Lee, Lt. L. B. A. Majendie, R. N. Mr. and Mrs. F. Markham, Maj. J. Macrendy, Mrs. J. Mac-

ready, Mrs. Tingchang Oaang and 5 children, Miss Chen, Mrs. F. A. Nixon, inf., Miss Thornton, Mrs. F. G. Pratt, Dr. and Mrs. Paterson and three children, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Road, Capt. and Mrs. J. E. Richards, Mr. A. M. Rangel, Mrs. M. Roy and inf., Dr. Mont. Reid, Mr. J. M. Seymour, Mr. Stanley, Mr. A. L. Struther, Mr. J. W. Todd, Miss Lily Tseng, Mr. F. W. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Wallis and child, Mrs. Whatmough and child, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Whitman and two children, Dr. W. O. Ramey, Mr. W. Chang San, Miss M. E. Trowley, Miss R. W. Griest, Mr. W. H. Tindal King, Mr. C. B. Shank, Mr. R. R. Roxburgh, Mr. O. Johannessen.

Per str. Lianshang, July 21.—For Tientsin, Weihaiwei and Chefoo. Mrs. Underwood and child, Mrs. Ibsen Sorensen and child, Mrs. Sogaard and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Leggett, Mrs. C. N. Gray and child, Mrs. Vrbansk, Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. C. S. Peacock, Mr. and Mrs. Hu, Miss S. Baker, Mrs. Beatty, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Messrs. Farrel, W. T. L. Way and W. A. Simple.

Per str. Chusan, July 23.—For Tientsin.—Mr. and Mrs. Keen.—For Chefoo.—Mr. G. D. Nicholl.

Per M.S. Fulda, July 23.—For Japan and North China Ports.—Messrs. H. E. Dunning, P. W. Rowland, E. Mirow, J. A. Ely, J. Bradley, G. Buchanan, H. F. Lewis, J. Grant, H. Bohlmann, H. Dieckmann, G. Strauss, J. W. Ross, J. Ross, C. F. T. Anderson, G. Randall, C. R. A. B. Madar, C. M. Maher, Mr. K. E. Petersen, Miss Shekury, Mrs. G. B. Bailey, Miss M. T. Brittee, Mrs. K. Koo, Miss B. M. Soares, Rev. Hollis S. Smith, Dr. F. B. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Woollard and child, Mrs. L. I. Inwood, Miss Tilburn, Mrs. Ireson, Mrs. Elliott, Miss Elliott, Mrs. H. Walton, Rev. E. F. Tatum, Mrs. Tatum, Miss Oldroyd.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS

In the outports can rely on fresh supply of Films, Plates and Papers and all Photo Sundries by sending to

Mactavish & Co. Ltd.
The Hongkew Medical Hall,
Shanghai.

Developing and Printing by experienced operators.

SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer		Wind		Hygrometer 9 a.m.		Thermometer in Shade		Weather conditions
	S	Attd. Thermo	Direction	Force (1-12)	Dry	Wet	Max.	Min.	
July 16	29.89	82.2	SSE	2	84.6	77.7	92.5	77.6	B. C.
" 17	29.91	82.8	SSE	2	84.6	79.2	92.3	78.3	O.
" 18	29.75	83.2	S	1	85.3	80.2	94.3	77.4	O.
" 19	29.76	82.9	NSE	1	84.0	78.7	90.0	76.5	O. M.
" 20	29.78	83.7	NSE	2	85.8	79.5	95.4	77.4	C.
" 21	29.84	83.8	NSE	3	85.3	78.6	94.6	78.6	O.
" 22	29.87	83.7	NSE	2	86.0	79.7	95.2	79.2	C.

Explanation

B—blue sky D—drizzle H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Thermometer (Fahr.)				Rainfall	
	Minimum 1926	Maximum 1926	Minimum 1925	Maximum 1925	Inches 1926	Inches 1925
July 16	79.3	77.7	93.2	83.2	Nil	0.11
" 17	78.5	77.0	92.5	83.5	Nil	0.45
" 18	79.0	73.0	94.0	85.0	Nil	0.22
" 19	78.2	76.0	88.5	90.0	0.10	0.19
" 20	79.2	76.6	95.2	90.8	Nil	0.23
" 21	76.0	75.0	94.0	87.8	Nil	0.63
" 22	81.0	73.8	94.0	86.0	Nil	Nil

BIRTHS

De LUZ.—On July 13, 1926, at the International Hospital, Hankow, to Mr. and Mrs. C. DE LUZ, a son.

DUNCAN.—On July 18, 1926, at 184A North Szechuen Road Extension, Shanghai to Mr. and Mrs. W. A. DUNCAN, a son.

KENDALL.—On July 18, 1926, at Edinburgh, to SHEENA, wife of H. M. KENDALL, a son.

DEATHS

ANDERSON.—On July 20, 1926, at sea, J. M. ANDERSON, Master Mariner, aged 50 years. Buried at Amoy.

BERDOULET.—On July 21, 1926, at the Isolation Hospital, Shanghai, JOSEPH BERDOULET, late of Messrs. Harvie, Cooke & Co., aged 32 years.

BRIGOLA.—On July 21, 1926, at 5 Singapore Road, Shanghai, ANTONIETTA, the beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. BRIGOLA, aged 2 years and 8 months.

COOKE.—On July 17, 1926, at the Shanghai General Hospital, David Robert Cooke, Chief Clerk and Official Receiver of H.B.M. Supreme Court, Shanghai, aged 37 years.

PICKERING.—On July 21, 1926, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, HARRY E. S. PICKERING, aged 39.

TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

天路指南

New Chinese Edition

Just Out—Half Sold

5 cents per copy

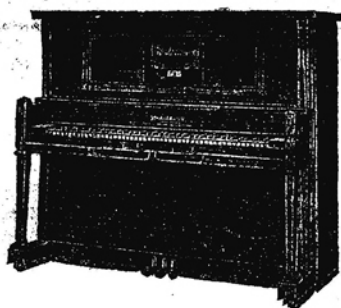
Postage Extra (about 1 cent)

English Edition 20 cents

CHRISTIAN BOOK ROOM,

4 Quinsan Gardens,

Shanghai.



"My Toes Just Can't Keep Still
When He Plays a Fox-Trot!"

At any dance, formal or informal, the life of the party is the performer at the piano, so why not have the greatest of his kind—a joyful fellow who brings the spirit of merriment with him, that puts all souls akin, turns the years topsy-turvy, and makes parents and children of one youthful age alike.

The AMPICO

IN THE
MARSHALL & WENDELL

brings this priceless service to home makers. It offers all the latest dance music played by veritable wizards of rhythm, Vincent Lopez, Adam Carroll, J. Milton Delcamp, Ralph Reichenthal and others who record their playing exclusively for the Ampico. And in the Marshall & Wendell it is heard from a piano that has won for itself a high place in the esteem of music lovers in a proud career extending over eighty years.

NOT ONLY DANCE MUSIC

Of course dance music is not the only thing that the Ampico provides—it brings also the playing of the greatest pianists in the world, Godowsky, Leginska, Levitzki, Rachmaninoff, and hosts of others.

INVITATION TO HEAR IT

It is impossible to describe the Ampico—you must hear it to appreciate how marvelous it is—come at your convenience, and spend a pleasant half hour listening to a program of your own choosing.

Possession of the Ampico is easily possible. We are prepared to pay a good price for your present piano, which will go a considerable way toward payment, and the balance can be arranged on convenient terms.

ROBINSON PIANO CO. LD.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG)
34 NANKING ROAD

Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE

The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE

Acts like a charm in
DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY
AND CHOLERA

The Most Valuable Remedy
ever discovered.

Effectually cures short all attacks
of SPASMS. Checks and arrests
these too often fatal diseases:—

The Best Remedy known for
COUGHS, COLDS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS.

FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.
The only Palliative in
NEURALGIA, GOUT,
RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE

Convincing Medical Testimony with each Bottle.

Sold in bottles by all Chemists

Prices in England 1/3 and 3/-

Always ask for a "DR. COLLIS BROWNE"

Sole Manufacturers:

J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S. E.